

A
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL *2010-149*
AND
HISTORICAL ESSAY
ON THE

DUTCH BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

RELATING TO

NEW-NETHERLAND,

AND TO THE

**Dutch West-India Company and to its
possessions in Brazil/ Angola etc./**

AS ALSO ON THE

MAPS, CHARTS, ETC. OF NEW-NETHERLAND,

with facsimiles of the map of New-Netherland by N. I. VISSCHER
and of the three existing views of New-Amsterdam.

COMPILED FROM THE DUTCH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, AND FROM
THE COLLECTION OF MR. FREDERIK MULLER IN AMSTERDAM,

BY
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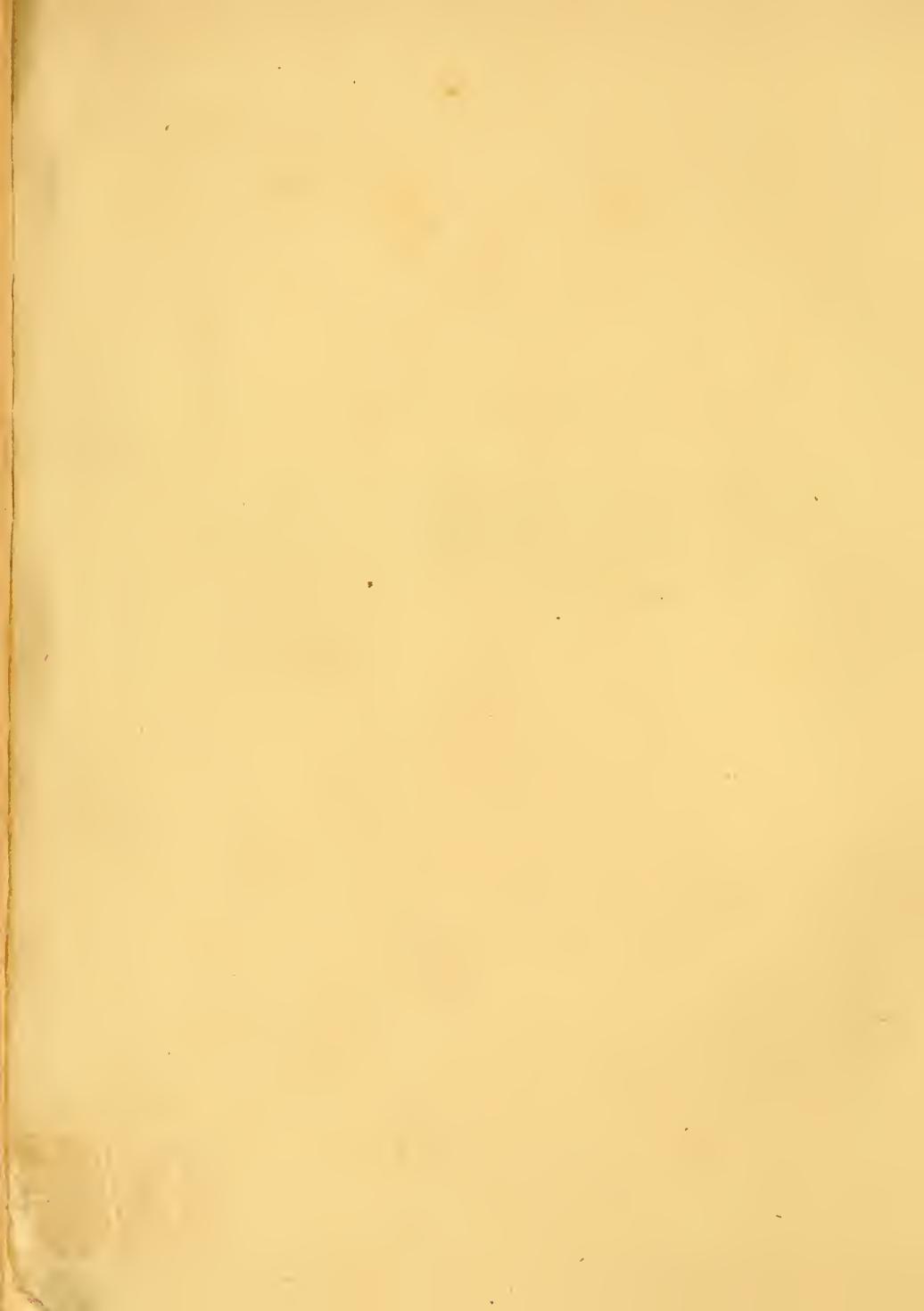
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AMSTERDAM,
FREDERIK MULLER.

1854—67.

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I DEDICATE THIS BOOK TO THE MEMORY OF MY FATHER M^s. A. ASHER,
BOOKSELLER OF BERLIN; AND TO THE MEMORIES OF ALL THOSE OTHER
NEAR AND DEAR ONES WHO HAVE, LIKE HIM, DIED SINCE THE FIRST
PAGES OF THIS BOOK WERE PRINTED.



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P R E F A C E.

The present book, though published now, in 1867, was in part ready for the press in October 1853, having been got up during the summer of that year, in about four months time. The publisher intended issuing it in 6 parts, from January to November 1854, but the great difficulty of the typographical execution and many other adverse circumstances have impeded its progress.

The author is therefore now called upon to introduce to the notice of the public a book written whilst he was still a university student. And examining it again after such a lapse of time, he is, of course, struck by its many defects. For them he has but the one excuse that circumstances independent from his will forced him to work speedily or to give up the task.

The main purpose of the book may easily be understood from its title-page. But more detail is necessary to call attention to some of its parts, to lay its plan before the reader, and to show what reliance can be placed on the statements it contains.

The book is intended to be as complete a collection as the author was able to make it, of the printed materials for the history and description of NEW-NETHERLAND; that is: of that portion of North America which the Dutch West-India-Company claimed and held till 1664. (*)

The sources here collected consist:

I. OF DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW-NETHERLAND. These have been analysed where-ever they were not themselves to be considered as original documents and it has been shown how the compilations were formed.

(*) The states of New-York and New Jersey, the greater part of Pennsylvania and part of Maryland.

II. HISTORY. This part has been divided into two sections; the former of which contains the sources for the history of the West-India Company. That former section includes everything relating to the West-India-Company the author has lighted upon during his researches, with the exception of very few tracts relating too specially to Brazil or Africa to allow of their admission in a bibliography devoted to New-Netherland.

The second part contains the printed documents bearing specially on the history of New-Netherland itself.

III. A LIST OF THE MAPS AND CHARTS OF NEW-NETHERLAND AND OF THE VIEWS OF NEW AMSTERDAM with a map, three views and a list of names.

The following libraries have been consulted:

AT THE HAGUE: The ROYAL LIBRARY posseses a very celebrated collection of pamphlets, extending from Philip II^s time to the 18th century; and containing in about 430 chronologically arranged volumes, above 20,000 pamphlets. It is called the *Bibliotheca Duncaniana*.

Of this collection the volumes from 1600 to 1664 were gone through; the author bestowing as least a searching look on every single pamphlet; so as to ascertain positively whether it did or did not belong to his subject. The number of pamphlets so examined amounts to about 7,000.

In the same manner two other collections of the same library were used. The one, called the *witte* (white) *collectie*, on account of its half-bindings with vellum backs, contains about 1500 pieces of the years 1600—1664; the other, in loose parts, contains about 800 of the same date.

A small collection, bearing specially on the subject in view, and formed from various stocks of the library by the well known deputy-keeper Mr Campbell, was also most obligingly laid before the author.

So were also some *books* (not pamphlets) of rare occurrence and a number of valuable maps.

During his researches in this establishment the author always enjoyed the
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support of the principal librarian Mr. Holtrop; and he was laid under no ordinary obligation by the unremitting zeal with which the deputy librarian, Mr. Campbell, furthered his studies; selecting for him materials which would else have escaped his notice, and facilitating his labours in a way for which no thanks can be adequate.

A few investigations amongst the Royal Archives, regarding principally old maps and some special data, were much facilitated by the kindness of the late principal archivist Dr. Bakhuizen van den Brink and of Mr. de Zwaan.

AT LEYDEN: the Author met with similar kindness and attention in this town; where he visited two public libraries and the private one of Dr. Bodel Nyenhuis.

In the LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY he received many proofs of that kindness and politeness for which the much lamented principal librarian Prof. Geel was so generally known.

The books used here were only few, a latin *De Laet*, the then only known copy of the Dutch *Otto Keye* and a few others.

The THYSIANA LIBRARY, a smaller collection, bequeathed in the 17th century to the University of Leyden by one of its graduates, Mr. A. Thysius, the bearer of an illustrious name, and himself a man of learning, proved of the highest importance to the author. For this advantage he is under great obligations to Prof. van Vloten, then of Leyden, now of Deventer, who introduced him to the then Trustees, Professors Tydeman and Van Asfen; more so still to the unbounded liberality with which the library was thrown open to him by these gentlemen. He was admitted at almost any hour from sunrise to sunset, so that during the long summer days of his stay there, from 10 to 12 hours a day were available for his work. A considerable number of tracts was also lent to him in order to afford still greater facilities of study.

In the Thysian library the ground for his book was laid. The author consulted the volumes or rather portfolios of the extensive and valuable pamphlet collection as far as his subject demanded it; that is to say for the years 1600—1664; embracing 7000 tracts.

It was there too that his extracts from the registers of the States of Holland were made.

The author is at a loss to find adequate terms for the expression of his feelings towards Dr. BODEL, for the kindness and attention shown to an entire stranger, who was hardly able to give a clear idea of his purpose. That learned gentleman placed his valuable private library at the author's entire disposal, selected for him all the materials he required, assisted him or left him alone with equal zeal and delicacy. Dr. BODEL's library consists chiefly of maps, and furnished the greater portion of the materials for the Essay on that subject; but it possesses also some good books of reference which the author gladly made use of, and a few very rare tracts, amongst them the Plokhoi described in the Essay.

AT AMSTERDAM: The library of the Institute contains also a collection of pamphlets. Its librarian, the late Prof. W. Vrolik, allowed the author special facilities of research.

Here about 4000 publications were examined, but with less attention than the author generally paid to his subject, as his mind was then suffering under a recent and most severe affliction.

Only one other collection, besides the above was examined in Amsterdam, that of Mr. Fr. Muller, embracing all the different classes of materials contained in the Essay: Books, pamphlets, maps and charts. The pamphlets that were gone through were not less than 3,000, the number of duplicates being here more considerable than elsewhere.

By far the greater number of the *books* (not pamphlets) described in the Essay, and some valuable maps and charts were equally from this collection.

As to the thanks due for Mr. Muller's personal assistance, it seems hardly becoming to express before the public the feelings of friendship. But it must be stated that without this assistance the Essay would never have been written.

INTERIOR PLAN:

The author supposes his readers to be acquainted with the histories of New-Netherland by Dr. O'Callaghan and Mr. R. Brodhead. All the publications used by those distinguished authors have been received here without a new introduction; but references to these authors have in most cases been appended to the titles of books quoted by them. For all the sources not mentioned by them a general or special introduction has been thought necessary. The too great desire to make the introductions concise, a very defective plan in a few of them and some mistakes render these the least acceptable part of the book.

The typographical execution, which stands alone in the history of printing, was the joint idea of the author and of Mr. Tjeenk Willink, then a clerk with Mr. Muller, now bookseller at Arnhem. It was rendered desirable by the practice of the Dutch booksellers in the 17th century, of printing several editions, whether legitimate or counterfeit, of a work, so exactly alike that only a minutely exact title will help the amateur to the knowledge of any special edition.

It has since been ascertained in the *Bibliotheek van Pamfletten* by Messrs. F. Muller and Tielemans, that even this minuteness is not always a sufficient guarantee, and that a close inspection of the interior will alone guide to an exact knowledge of the number of editions. The facts, with respect chiefly to the *Byekorf*, are laid down there with great clearness. (See Bibl. v. Pamphl. II p. 3.)

The printing was entrusted to the care of Messrs. Van Munster & Co. of Amsterdam, in whose office the types, which seem to belong to the beginning of the 18th cent. but are almost like those of the pamphlets of the 17th, were found. These gentlemen, although sometimes flogging in their very difficult task, have on the whole deserved the author's best thanks. As the English parts of the text were not understood by the compositors, this created greater difficulties than even the old titles.

The lithographical work was done by the author's late friend Mr. E. Spanier at the Hague; and as far as engraving is concerned to the author's great satisfaction.

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The author has also to return thanks for the assistance of his fellowstudent at the Berlin university, Mr. Weber, now a judge in one of the courts of law there. With his aid the numbers were put on the map. Any mistakes occurring in that work must be ascribed to the author, not to Mr. Weber, whose accuracy in every kind of penmanship is well known to his friends.

The first 100 pages of the book were originally composed in French, and were translated into English by Mr. Cowan, late Dutch interpreter to the British Embassy at Yokohama, who had already in 1849, at the author's request, translated the extracts from the "*Breeden Raedt*".

The author has now to treat a most delicate question: the value of his work. By comparing together the different pamphlets he has used, and which, as is usual with such publications, continually refer to each other, the author has ascertained that we still possess and that he has gone through at least nine tenths of the Dutch political and historical pamphlets of the first half of the 17th century. Of those which are comprehended in his plan, he may assure the reader, that few have escaped his attention.

The same may be said of the maps. His opportunities and his zeal have here almost excluded the possibility of any real omission. Two maps indeed he was not able to procure; but they are known, at least in part, from other researches.

Whether the two obvious but only claims of the Essay: a great amount of labour and a great desire to give accurate information, will alone be sufficient to make this book acceptable, that is a question which the author fears will not be *very generally* answered in the affirmative.

INTRODUCTION.

The present book is a catalogue of the printed documents which illustrate the history of the Dutch West India Company and the history and geography of New-Netherland, the Company's North-American Colony.

These subjects being unfamiliar to all except a few historical investigators some introductory remarks may be thought desirable. Nor would the duty to furnish them be unwelcome if it were not impossible to do in a rapid glance full justice to novel and important historical questions. Such being evidently here the case, we must content ourselves with the hope that even our summary indications will not be without some value for the future historians who may use the materials which we have gathered. To gain an insight into the nature and value of our materials we must begin with a short account of the questions on which they bear. Afterwards we shall see what anterior research has already done for these questions, and how far a new light is thrown upon them by our collection. The subjects which will thus present themselves to our view will be the following.

- I. *The history of the Dutch West India Company.*
- II. *The history of New-Netherland.*
- III. *The geography of New-Netherland.*
- IV. *The anterior researches and our new materials for the history of the W. I. Company and for the History and Geography of New-Netherland.*

I. THE WEST-INDIA COMPANY.

The Dutch West-India Company owes its origin to an epoch and to a movement which have most visibly impressed their stamp on the whole national existence of the Dutch.

At the end of the 16th and in the first years of the 17th century the Dutch Republic suddenly rises from the smallest beginnings to the rank of a great power and at the same time and just as suddenly the ancient trade and opulence of Belgium are ruined. That rise & this fall are indeed only the two sides of the same event: The northern provinces shoot up because the strength of the South is transferred to them, a transfer which is but too real and palpable a fact.

Spanish persecution drove more than 100,000 protestant families, the very pith of the nation, from Belgium to the north, chiefly to Holland & Zealand. To the ardent impulses which these new elements gave, much of the greatness of the Dutch Republic and especially the origin of the Dutch Colonial power may be traced; but the purest embodiment of the spirit which animated the Belgian exiles is to be found in the plans for the West India Company.

When the Belgians arrived in the northern Netherlands they did not think of remaining there permanently. All their efforts were bent on their return to Belgium and therefore on Belgium's delivery from the Spanish yoke. To attain this object they conceived a design of singular genius and grandeur.

Having long enjoyed the carrying trade between the different European countries under Spanish rule, the shrewd merchants of Flanders and Brabant had discovered all the weak points of the Spanish empire. They knew that those wide possessions „where the sun never set” were precisely on account of their boundless extent and their complete dependence on Spain everywhere open to the attacks of a resolute enemy. And on that knowledge they founded the plan of forming a company of private adventurers who should conquer or ruin the Spanish settlements, seize the Spanish transports, and harass and break the intercourse between Spain and her transatlantic dependencies. By thus

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destroying the resources of the Spaniards they would compel them to submit to their conditions of peace and to evacuate Belgium.

In 1592 when this gigantic scheme was conceived by William Usselincx, an exiled Antwerp merchant, Spain overshadowed the whole earth and the Dutch were yet despised by their adversaries as a handful of desperate rebels and pirates without a legitimate national existence.

The efforts which Usselincx had to make for the realization of his ideas are scarcely less remarkable than these ideas themselves. He was not like men of genius in our days thwarted by cowardice, and by the stupid pride or routine. For no design could be beyond the understanding and the courage of John Oldenbarneveld, the great statesman who then ruled the Dutch Republic. But Oldenbarneveld's policy was in downright opposition to the views of the Belgians. They had to become his bitterest enemies; and after many years of ardent antagonism they had *to pass over his body* in order to execute their plans.

Howsoever the magnificent projects of the Belgians may command our admiration, a sober and practical Statesman like Oldenbarneveld was apt to consider them as delusions inspired by the bitterness of exile; and they are in fact to a certain degree open to this reproach. On account of such plans he could not be expected to place in jeopardy the vast and solid advantages which the country had won by almost superhuman efforts. It was besides too much to demand from mortals that they should for the sake of others run enormous risks in order to destroy their own power and prosperity. And this selfdestruction would certainly have been accomplished by the Dutch if by their aid the schemes of the Belgians had been carried out. By the victorious return of the Belgians to their native country, commerce, manufactures, and the political lead would have gone to the south, leaving Holland in the unenviable situation of an obscure and isolated province.

Although Oldenbarneveld's opposition to the Belgians was thus both natural and just, they found in the northern provinces and even in Holland itself a number of energetic allies who at last aided them in bringing Oldenbarneveld to

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the scaffold. These allies were: the lower classes in the towns of Holland, many influential men in the other provinces, and last though not least: the house of Orange; the lower classes because Oldenbarneveld was at the head of the town aristocracies, the representatives of other provinces, because he vindicated an overweening influence for Holland; the House of Orange because this great family aspired to wider dominions and to a less limited authority than they hitherto possessed.

The two great parties which were thus formed lasted down to the French Revolution and even at the present day there remains of them nearly as much as of Whiggism and Toryism in England? At the time of their origin and for generations afterwards they were divided on almost every question of public interest: The Belgian party were strict Calvinists, Democrats, Monarchists, Centralists and demanded in particular that the war with Spain should be carried on till Belgium should be freed. The Oldenbarneveld party were Arminians, Aristocrats, Republicans, Advocates of selfgovernment, and were satisfied to leave Belgium in the hands of the Spaniards.

By this singular party-division the question of the foundation of the West India Company was agitated during nearly 30 years from 1592 to 1621.

In the two most decisive struggles, the foundation of such a company was neither the only nor even the principal point at issue, but a whole host of other party questions were decided at the same time. In the first of these two contests, which lasted from 1607 to 1609, the principal question was that of war, truce, or peace with Spain; the second which lasted from 1617 to 1619 and ended with Oldenbarneveld's execution had as leading point the theological strife between strict Calvinists and Arminians.

Up to the year 1606 we learn, at least from the printed documents, very little about Usselinck and his great plan: a few facts of Usselinck's private life, and the time when he conceived his project are all we can gather. His public career really begins in 1606. From the end of July of that year till 2 years afterwards the scheme of the West India Company was discussed by the States of

Holland and by the States-General. The former assembly named some of its most distinguished members to act as commissioners; and between them and several Dutch towns long negotiations were carried on, sometimes actively, sometimes with great languor. But Oldenbarneveld, the leader of the assembly never seriously thought of establishing the West India Company; and the discussions served merely as a threat for the intimidation of the Spaniards. It was indeed principally by this menace that Spain was in 1609 compelled to conclude a truce of 12 years and to acknowledge the legitimate existence of the Dutch Republic.

Usselincx of whose plans the crafty statesman had made so singular a use, was of course most vehemently opposed to the treaty of 1609 for all that was nearest and dearest to him and to his friends was sacrificed by that treaty. It contained the stipulation of closing the River Scheldt, a stipulation clearly designed for the ruin of Antwerp; Belgium was given up to the Spaniards; and the West India Company was made impossible during the time of the truce by the forbidding of all attacks on the Spanish settlements.

When the details of these negotiations became known Usselincx wrote against the truce with Spain a series of pamphlets which belong to the most remarkable productions of that class of literature. Their style is simple and powerful, they abound in important facts and are among the principal documents for the history of political economy.

The sensation these pamphlets created was immense, and attracted to such a degree the attention of contemporary historians, that the most distinguished of these, Emmanuel van Meteren, reprints one of Usselincx's pamphlets at length. In the States General their fate was most singular. While the peaceparty still predominated, Usselincx received a reward of 1000 florins. After the victory of the warparty the pamphlets were prohibited. The effect of the pamphlets was after all the same as that of the plan for the company: they merely served to accelerate the conclusion of the truce.

Ten years after his signal victory Oldenbarneveld paid for it with his life. He

died on the scaffold and his principal adherents, among them Hugo Grotius, were thrown into prison or exiled. The whole party seemed to be broken up and ruined. The objects of the new struggle were materially the same as those of the former one. The composition of parties was identical, and the same questions were at issue. For among the principal effects of the victory were the renewal of the war with Spain in 1621 after the termination of the truce, and the immediate resumption of Usselincx's plan. Yet the outward shape of the strife was this time that of a theological battle between Arminianism and strict Calvinism.

Usselincx's plan was resumed in September 1618. Some stir in the same direction had been made in 1614 — of course without result. But now the plan was taken in hand in good earnest. Though the establishment of the Company had to be postponed till after the expiration of the truce, the greatest pains were taken to overcome the numerous difficulties; and in 1621 immediately after the commencement of hostilities the career of the Company begins.

We have dwelled at such length on the birththroes of the West-India Company because this complicated question has proved equally difficult for the Dutch and the America historians who have touched upon it. The Americans cannot easily penetrate into the intricacies of Dutch political strife, and the Dutch cannot look with a foreigner's impartiality on Oldenbarneveldt, his adherents and his enemies.

In June 1621 the West-India Company was at last incorporated. Its privileges were framed after those of the East-India-Company, who had alone the right to send ships to Asia, to the exclusion of the other inhabitants of the Dutch provinces. In like manner the trade with the American and African shores of the Atlantic was reserved for the West-India Company. The new association also adopted like the old one the curious division into „chambers”. There were five „chambers”: of Amsterdam, Zealand, the Meuse, North-Holland, Friesland; each of them being a separate society with members, directors and vessels of its own. These chambers were constituted much like the „sociétés en com-

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mandite", of the present day. Around a small knot of responsible members, with a capital of from 4000 to 6000 florins (£ 333 to £ 500) there was a large number of anonymous shareholders. The capital of the whole company was 6 million florins (£ 500,000). — This sum was not equally divided between the five chambers, but Amsterdam had $\frac{4}{9}$ Zealand $\frac{2}{9}$, each of the other three only $\frac{1}{9}$. And in nearly the same proportion was the representation in the general committee of 19 Directors who conducted the common affairs of the whole company.

Though in all these matters the East-India Company had served as the model, the tendencies of the two associations showed the same discrepancy which existed between the Oldenbarneveldt's party and that of the Belgians. For while the governing body of the West-India-Company faithfully represented the instincts and interests of the exiles, the directors of the East-India-Company belonged with few exceptions to that class of city-nobles whose leader Oldenbarneveldt had been. These directors exercised within their company a power in accordance with the political tendencies of their party. They were nearly absolute, allowed scarcely any control to the shareholders, and drew therefore most exorbitant profits for themselves. The new Company on the contrary adapted the democratic principles of the Belgian party and allowed a very complete control to the shareholders, to whose approval the accounts and affairs had to be submitted. Between the aims of the two companies the contrast is still more striking. The East-India-Company was a trading association and even its conquests and colonies had no other purpose than to protect its commerce. The West-India-Company never had an extensive trade. But, in pursuance of the founder's ideas they strove to injure the Spaniards, to conquer their establishments, to capture their ships and to break the intercourse between Spain and its American gold and silver mines.

The contracts and discrepancies between the two associations prevented them from amalgamating and even from assisting each other, thus exercising a baneful influence on the affairs of the West-India-Company. A far more pernicious

germ of mischief however lay in that Company's own fundamental purposes. Taking upon itself one of the greatest of public burdens, the naval war against an enemy of stupendous power, they acted more like an independant state, than like a society of private individuals, and therefore placed themselves in a thoroughly false and most dangerous position. For, warfare is always so manifestly unprofitable, that to undertake it without the assistance of the Government would have been the merest folly; and considerable subsidies were indeed promised. But by accepting the promise and relying upon it, the Company became dependent, having no means of enforcing the fulfilment of the contract.

These being the beginnings and tendencies of the West-India-Company, its history might have been foretold. It could and probably would have some brilliant successes. But, it was unable to establish a thriving commerce and flourishing settlements. Those possessions which it might obtain or conquer, it would not govern properly, and it must therefore lose them. The compact made with the Governement would necessarily become a source of endless disputes; the more so, as the Oldenbarneveldt party had already in 1621 recovered some strength and was to obtain in the De Witts even more powerful leaders than Oldenbarneveldt had been. Ruin was therefore the Company's inevitable fate. — Let us now see how these destinies were fulfilled.

The affairs of the Company seemed at first to offer the most brilliant prospects. Large fleets were sent out, the company possessing sometimes as many as 70 armed vessels. Prizes were captured of such value that during several years the shareholders received from 25 to 75% interest; and while the original capital of 6 millions had been brought together with difficulty, 12 millions were afterwards easily added to it. Three successes of truly historical importance mark the first 10 years of the company's existence: The taking of the Bahia in 1624, the capture of the silver-fleet in 1628, and the conquest of Fernambuco in 1630. Of these three events the Brasilian conquests appear as the most important to the historian of the present day. On the minds of the contemporaries

ries however, the capture of the silver fleet made a far greater impression, and it is even yet fondly remembered in Holland.

The Spanish silver-fleets were large squadrons of men of war, and of transports which conveyed the silver and gold produce of several years from America to Spain. One of these fleets was in part captured, in part sunk, in 1628, by Pieter Heyn, the West-India-Company's admiral. Besides the bullion there was much other precious merchandize among the booty, the whole of it yielding above 14 Million florins (£ 1,200,000); more than 75% interest on the 18 millions which in 1628 constituted the capital of the Company.

The first expedition to Brasil was undertaken in January 1624. In May the town of St. Salvador, the Bahia de todos Santos and the surrounding country were conquered. But the military administration established by the Company was so defective and the Portuguese and Spaniards in Europe made such efforts to regain possession of the lost shores, that a year after the conquest, in May 1625 the troops of the Company had to be withdrawn.

The second expedition, in the year 1630, had a more lasting success. In March 1630 Olinda de Fernambuco surrendered to the Company's army; and pushing on their conquests they gradually became masters of the whole of the Portuguese possessions to the North of Olinda.

From 1630 to 1642 these Brazilian conquests went steadily on, uninterrupted except by one single check. The history of Dutch Brazil had even from 1636 to 1642 a truly brilliant period, under the administration of Count John Maurice of Nassau, one of the ablest men of the 17th century. He extended and consolidated the Company's Brasilian possessions, introduced liberal principles of trade, government and religious toleration, nay he even succeeded in making, with the troops and ships of his province, conquests on the African coast. Some other successes, especially the taking of Curaçao likewise illustrate this second epoch of the Company's history, and New-Netherland, the Company's North-American Colony grew more and more prosperous.

Yet in spite of these advantages the affairs of the Company show since 1630

a continuous decline. Not supported by an extensive trade the military and naval triumphs cost much more money than they produced. Even Count John Maurice's brilliant talents yielded no pecuniary profit. Compelled by the strict and reiterated orders of the directors of the Company he had to carry on an incessant war with the Portuguese in southern Brasil. Great part of his revenue consisted in booty; and his troops ruined much more than they took away, drawing upon the Dutch possessions similar acts of retribution from the enraged enemy. Among these horrors of borderwarfare agriculture and trade could not be brought to flourish, in spite of the efforts of John Maurice. In New-Netherland also many complaints were raised, as we shall presently have occasion to notice. And there was no second capture of a silver fleet to make up for the Company's continually growing expenses.

It is therefore not surprising that the financial condition of the Company shows since 1630 a terribly constant downward tendency. In 1629 they had paid 75% interest to their shareholders and had been able to lend 600,000 florins to the Government. Already in 1630 they begin to demand assistance, according to the compact which the Government had made with them. But while the necessities keep on increasing, the Government is very slack in fulfilling its pledges; and the arrears of the subsidies are therefore continually growing. Much of this backwardness was unquestionably caused by the Company's political position. For, in the years 1630 to 1640 the party of the town-aristocrats had regained all its power; and money matters were according to the Dutch constitution as much in the hands of the town-councils as they are in England in the hands of the House of Commons.

Infinitely sadder still is the last epoch of the Company's history. Its principal possessions were, like those of the East-India Company, conquests from the Portuguese, not from the Spaniards. In 1641 the Portuguese shook off the Spanish yoke, being in this revolution assisted by Holland. From that very moment it could not but be foreseen that the Company would lose Brazil. Freed from the shackles in which they had been held by Spain and filled with the

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enthusiasm of a recently resuscitated nation, the Portuguese were now a power for which the West-India-Company was no longer a match. And besides the arms of legitimate warfare the Portuguese employed against the Company other means which were even more successful. They had at the Hague a very able ambassador; perfectly acquainted with the Dutch party movements and wily enough to use that knowledge with great skill and without much nicety in the choice of his means. The friends of the West-India Company feared him so much that his life was threatened by the rabble at the Hague. In Brasil the Portuguese found valuable allies among the Company's officers. A long series of quarrels with the directors of the Company induced in 1644 Count John Maurice to leave Brazil in disgust. Most of the administrators who succeeded him were either incapable or bribed; and after his departure the Portuguese continually gained ground. In 1654 the troops of the Company evacuated Brazil.

We cannot here attempt, to describe the Company's last agony, its vain trials to combine with the East-India-Company; its painful efforts to obtain from the Government either armed assistance or the payment of its arrears. The symptoms of bankruptcy become fadder and more threatening from year to year; at last creditors begin to seize the Company's property. The death-blow was struck in 1664 when New-Netherland, the Company's last valuable possession was conquered by the English. Soon afterwards the affairs had to be wound up; what still remained of possessions, privileges and property was handed over to a new Company, which was not much more prosperous than the old one.

Let us, before we leave the unfortunate association cast a look on the fate of its founder.

William Usselincx never considered the West-India-Company, such as it was established, as a fair realization of his ideas. Yet he was frequently resorted to by the Government as an adviser in matters concerning the Company; and as a reward for his ideas he was to obtain a percentage on the Company's shares. Not satisfied with this sphere of action he went to Sweden and induced Gustavus Adolphus to establish a South-Company, similar to the Dutch West-

India-Company. Having returned to Holland as Swedish minister, Uffelinex endeavoured in 1636 to induce the States of Holland to take a share in the Swedish association. In January 1647 Uffelinex draws up, for the States of Holland, a report on the affairs of the West-India-Company. Here he appears for the last time. The place and the time of his death are unknown.

II. HISTORY OF NEW-NETHERLAND.

We have in the above sketch of the history of the West-India-Company touched as lightly as possible on New-Netherland, because we are going to devote some special observations to the history and geography of that colony.

New-Netherland was situated along the eastern shores of North-America, between the 38th and the 42th degrees of latitude; that is to say its territory contains the States of New-York and New Jersey and some parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Rhode Island.

The first discovery of these coasts is due to four voyages which are all of them marked by several curious characteristics, most clearly showing how little the early explorers thought of establishing colonies: the voyages were undertaken not for the discovery of these or any other American coasts but for the search of a navigable North-West-passage to China. That necessarily fruitless search was made four times over in 1498, 1524, 1525 and 1609 in precisely the same localities, the later explorers knowing of course nothing of their predecessors' failures. And each of these four navigators made his attempt not in the service of his own country, but in that of some foreign nation; Sebastian Cabota, the first of them, being a Venetian in English service; John Verazzano, the second, an Italian in French service; Estevan Gomez, the third, a Portuguese in Spanish service; Henry Hudson, the fourth, an Englishman in Dutch service.

The three first voyages took place within 28 years, from 1498 to 1525. Between the year 1525 however and Henry Hudson's voyage there is an interval of 84 years. It would therefore seem as if the three first expeditions were

soon forgotten and had little influence on later times. Yet some remarkable consequences were attached to each of them.

Sebastian Cabot's voyage which embraced the whole coast of the United States, became the foundation of England's claim to these wide territories.

Verazzano drew a somewhat fanciful chart of North-America and especially of the shores near the mouth of the river Hudson. This chart contributed to create the belief that about the 40th degree a North-West-passage to Asia could be discovered.

Gomez likewise drew the coast of New-Netherland. His delineation, far more accurate than Verazzano's was adopted by the Spanish chartmakers and from their works it passed into all the charts and maps of the 16th century and into some of the 17th. Gomez' track seems besides to have been followed by other Spanish expeditions, to which some Spanish names along these shores are due, for instance *Rio de Gamas* (Roe river), the first name of European origin that was given to Hudson's river.

Henry Hudson, like Cabota, Verrazzano and Gomez, came to the coast of New-Netherland in search of a North-Western passage. He is distinguished among all northern explorers as the one who has pursued the scheme of a short route to Asia with the greatest ardour and perseverance. At first in the service of the English Company of Merchant-adventurers he made for them a series of fruitless efforts to reach Asia across the North Pole or by a north-eastern route. He then entered the service of the Dutch East-India-Company, likewise, with the purpose of discovering a north-eastern passage. This was indeed at first the object of the voyage of 1609. But when the vessel approached Nova Zembla and had to struggle with the floes and icefields of the Arctic ocean, the seamen of the East-India-Company accustomed to very different waters, became mutinous, and compelled the Captain to give up the North-eastern search. He then proposed to them a search for a North-Western passage along the American coast about the 40th degree of latitude. „This idea”, says a contemporary annalist „had been suggested to Hudson by some letters and maps

„which his friend Captain Smith had sent him from Virginia, and by which he informed him that there was a sea leading into the Western Ocean by the North „of Virginia”.

After having failed along the American coast from New England down to the mouth of the Delaware, Hudson turned back, and discovered on the 2 of September 1609, the river that still bears his name. He explored it as far as it is navigable; and was much struck by the beauty and the fertility of the Country. He also established some intercourse with the natives who received him with friendliness.

In spite of these auspicious beginnings it was neither Hudson's nor his employers' intention to draw advantage from the discovery. Hudson's whole life had but one aim: the search for a short route to Asia; and the Dutch East-India-Company had the greatest aversion for all American trade. It was therefore reserved for others to reap the benefits of Hudson's labours; and it required one more voyage to lay at last the foundation of a regular intercourse with the newly discovered shores. Nay this practical purpose was not even originally aimed at by those who undertook the fifth expedition. But they, like their predecessors, entertained the illusory hope of finding a North-West-passage; for they believed that such a passage had been discovered by Hudson in 1609.

The fifth voyage took place in 1611, under the command of Cornelius May. Extensive explorations and the establishment of a regular trade with the Indians were its results. It was succeeded by a series of other voyages and by still more accurate explorations of the country, which received in 1614 the name of New-Netherland. In 1615 a fort, the first germ of New-York, was built on Manhattan island; and since that time the barter with the Indians, especially in beaver-skins, became more and more lucrative.

This valuable trade and with it the possession of New-Netherland was in 1622 handed over to the West-India-Company. The treasure which they thus acquired without any labour of their own would have been sufficient to enrich them,

them, had they understood to use it. Their ideas however were bent on other pursuits; and it is more in spite of their mismanagement than by their merit that the prosperity of New-Netherland increased under their rule.

The history of New-Netherland while under the West-India Company is very different from that of Dutch Brasil. It is a truly provincial history; and the smallness of its events is scarcely exaggerated in Knickerbocker's ludicrous chronicle; although the fadder episodes are not recorded there. Nothing indeed seemed to indicate that the Dutch colony on Hudson river and its English neighbours were destined to be the germs of a great nation.

The most striking facts in the colony's history, and those around which everything else can best be grouped, are various series of strifes, contests, and quarrels; wars with the Indians, an endless wrangling with the inhabitants of New-England, quarrels between the resident traders and the dealers and factors from the mother-country, accusations against the colonial government addressed to the West-India-Company, and complaints against the West-India-Company addressed to the States-General and most of these struggles and grievances of such a character that they unquestionably denote much real suffering.

The government and the commercial administration of New-Netherland were placed in the hands of a „director” assisted by a vice-director, a law-officer (fiscael) as secretary, and by a small number of clerks. A council chosen from among the colonists was sometimes called in to give advice; but this was only done in order to make them share the responsibility. The whole governing body is described in the following terms by an eyewitness:

„The Council consisted, then, of Director Kieft and Monsieur La Montange; the Director had two votes and Mr. La Montange one; and yet it was a high crime to appeal from their judgments. Cornelis van der Hooghens sat with them as Fiscael, and Cornelis van Tienhoven as Secretary. And, moreover, whenever anything extraordinary came up, the Director had a few additional invited, according to his pleasure; these were mostly officers of the Company. This, however, happened but seldom, yet it produced dissatisfaction.

Neither the Twelve men nor the Eight after them had voice or opinion in cases before the Court; they were chosen in view of the war and some other occurrences, in order to serve as a cloak and a cat's paw. In other respects, they were of no consideration, and little regarded when they proposed anything in opposition to the views of the Director, who imagined himself, or would fain persuade others, that he was Sovereign and that it was absolutely in his power to do, or to permit, everything; and he heeded little that the safety of the People was the supreme law, as was clearly manifest in the war; although an effort was made by subterfuges and piles of certificates and petitions, to shove the responsibility on others, when the spit was turned into the ashes. But this was done because things went too far, and every one laid the damage and bloodshed at his door."

The first Director, Peter Minuit was named in 1626. He had three successors: Wouter van Twiller 1632—1638; Willem Kieft 1637—1647; Peter Stuyvesant 1647—1664. Of these only the last one was a somewhat remarkable man. Yet even he raised a most violent opposition against himself, by his arbitrary government and by his overbearing behaviour towards all the colonists without exception.

The events up to Kieft's time are scanty and of but small general interest; though important enough for the descendants of the early settlers: Some forts are built, a small number of colonists arrive, the trade with the natives is established on a firmer footing, cargoes of furs are sent to Amsterdam, land is purchased from the poor Indians at prices which elicit a sad smile — 60 florins for the whole Island of Manhattans, where one square foot of ground is now often paid ten times as much.

Most of these events are marked by quarrels of which some were directly disastrous for the prosperity of the colony while the others were full of evil foreboding:

The land sold by the Indians was bought by the so-called *Patroons*, great landowners to whom extensive privileges had been promised by the Company

if they planted settlements and peopled each of them with at least 48 persons. The patroons were mostly either directors of the West-India-Company or at least closely connected with the Company's government. Having thus the three-fold advantage of money, privilege and position they made the most strenuous efforts to monopolize the trade with the natives. In order to propitiate the Indians they supplied them with fire arms; and the private traders, whom the Patroons tried to exclude from the trade necessarily followed their example. Thus the Indians became as well armed as the Europeans. The pretensions of the Patroons also caused endless disputes with the West-India-Company; and years passed before the States-General were able to bring about an agreement between the contending parties.

Another quarrel raged between Director Van Twiller and his law-officer Van Dinklage. The law-officer was at last sent home to the mother country, where during a long time he petitioned the Government, in order to receive the three year's salary that was due to him.

Far more portentous than these disputes were those with the English, both in New-England and in England itself.

The conditions, the nature, and the limits and collisions of the rights of colonial possession were in the 17th century open questions of international law and England claimed the territory of New-Netherland on juridical grounds which could be very fairly defended according to the then prevailing notions: The whole coast had been discovered by Sebastian Cabota, in the service of Henry VII of England, English settlements existed to the North and South of New-Netherland; and by a patent issued in 1606, before Hudson's voyage, the whole of New-Netherland had been granted to an English Company.

This being the case all the efforts to obtain an acknowledgment of the Dutch right from the English Government, proved in vain. Nay even the Dutch Government refused to support the title of the West-India Company. The 25th of October 1634 the following resolution was made by the States General:

„Messrs. Arnhem and the other, their High Mightinesses' Deputies have reported

ported that, pursuant to yesterday's resolution, they have heard and considered the state of the question and difference which arose in New-Netherland between the English there and those of the West-India Company of these United Netherlands, and have submitted herewith to their High' Mightinesses certain Representation on said question, communicated by the Directors of the West-India Company aforesaid. *Whereupon, deliberation being had, it is resolyed and concluded that this State cannot by any means interfere therein, but leave the aforesaid matter to take its course; but their High Mightinesses permit the delegated Directors to speak and confer hereupon, on behalf of the Company in particular, with Mr. Boswell, the Resident of his Majesty the King of Great Britain."*

The English pretensions to the possession of New-Netherland were manifested in various ways: A Dutch vessel coming from New-Netherland freighted with furs was seized in Plymouth because Charles I. „questioned the West-India Company's right to trade to New-Netherland." — English merchants sent a ship to the mouth of the river Hudson; and commencing to trade there, they disturbed the relations between the Indians and the Dutch. These drove their rivals away. Considerable damages were thereupon demanded from the Dutch government by the English merchants, and Charles I countenanced the demand.

But far more serious than these squabbles were the struggles between the English and Dutch along the whole eastern frontier of New-Netherland. We shall hereafter see how they embittered the life of the Dutch during the whole time of Kieft's and Stuyvesant's directorships; and how they finally led to the loss of the colony.

In 1638 at the end of Van Twiller's rule, the colony and the Company's connexion with it present a very sad aspect, as is best shown by the following questions and answers from one of the reports made to the States-General:

QUESTIONS.

(by the States-General).

1. How far do the limits of New-Netherland extend along the sea coast?

2. Are these limits still in the possession, at the present time, of the West-India Company, and the inhabitants of this country?

3. If not, what nations have seized them; and by what right and under what pretext?

4. Can the Company retain the remaining territory; and by what means?

5. What Christian nations are neighbours, above and below?

6. Has the Company realized profit or loss, since the planting of New-Netherland?

7. And in case of loss and their High Mightinesses consider it advantageous

ANSWERS.

(by Mr. Huygens; who-prefided, the 23 February 1638, at the assembly of the XIX Directors of the W.-I. Company).

Their High Mightinesses granted, anno 1614, to Jonas Witzen and Tweenhuyzen, by special charter, and on the expiration thereof to the West-India Company, from Virginia to wit from Ciçapoa (*Cheſapeaſk*), along the sea coast to Newfoundland.

We occupy Mauritius or the North River; where there are two forts, Orange and Amsterdam; and there is, moreover, one House built by the Company, and that is the most of the population.

The right is that of the strongest. The English extend from the northeast of New-England unto the Fresh River.

If there be people, the remainder can go into the interior as far as they please.

The English enclose us from Virginia unto New-England; and as much farther as ours have been.

Loss; — But it could afford profit, principally from grain.

The Company cannot people it, because the Company cannot agree among

to preserve the limits of New-Nether- themselves; but a plan of throwing it land, and to establish the population open, must be considered. on a better and surer footing? —

8. Whether it would not, therefore, be expedient to place the district of New-Netherland at the disposal of the States-Général?

They have no intention so to do; unless they derived profit by it. But they hope, now that they have taken some order about Brazil, that it will prove a source of profit in time.

They propose to surrender the trade with the Indians, or something else. Nothing comes from New-Netherland but beaver skins, mincks, and other furs; considerable grain could be raised there in course of time.

Director Van Twiller was in 1637 succeeded by Kieft. The new director's administration was at first prosperous. For, the West-India Company gave up the privileged trade with the Indians, opening this commerce to all the inhabitants of the Dutch provinces: and many colonists were thus drawn to New-Netherland. Still more valuable were a number of English settlers from Virginia and New-England.

On the other hand, the English came both from Virginia and N.-England, on account of the good opportunity to plant tobacco here, first, divers servants, whose time had expired; afterwards, families, and finally, entire colonies, having been forced to quit that place, in order to enjoy freedom of conscience, and to escape from the insupportable government of New-England, and because many more commodities were to be obtained here than there, so that in place of „seven bouveries” and „two or three plantations” which were here, „thirty bouweries” were to be seen as well cultivated and stocked as in Europe, (and) one hundred plantations which, in two or three (years) would become regular bouweries, for after the tobacco was out of the ground, corn was

was planted there without ploughing, and the winter was employed preparing new lands. The English colonies had settled under us by patent on equal terms with the others. Each of these was in appearance not less than one hundred families strong, exclusive of the Colonie of Rensselaerwyck, which is prospering, with that of Mynders, Meyndertsz and Cornelis Melyn, who began first. Also the Village of N-Amsterdam around the fort, one hundred families, so that there was appearance of producing supplies in a year for fourteen thousand souls, without straightening the country, and had there not been a want of labourers or farm servants, twice as much could be raised."

The free trade with the natives had however a very serious drawback. Fire arms being the merchandize most valued by the Indians, all the traders vied with each other in selling guns and powder. This had many dangerous consequences: The respect inspired by the Europeans was considerably diminished. Offence was given to those Indians who tried to purchase arms from the colonial government and were refused. The advantages of the fur trade also caused the settlers to neglect many necessary precautions. Their habitations were dispersed; and therefore at the mercy of the natives. And in order to increase the friendly dispositions of their customers, the traders invited them to their homes, spreading before them whatever European luxuries the block-houses contained, and giving the natives too much insight into the interiors of their dwellings.

But all this might have produced nothing but a good understanding; especially as the Indians of New-Netherland seem to have been worthy of the confidence placed in them had not the director's despotism and thirst for revenge brought all the horrors of an Indian war on the colony.

We have above cast a look on Director Kieft's „council”, and we have seen how the director assumed the position of a petty monarch, and how yet in cases of emergency he tried to cloak himself with a show of parliamentary government. The director's despotic rule was indeed in accordance with the Company's regulations. Probably more by neglect than by ill-will they had

forborn from establishing any kind of popular representation; and it was only by the director's free will that a few popular delegates were chosen and were sometimes admitted to the director's council. This representation had no rights of its own, and even taxes were imposed without its consent.

Unfortunately Director Kieft was not a man in whom so much trust aught to have been placed. His policy made a war with the Indians not only unavoidable but also most disastrous.

He had allowed the colonists to settle wheresoever they liked, and they were dispersed all over the country. He had not done anything to prepare them for defence, and he had not even a sufficient stock of powder to allow each colonist half a pound, when the symptoms of approaching war became threatening. As regards the Indians he acted with almost incredible rashness. Their poor maizefields lay unfenced, and were, often seriously damaged by the cattle of the Dutch. Redress however was always vainly sought for. Where justice was refused feelings of hatred and the thirst for revenge were necessarily engendered; and some Dutchmen were murdered by the natives. Not content with these germs of disorder, the director imposed a tax on the fields of the Indians and actually levied it by force in some places; an act of downright madness in a country yet peopled with Indians and where there were not 30 Europeans properly armed and drilled. The meekness of the natives however supported all these outrages; until the director himself actually began the war.

A Dutchman, one of the few wheelwrights of the colony, and therefore a very useful man had been shot by a native — not without a sufficient cause. The tribe, to which the murderer belonged refused to give him up; and the director was for some time unable to revenge himself, the tribe being too powerful. But it happened that this tribe was attacked by other Indians, and was so reduced that it had to seek shelter among the Dutch. Now the director seized the opportunity and sent nearly the whole of his armed force, about a dozen men against these Indians. They surprised them during the night

night and murdered the whole remnant of the tribe — not only the men but also the women and children.

While Kieft was yet brooding over his horrible plan, one of his creatures, who was among the delegates of the community, tried to induce the other delegates to present a petition to the director, praying him to destroy the offending tribe. The other delegates however were not caught in the snare. They not only refused to sign the petition, but expelled their colleague and chose immediately a better man in his stead. He however nothing daunted, and in spite of the delegates, presented the petition to the director as an expression of the community's wishes; although the paper bore only three signatures, that of the originator and two other ones besides.

Pretending to be induced by the wishes of the colonists, Kieft gave the order of which we have spoken. A most furious war now broke out; a war exactly like those Indian wars which have so often been described in our days; and the horror of which are present to every one's imagination. The few germs of prosperity which the colony presented were of course nearly destroyed, and it was in a great measure due to the neighbours in New-England that many Dutch colonists saved at least their lives.

This Indian war produced a whole host of disputes and recriminations. Memoirs were sent from New-Netherland to the West-India-Company and to the States-General; and in New-Netherland the memorialists were punished by the director. Commissions of inquiry were chosen in the States-General.

These commissioners questioned the directors of the Company with regard to the miserable condition of New-Netherland. The directors replied that to the backwardness of the Government in paying the subsidies the disaster in New-Netherland was principally owing. Only want of means had prevented the directors from having a sufficient garrison in their colony.

The memorialists who had been sentenced by director Kieft appealed to the States-General; and the case was gone into. Kieft's secretary returned to Holland and was examined by the commission. Thus many documents, by which

which Kieft's guilt was proved beyond doubt, were accumulated; and Kieft's removal from the directorship was the final result of the inquiry which lasted from 1643 to 1646.

The war with the Indians and the quarrels with the colonists were not the only struggles in which Kieft was engaged. While the Dutch in New-Netherland were so few in proportion to their wide and fine territory, New-England was already overcrowded. And believing to have a fair claim to New-Netherland, the New-Englander crossed the boundary lines and boldly settled within the Dutch territory.

The Dutch looked on in dismay and their impotent protests were not heeded by the stubborn New-Englanders. Nay it could not even be expected that much attention should be paid to these protests. For they were all more or less based on historical statements which we at present know to be manifestly false, and the truth of which can therefore never have been proved. The persons who got up the historical evidence for the West-India-Company were evidently aware that there was a flaw in the title to New-Netherland; and the English can not be censured because they did not believe in such groundless assertions.

The history of New-Netherland during Director Kieft's time shows besides all these greater struggles a number of smaller squabbles and disputes. When therefore Kieft was in 1646 succeeded by Pieter Stuyvesant, the new director found himself in the midst of difficulties of various kinds; nor was he well fitted to assuage them.

Stuyvesant had been the governor of Curaçao, a dignity which he kept when he was raised to the directorship of New-Netherland. Before and after he became a servant of the West-India-Company, his stern and proud character created him many enemies some of whom have cast the most atrocious slanders on his name. As regards Kieft's disputes Stuyvesant entered most completely into all the views of his predecessor. He punished Kieft's opponents. And when they appealed to the homegovernment, he did not heed their protests.

Nay

Nay even when summoned before the States-General he refused to appear, pretending that his duty prevented his leaving New-Netherland. To allow the colonists a share in the government was most contrary to his ideas, even more so than to Kieft's. With the English neighbours he tried to come to an understanding. But his diplomatical intercourse with them was not in accordance with his real position; for he bore himself almost like a sovereign; and was all the less able to arrive at a definitive settlement with them.

To the difficulties both of Kieft's and Stuyvesant's administration we owe the most valuable of the documents, by which the history of New-Netherland is illustrated. The colonists who had vainly fought for justice at the directors' hands went to Holland and filled the state-paper-office with their complaints. The community of New-Netherland deputed to the mother-country several delegates, some of whom have left us graphic descriptions of the colony and animated accounts of its history. The States-General named commissioners, by whom numerous reports were drawn up. The quarrels with the New-Englanders also produced some interesting state papers. John de Witt made the most strenuous efforts to establish a good understanding with Oliver Cromwell. In order to negotiate a treaty, he sent some of his ablest adherents as Dutch ministers to the Protector's court. Among the subjects discussed by them in England was also the question of the boundary line in New-Netherland. When desired to substantiate their title to the colony, the West-India-Company caused several documents to be drawn up, in which some of the principal statements were audacious fictions. But this was of no avail, for the Dutch ambassadors replied:

„And, howbeit we have clearly understood from the aforesaid Map and Memoir, the intentions of Messrs the Directors, regarding the pretended Limits; yet as regards the Title and right thereunto, we do not (with respect) find ourselves so well provided with the irrefragable reasons and arguments which are requisite in dealing with such a Nation as this, and in such a matter, consisting entirely of facts; the first occupation and possession as well as the

pur-

purchase of the grounds and lands being merely in general presupposed, but nothing in the world has reached us in support either of the one or the other. Yet, according to the letter even of Director Stuyvesant, the English there made this objection to him: That their High Mightiness's subjects in those parts, had not any patent from them, nor any proof of purchase. Wherefore we have taken the trouble not only further to inform ourselves by those who may have fuller knowledge of this matter but to look up attentively the descriptions by the English themselves, in order to learn therefrom what we consider applicable to our purpose. *Yet cannot in all this, satisfy ourselfes as to the unfoundnes of the position of those on this side who allege not only the right of purchase but also of notorious prior possession in diuers parts, as we are informed by them.*

While Stuyvesant and the directors of the Company were thus partly unwilling and partly unable to rid themselves of their old difficulties, new ones were constantly springing up. Stuyvesant's pride and obstinacy increased the number of opponents; and besides those who had already in Kieft's time begun to lay their complaints before the States General a number of new malcontents arose; among them some of the few officials who had a share in the administration of the colony. For to Stuyvesant, any kind of control was unbearable; and in order to be absolutely unfeathered he discarded his Dutch assistants and had only foreigners, Englishmen and a Frenchman in his employ.

A difficulty of old standing, but to which we have not yet alluded, also produced a violent outbreak. We have above stated that Usselinx had, for Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, founded a Swedish South-Company. This association has left but one trace in the history of the 17th century; a trace which consists in a long contest with the Dutch West-India Company. The first director of New-Netherland, Peter Minuit went after his dismissal to Sweden, in order to seek an employment similar to the one he had lost; and he indeed induced the Swedish Company to found a settlement within the claimed boundary of New-Netherland, near the spot where Philadelphia now stands. This

occupation which took place in 1638 led of course to a long series of quarrels the end of which was the conquest of the Swedish colony, in 1656, by Peter Stuyvesant.

But in spite of all the troubles without and within which filled Stuyvesant's directorship, like those of his three predecessors, he must be considered as the founder of that unrivalled prosperity by which the town and the state of New-York have since been distinguished. There exist three views of the town, as it looked while its name was yet New-Amsterdam. They all belong to Stuyvesant's time; to the years 1649, 1656 and 1667. The first view shows a few houses dispersed here and there around the fort; the second view already presents a townlike appearance, while in the third New-Amsterdam is a very respectable place, similar to some of the celebrated cities in North-Holland and Zealand.

While the natural advantages of Hudson river produced these happy results, great exertions were made to develop the resources of the Delaware district. The city of Amsterdam sent a colony to the mouth of the river. This establishment was called New-Amstel and was treated as a pet child of the parent city. Agriculturists and tradespeople were encouraged to emigrate; clergymen and schoolmasters received liberal salaries, loans were supplied at the easy interest of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum. The colony on the Delaware also became the refuge of several sets of political and religious sectarians whose theories, akin to those of modern „socialists,” required the virgin soil of the new continent for their trial.

All these germs of a bright future had however but the effect of hastening the final and inevitable catastrophe; the loss of New-Netherland. The Dutch settlements spread from the mouth of the Hudson over part of Long Island. Here they were followed by English establishments. The Delaware region, where New-Amstel was situated, was by the English government granted to Lord Baltimore; and while the contests between the two nations had formerly been confined to the Western border of New-England the South and South-West now became new scenes of strife.

Stuyvesant's endeavour to remove these enemies and to establish the rights of the Dutch on a firm footing were necessarily fruitless. The West-India-Company was bankrupt. Its political opponents ruled the United provinces; and they refused to press upon the English governments the Company's claim to the disputed territories. Having thus neither a valid title nor strength to support their pretensions the Company was doomed to lose New-Netherland. But in order to obtain the coveted Dutch colony, the New-Englanders had first to involve England and Holland in their quarrel, and thus to exercise already at this early date a remarkable influence on European affairs.

It is generally known, from Macaulay's history of England, that the war between England and Holland from 1664 to 1667, in the course of which New-Netherland was wrested from the Dutch, was the work of Sir George Downing, the English ambassador at the Hague. But Macaulay did not know the motive by which Downing was prompted. This statesman was a New-Englander, and one of the earliest pupils of Harvard College. His thorough acquaintance with Dutch polities was probably the fruit of the border quarrels in his transatlantic home; and in the interest of that home all his skill and craft were employed. In spite of the recent alliance and of the many interests which ought to have maintained a firm friendship between the English and Dutch, Downing succeeded in envenoming every dispute and in kindling the war which broke out in 1664.

The conquest of New-Netherland was one of the first acts of that war. The duke of York obtained from his brother a grant of the North-American territory occupied by the Dutch; and to the ships and troops sent out by him the Dutch colony surrendered without bloodshed, the 5th of September 1664. The conquerors abolished the name of New-Netherland and called the town New-York.

The fate of the colony was not however settled before 1674. During the whole war, from 1664 to 1667, negotiations between the two countries were carried on. In 1667, by the treaty of Breda, the colony was yielded up to England. But war having again been declared in 1672, New-Netherland was

reconquered by a Dutch fleet in 1673. By the treaty of Westminster, in 1674 this conquest was again annulled, the colony was again given up to the English, and the history of New-Netherland was thus finally closed.

III. THE GEOGRAPHY OF NEW-NETHERLAND.

We have already had occasion to notice that the coasts of New-Netherland owe their discovery by Europeans to the desire of finding a short route to China. When Columbus and the Cabots started on their voyages of discovery, they expected to find nothing but water between western Europe and Eastern Asia. Columbus even believed that the islands and the continent which he had found formed indeed part of Asia. It is to Sebastian Cabota that we are indebted not only for the discovery of North-America, but also for the still more important knowledge that America is a *new world*. But the wilds and wastes of America did not tempt the navigators of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. To find a way through the new continent was the real object of those men, by whom the American coasts were first investigated. Searching for a passage in every latitude, from the frozen waters of the arctic ocean down to Cape Horn; searching from West to East as well as from East to West, they soon arrived at a surprising general knowledge of the new world. In 1527, thirty years after the first discovery of the mainland of America a remarkably correct outline of the whole new world was drawn by the chartmakers of the Spanish admiralty, and even before 1527, in 1524, Verazzano calculated that America was doubtless greater than Europe and Africa together; and that it probably exceeded Asia in territorial extent.

Yet the details of American geography remained throughout the sixteenth century in a most unsatisfactory state. Some attention was indeed paid by geographers and seamen to those districts which offered the easiest advantages to knightly and mercantile adventurers. The more northern parts however

seemed to be useless wastes; and no one thought that they would one day become the homes of Europe's overflowing population. The northern coasts of America therefore owed their cursory exploration merely to the delusive hope of finding across them a short passage to China and Japan.

As regards the coast of New-Netherland it was during the sixteenth century only twice laid down on charts by original explorers; both delineations belonging to the same year 1524—1525, and both being drawn by men whose real purpose had been the search for a North-West Passage; John Verazzano and Stephan Gomez.

Verazzano's draught was of very small value and was entirely unknown down to the year 1582, when Hakluyt published it in his „*Divers voyages*.“ When published however the very faults of the draught exercised a most favourable influence on later exploration: for Verazzano indicates in latitude 40°. a north west passage across the American continent; and the search for that illusory passage led Hudson to investigate the coast of New-Netherland.

Gomez's draught is of much greater value than Verazzano's, and its influence was of a totally different kind. Adopted by the Spanish official chartmakers, it was borrowed from them by all the other geographers down to the year 1625 when the Dutch delineations began to supersede it. Long before that time however some Spanish navigators who followed in Gomez's track added some new details to the information collected by him, which were then introduced into the copies made from his chart.

These same Spanish explorers also furnished to their contemporaries some notes for the *routiers* or maritime route books used in those times. The navigation of the sixteenth century like that of the ancients preferred the coasts to the open sea, and the routes and stations for such coasting voyages were indicated in the route books. A route of this kind was traced along the coast of what was afterwards New-Netherland — most probably for the use of the numerous codfishers who frequented the long row of sandbanks that stretches from Cape Cod to the north of New-Foundland.

Although

Although some kind of knowledge of the district explored by Hudson in 1609 might thus have been gathered long before his time from descriptions of voyages, maps, charts and routiers, the results of the investigations undertaken by him and by his Dutch successors must yet be considered as entirely new discoveries. For Hudson's own voyage of 1609 proves beyond doubt that all the vague anterior notions were of no real value to seamen and geographers.

Hudson himself and Juet, one of his companions, have left ample accounts of their voyage. But Juet's account was printed in England in 1625, and of Hudson's only a few scraps have been published. These papers therefore exercised no perceptible influence on the geographical knowledge of contemporaries, which was, as regards New-Netherland, entirely derived from Dutch sources.

The exertions of the Dutch for the knowledge of their North-American colony have indeed been most remarkable, and the geographical documents produced by them are as various as possible: accounts of voyages, descriptions of the country, general maps and charts, local maps of districts and rivers, local charts, views of New-Amsterdam.

The accounts of voyages and the original descriptions are all of them due to men equally distinguished by talent and local experience: Captain De Vries and Adriaen van der Donck, who belong to the leading personages of the colony; Domine Megalopolensis, a missionary among the natives; John de Laet, the celebrated author of the „Novus Orbis,” an eminent director of the West-India-Company, and one of the „patroons” of New-Netherland.

The attention of these authors is directed to every subject worthy of their notice: The topography of the country, its animals and plants, its government, its advantages for agriculture and trade. Of the very greatest value are their observations on the various tribes of the natives, their life and manners, their numbers, the localities they inhabited, their wars, government and religion. One of the accounts, that of De Vries, is besides, illustrated with spirited engravings evidently based on sketches taken on the spot.

From the above original documents some Dutch authors compiled, by the simple means of scissors and paste, several accounts of New-Netherland. One of these, is a strange specimen of literary handicraft: the „Voyages of Edward Melton, an English gentleman, through Egypt, the West-Indies, Persia, Turkey, „East-Indies and the surrounding countries.” This is nothing but a clumsy piece of patchwork made up of scraps from a number of well known books, without any original addition even of the imaginative kind. Yet the book was successful. It had two editions; and the part concerning New-Netherland was again pillaged by two other booksellers who reprinted it literally, with some other parts of „Melton's voyages.” Still more curious is the fact that while the original documents from which the description of New-Netherland is taken belong to the year 1656, the „Voyages of Melton” were published in 1682 and 1702, and the counterfeits, in 1705 and 1716, furnishing of course to their readers much strangely antiquated information; and that without any kind of warning. Such was 150 years ago even among the reading public the knowledge of North-America.

The charts and maps of New-Netherland are scarcely less valuable than the original descriptions, and are in far greater number. There are not less than 28 engraved delineations of Dutch origin, besides several still more important MS. draughts, facsimiles of which have but lately been published.

It is unfortunately impossible to give the reader who is not acquainted with the maps and charts, an insight into their nature, merits and defects; and our observations regarding them must therefore be limited to a few striking facts.

All the earlier engraved maps and charts of New-Netherland published by Dutch geographers are derived from two manuscript delineations which are still in existence. (*) They were drawn in 1614 and 1616 by some of the first Dutch explorers. The engraved copies are as regards accuracy very much inferior to the originals, which indeed rank among the best geographical draughts of

(*) See: Inventaris der Verzameling Kaarten in het Rijks-Archief. N° 519, 520.

the period. Some of the copies are as strange instances of anachronistic geography, as the above described extracts from „Melton's voyages.” In 1695 a map of New-Netherland was published, which is entirely derived from the draughts of 1614 and 1616 and which therefore shows no vestige of the colonization by Europeans!!

Not less curious, but more difficult to describe, is the history of a series of 13 maps published from the middle of the seventeenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

If these 13 maps were placed side by side, before a superficial observer, he might take all of them simply for copies printed off from the same plate. For their size is exactly the same and most of the indications and names are absolutely identical. Yet a closer inspection shows that at least four or five different plates have been used for producing them. This is merely owing to the habits of literary piracy which prevailed in those days; for the differences between the engravings are so slight, the corrections so few, that the labour of producing a new plate was absolutely needless. Nay it is very likely that the original plate is the one which we find used — with some slight corrections — in the latest editions.

The map which accompanies the present volume being a facsimile of one of these engravings, the reader can easily form an idea of their nature. They are the best maps of New-Netherland left by the Dutch, and are about equal to the better class of contemporary delineations of colonial districts. When comparing the thirteen copies with each other, we are once more struck by a fact to which we have repeatedly adverted: the stationary character of geographical information in the seventeenth century. Although the publishers who pretended to issue new maps of their own, not copies of the maps of others, had the greatest interest to introduce at least some new details, the information remains in the last edition substantially the same as in the first. The corrections are so trifling that it requires the most careful attention to discover them. Nay the last edition actually omits some slight improvements introduced by the intermediate editors.

Thus

Thus all the discoveries made during the interval of 50 years which separates the latest editions from the earliest, the foundation of numerous towns and villages and even the conquest of the colony by the English have left scarcely any trace on these maps.

Yet from some of the most imperfect of the later editions, copies were again made in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Homann, Scutte and Lotter, the well known German map manufacturers. The only new feature of these German transcripts consists in the translation of a very small number of Dutch names which were absolutely unintelligible to Germans. All the other names both native and Dutch as well as all the lines of the engraving are simply reproduced. The paper and the engravings are of course much inferior even to the worst of the Dutch editions.

The original documents from which the prototype of these 13 maps was derived have not again come to light, and are most probably lost with the rest of the archives of the West-India-Company. This prototype seems to have been based on information brought over to Holland by the deputations from the colony, in 1649 and 1650.

Besides the maps there are several charts of New-Netherland specially intended for the use of seamen. They are each in three or four sections; and make pretensions to a high degree of accuracy, for soundings are indicated all along the coasts. But when compared with a modern map the outlines appear so utterly unreliable, that the soundings cannot possibly have been of much value.

We also possess some local maps: one of each of the three great rivers: the Connecticut (Fresh river), the Hudson (North river), the Delaware (South river). The map of the Delaware is a manuscript map of the year 1616, the two other maps on the contrary are engraved and belong to the end of the seventeenth century. The most interesting of the local maps is a manuscript draught of Rensselaerwijk, (now Rensselaer County, N. Y.) the largest of the patroon-colonies, with its villages, castles, mills and rivulets.

Of New-Amsterdam, the infant New-York, three views exist, of all of town-

which there are copies in the present volume. The first shows the beginnings of the place, a few houses around the fort. The second already has a townlike appearance; while the third exhibits a respectable town with churches, warehouses, wharfs, docks and long lines of dwelling houses. This last view belongs to the time when New-Amsterdam had just been compelled to assume the name of New-York.

When we cast a parting glance over all these geographical documents and compare them with the contemporary geographical illustrations of other colonies we cannot help confessing that in spite of the imperfections we have noted, the records for the geography of New-Netherland are not only much more abundant but also more accurate than those for the geography of almost any other colony.

IV. EXISTING RESEARCHES ON THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF NEW-NETHERLAND, AND ON THE HISTORY OF THE WEST-INDIA- COMPANY; — AND NEW INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE PRESENT BOOK.

1. *The history of New-Netherland* has been carefully studied both by the descendants of the colonists and by the citizens of the mother-country, the Dutch.

In New-York the researches have all been conducted by the New-York-Historical-Society; an association founded in 1809. The „Collections”, a serial publication issued by this Society, contain some good researches and a large stock of valuable documents, especially extracts and translations from rare English and Dutch books of the 17th century. Much more important however than the Collections are the investigations which have not been undertaken by the Society itself, but owe their origin to its encouragement and initiative.

Since 1814 the members of the Society have endeavoured to collect manuscript documents from the public archives both at home and abroad. Meeting on the part of the government and the legislature of their State with the most

unbounded liberality, they began by gathering and translating at the public expense those documents which the Dutch Colonial administration had left in the colony. When this task had been satisfactorily completed they took a still broader view of their duties and induced the government to collect from the European archives all the papers bearing on the history of New-York.

The government having again gladly assented, and a liberal supply of money having been voted, the search was in May 1841, entrusted to Mr. J. R. Brodhead a gentleman well qualified by his historical and linguistic knowledge, although not one of those specially trained historical scholars who are in Europe charged with such missions. Fortunately the principal State paper office which M. Brodhead was obliged to consult, that of the Hague, is notoriously the best arranged in Europe, and Mr. Brodhead had the additional good luck that the subject of his search commanded the sympathies of the archivists. He thus escaped many difficulties which drive other historians to despair, and the result of his comparatively short investigation is extremely satisfactory. It is improbable that any important document in the Royal archives escaped his attention. We must however regret that, tied down by his instructions, he took a somewhat narrow view of his search and purposely omitted from his collection a vast store of documents bearing on the history of the West-India-Company.

Besides the Royal archives at the Hague several other archives were consulted by Mr. Brodhead; in Amsterdam, in London and in Paris. But the documents he obtained at those other places belong, with the exception of those at Amsterdam, almost exclusively to the later period of the history of the State; and the Amsterdam records are of minor importance, for most of them illustrate only the uninteresting history of the colony of New-Amstel.

The documents collected by Mr. Brodhead have been very ably edited — the Dutch, French and Latin documents in English translations — by Dr. O'Callaghan, to whom all such labours have for many years been entrusted by the New-York government. The series to which these documents belong, embraces likewise all the papers collected in the colony itself. It forms 8 large 4° volumes,

printed at the expense of the State, from 1856 to 1860. An excellent index by Dr. O'Callaghan, which fills a stout 4°, concludes the collection. This admirable series may well be envied by European countries, whose early history cannot be so authentically and exhaustively represented.

The time which Mr. Brodhead spent in his search was not long enough to enable him to pay as much attention to printed books as he did to manuscripts. Here therefore several documents of great importance escaped his notice. They were nevertheless not lost to the American historians. For several amateurs of books bearing on American history, especially Mr. J. Lenox of New-York, have spared neither money nor exertions to collect whatever could be gathered of printed documents, and Mr. Lenox's collection is probably almost complete. It is absolutely so as regards the history of New-Netherland.

From the rich store of documentary evidence thus collected in New-York, three histories of New-Netherland have been written by American authors, by Yates and Moulton in 1824/26, by Dr. O'Callaghan in 1846, by Mr. Brodhead in 1853. Each of these three valuable works has some merits of its own. Dr. O'Callaghan's book is by far the best written of the three; and it has met with a well deserved literary success. Mr. Brodhead, who has been able to consult some printed documents which were not yet known when Mr. O'Callaghan wrote, is the most exact. His work is somewhat like the manuals composed by German professors: with ample and accurate indications of the documents used. It is however advantageously distinguished from most of these productions by the clearness and elegance of its style. Yates and Moulton's history was published before the greater part of the documents had been collected. Yet it contains a series of minute researches, for instance an excellent monograph on Henry Hudson's voyages.

To these works must be added: The „Documentary history of New-Netherland by Dr. O'Callaghan,” a selection of the most important MSS. and printed documents, in 4 vls 8°; and several translations of Dutch printed documents, especially those by the Hon. H. C. Murphy. Most of these translations have been

been privately printed and are more accessible to European scholars than to Americans, for the editors have generously distributed them to the greater public libraries in Europe. In the British Museum library they are all to be found.

While so much has been done by citizens of New-York, the citizens of the mother-country have done a good deal to forward the labours of the American historians. We have already mentioned the assistance afforded to Mr. Brodhead by the archivists at the Hague, among whom the late Mr. de Zwaan deserves to be specially mentioned. The completeness of the collection is in a great measure due to his enthusiastic zeal, as Mr. Brodhead himself has acknowledged. A different but not less valuable aid is to be found in three essays on the history of New-Netherland, written in Holland by Lambrechtsen van Ritthem in 1818, Mr. Lauts in 1846, and Mr. Berg van Dussen Muilkerk in 1851. Although these three publications do not in the aggregate exceed 180 pages their influence has been considerable. Lambrechtsen has had access to some manuscript documents which have since been lost, and he has the merit of having first indicated the principal printed books which the historian of New-Netherland must consult. Mr. Lauts has made use of some very important printed documents, which have escaped both Lambrechtsen's and Mr. Brodhead's attention. Much greater still is the merit of Mr. Berg van Dussen, a man of great talent, who has indicated and combined many scattered scraps of valuable intelligence. It is only to be regretted that his researches do not extend beyond the beginning of the history of New-Netherland.

Different from these efforts but not less valuable are those of Mr. F. Muller at Amsterdam, Mr. Campbell, the deputy librarian at the Hague, and Mr. Tiele, now librarian at Leyden. It is mainly owing to these gentlemen, and especially to Mr. Muller, that Mr. Lenox and the other American amateurs have become acquainted with the printed documents and have been able to collect them. It may perhaps not be superfluous to observe that Mr. Muller has been obliged to purchase immense collections of pamphlets in order to obtain

those

those bearing on the history of New-Netherland; a circumstance not known to those amateurs who have paid the somewhat elevated prices for the first copies that turned up of some pamphlets.

These being the already existing researches, it is selfevident that our collection cannot make any *important* addition to them. We have indeed found a few pamphlets which were unknown at the time when this Essay was printed, 13 years ago, but several of them have since been translated. Two of our documents are, we believe, still unknown. But they both bear on the history of New-Amstel and are therefore of minor import.

As regards the *history of New-Netherland* our book has therefore no other claim than that of a bibliographical essay. It furnishes the historian and the amateur of rare books with accurate titles, and it tells him, what is necessary for a complete collection. In the latter respect our book has at least a negative merit: Having searched wherever search was possible we can assert with the greatest assurance that besides the publications mentioned by us no other printed documents bearing on the history of New-Netherland can be discovered.

2. *The history of the West-India-Company* has not yet been specially investigated. The best account of its fortunes is to be found in Capt. Netscher's work *Les Hollandais au Bresil*. Some attention has also been devoted to William Usselincx, the founder of the Company, in Mr. Berg van Dussen's above mentioned essays and in the two histories of Dutch political economy by Prof. E. Lafspeyres and Prof. O. van Rees. But even the numerous memoirs handed by Usselincx to the States-General have not yet been edited, although some of them have been seen in the Royal archives by Capt. Netscher.

Here therefore much remains to be done. What we have done is simply this: we have exhausted the store of printed documents, as regards the indication

tion of their existence, not of course as regards their contents. These however we have at least read, and we hope that our summaries of them will be of some assistance to future historians.

3. *The geography of New-Netherland* is as yet almost virgin soil. A subject rather bordering on this field of inquiry than actually belonging to it, the career of Henry Hudson, has indeed been studied with some care by the annalists of northern voyages, by the historians of New-Netherland; and more specially by Mr. Murphy and by the writer of the present pages. But, besides that, scarcely anything has been done. To us at least only one essay is known, on a very limited subject: the situation of Fort Nassau (which once existed in the neighbourhood of the spot where Philadelphia now stands) by Mr. Armstrong, a Pennsylvanian antiquary. This essay has been amply reviewed in the introduction to our list of maps.

Our book indicates the materials for the study of the geography of New-Netherland and gives some hints as to the use which can be made of them. From all closer investigation we have abstained, because our aim is not to forestall the labours of American antiquaries, to whom all those subjects properly belong, but merely to assist them in their labours by collecting for them a store of materials which are more accessible to us than to them.

Heidelberg,
December 1867.

L. D E S C R I P T I O N S.

1. Nieuwe Wereldt | ofte | Beschrijvinghe | van | WEST-INDIEN, | wt
veelerhande Schriften ende Aen-teekeningen | van verscheyden Nation
bij een versamelt | Door | JOANNES de LAET, | Ende met | Noodighe
kaerten en Tafels voorseen. Tot Leyden, | In de Druckerye van Isaack
Elzevier. | ANNO 1625. | Met Privilegie der Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten
Generael, voor 12 Jaren. — Fol.

(*The New world, or the description of the West Indies from several
M. S. S. and notes of several nations, collected by Joannes de Laet,
and provided with the necessary maps and tables.*)

Title, XXII a. 526 pages. Chapter 7 to 11, p. 100—109, description
of New Netherland.

2. Beschrijvinghe van | WEST-INDIEN | door | JOANNES DE LAET |
Tweede druk: | In ontallycke plaetsen ver- | betert, vermeerdert, met
eenige | nieuwe caerten, beelden van verscheyden dieren ende | planten
vercierd. Tot Leyden by de ELZEVIERS. Ao. 1630. — Fol.

(*Description of the West-Indies by Joannes de Laet, second
edition, corrected and augmented in innumerable places, and ornamented
with some new maps and engravings of animals and plants.*)

Title, XXII a. 640 pages. Chapter 7 to 11 p. 100—109 description of
New-Netherland.

3. NOVUS ORBIS | seu | DESCRIPTIONIS | INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS |
LIBRI XVIII | authore JOANNE DE LAET ANTVERP. | *Novis talulis
geographicis et variis animantium, Plantarum | Fructuumque iconibus
illustrata | CUM PRIVILEGIO. LUGD. BATAV. Apud Elzeviro. 1633. Fol.*

(*The New World or description of the West-Indies, in 18 books, by John
de Laet of Antwerp, ornamented with new maps and various engra-
vings of animals plants and fruits.*)

Title, XXIV, 690 and XVI pages. Chapter 7 to 12, p. 101 to 110
description of New-Netherland.

4. Histoire du Nouveau-Monde, ou description des Indes Occidentales,
contenant 18 livres, par le sieur Jean de Laet d'Anvers, enrichie de
nouvelles tables géographiques et figures des animaux, plantes et fruits.
Leyde. 1640. Fol.

(*History of the New World or description of the West Indies by John
de*

de Laet of *Antwerp*, ornamented with new maps and engravings of plants and fruits.)

There being no copy of this book to be found in Holland, this title was taken from Ternaux.

De Laet is quoted by O'Callaghan vol. I p. 41, 68, 72, 104, 140, 141, 167, 327; by Brodhead p. 28, 31, 32, 34, 44, 48, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 74, 77, 79, 93, 97, 130, 149, 155, 157, 184, 287, 296.

5. VERTOOGH | VAN | Nieu Neder-Land, Weghens de Gheleghentheydt, | Vruchtbærheydt, en Sobe- | ren Staet deszelfs. | In's GRAVEN-HAGE, | Ghedruckt by Michiel Stael, Bouckverkooper woonende | op 't Buyn-ten Hof, tegen-over de Gevange-Poort, 1650. — 40.

(*Account of New-Netherland, its situation, fertility and the miserable state thereof.*)

Title. 49 pages; a vignette in wood on the title.

Quoted by O'Callaghan v. I p. 33, 41, 149, 170, 171, 178, 179, 180, 192, 215, 229, 243, 254, 260, 261, 263, 282, 311, 375, 387, v. II 59, 65, 90, 93, 121. By Brodhead p. 153, 206, 207, 212, 221, 224, 234, 243, 247, 276, 282, 283; 286, 299, 309, 317, 333, 336, 345, 346, 411¹, 413, 417, 418, 426, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 478, 482, 512.

The entire history of this important book, the difficulties the author had to overcome when writing it, the Troubles it created during its composition in New-Amsterdam, its history after the author's arrival in Holland, the Effects it had when laid before the authorities, and the whole plan of its composition may be found in O'Collaghan, vol. II, pag. 90 to 99, and 111 to 126; Brodhead, p. 506 to 507, and 511 to 512.

6. Beschryvinghe | van | VIRGINIA, | Nieuw Nederlands, | Nieuw Engelandt, | En v'Gylanden | Bermudes, | Berbados, en S. Christoffel. | Dienstelijck voor elck een verwaertg Handelende, en alle voortplanten | van nieuw Colonien | Met koperen Figuren vercierd. | 'tAMSTERDAM, | By JOOST HARTGERS, Boekverkooper op den Dam, bezuden't Stadthuys, | op de hoek van de Italverstraet, in de Boekelwinckel, Anno 1651.

(*Description of Virginia, New Netherland, New England and the islands of Bermuda, Barbadoes and St. Christopher. Very useful for all trading thither and all founders of new Colonies. Ornamented with copper plates.*)

Title, 60 pages; Map. — 40.

Quoted by O'Callaghan, I 317, II, 97. by Brodhead, 83, 85, 267, 303, 306, 346, 376, 527.

The *Beschryvinghe*, as correctly stated by Mr. Brodhead (p. 517 note), is merely a reprint of some parts of the *Vertoogh* and of the second edition of De Laet.

What has been added is, in the first place the treatise on the Maquas, secondly the engravings, one of which represents New Amsterdam, and is also to be found in the first edition of van der Donck. As for the map we will speak of it in our list of maps.

This map does not appear to have been added till after the first publication of the book, for in copying what De Laet says of the Indians of Virginia (De Laet p. 114; Beschr. p. 54), Hartgers has expressly omitted the note "whose dwellings are further to be seen on the map" (welcker wooningh-plaetsen breeder te sien zyn by de Kaerte.)

This book is composed as follows:

Page 2, (Inleydinge) copied from De Laet, Introduction to book III ed. 1630, p. 89.

» 3—4	De Laet B. III ch: I.	Page 51—54, De Laet, B. III ch. XIII
» 5—6	» II.	(Here the words have been omitted:)
» 7—9	» III.	"Welcker wooningh-plaetsen etc.)
» 9—11	» IV.	Page 54—56 De Laet B. III ch. XVI.
» 11—12	» V.	,, 56—58 „ „ „ XV.
» 13—14	» VI.	,, 58—59 „ „ „ XIV.
» 14—15	» VII.	It is difficult to understand why the
» 15—19	» VIII.	order of the chapters of De Laet
» 19—20	» IX.	has been changed, if it is not on
» 20—22	» X.	account of the Engraving, which is
» 22—24	» XI.	here placed in the one containing
» 25—29	Vertoogh Page 1—8.	the description of the principal ani-
» 30—32	„ „ 8—11.	mals, and at the same time, like
» 32—37	„ „ 11—14.	the other engravings, at the Head
» 34—35	„ „ 14—15.	of the page, which would have
» 35—36	„ „ 15—16.	been impossible had the chapters
» 36—37	„ „ 16—17.	been left in their original order.
» 37	„ „ 18.	page 59—61 De Laet, B. III ch. XVII.
» 37—40	„ „ 18—22.	,, 6163 „ „ XVIII.
(Here the two last lines of the account contained in the <i>Vertoogh</i> have been omitted.)		,, 63—65 „ „ XIX.
page 40—41 <i>Vertoogh</i> 22—24. (Here the 31 last lines of the <i>Vertoogh</i> have been omitted.)		,, 65—67 „ „ XX.
		,, 67—69 „ „ XXI.
		,, 69—71 „ „ XXII.
		,, 71—72 „ „ XXIII.
		,, 72—75 „ „ XXIV.
Page 42—49 Treatise on the Maquas by Dominé Megapolensis.		,, 75—76 „ „ XXV.
		Quot. by O. C. I. p. 337. II. 97Br.
,, 50—51	De Laet B. III ch. XII.	83, 85, 267, 303, 306, 346, 376, 527.

7. BESCHRIJVINGE | van | NIEUVV-NEDERLANT, | (Ghelyck het tegenwoerdigh in Staet is) | Begrypende de Nature, Aert, gelegentheyt en vruchtbaerheyt van het selve Landt; mitgaders de proffytelycke ende gewenste toevallen, die aldaer tot onderhout der Menschen, (soo uyt haer selven als van buyten ingebracht) gevonden worden. | ALS MEDE | De maniere en onghemeyne rygenschappen | vande Wilden ofte Naturellen vanden Lande. | Ende | Een bysonder verhael vanden wonderlycken Aert | ende het Weesen der BEVERS, | DAER NOCH BY GEGEVOEGHT IS | Een Discours over de gelegentheyt van Nieuw Nederlandt, | tusschen een Nederlands Patriot, | ende een | Nieuw Nederlander. | Beschreven door | ADRIAEN vander DONCK, | Beyder Rechten Doctoor, die tegenwoordigh noch in Nieuw Nederlandt is. | t'AMSTELDAM. | Bij Evert Nieuwhof, Boekel-Verkoper, woonende op 't | Auslandt in 't Schrijfsboekt | Anno 1655. — 4.

Description of New Netherland (such as it now is), Comprehending the Nature, Character, Situation and Fruitlefulness of the said Land; together with the profitable and fortunate accidents there to be found for the support of Man (whether natives or foreigners.) As also the Manners and uncommon Qualities of the savages or aborigines of the Land. And a particular account of the wonderful nature and habits of the Beaver; to which is also added a discourse on the situation of New Netherland, between a Netherlands Patriot and a New Netherlander. Described by Adriaen van der Donck, Doctor of Laws, who is still in New Netherland.)

Title , VIII a. 104 pages.

8. BESCHRYVINGE | Van | NIEUVV-NEDERLANT, | (Ghelyck het tegenwoerdigh in Staet is) | Begrypende de Nature, Aert, gelegentheyt en vruchtbaerheyt | van het selve Landt; mitgaders de proffytelycke ende gewenste toevallen, die | aldaer tot onderhoudt der Menschen, (soo uyt haer selven als van buyten ingebrach) gevonden worden. Alsmede de maniere en onghemeyne Eygenschap- | pen van de Wilden ofte Naturellen van den Lande. Ende een bysonder verhael | vanden wonderlycken Aert ende het Weesen der BEVERS. | Daer noch by-gevoeght is | Een Discours over de gelegentheyt van Nieuw Nederlandt, | tusschen een Nederlandts Patriot, ende een Nieuw Nederlander. | Beschreven door ADRIAEN van der DONCK, | Beyder Rechten Doctoor, die tegenwoordigh noch in Nieuw-Nederlandt is. | En hier achter by gevoeght | Het Voorbeeligh Reglement vande Ed. Hoog Achtsbare | Heezen de Heezen Buregeweesteren desezen Stede, | betreffende de Saken van Nieuw Nederlandt.—

Den tweeden Druck. | Met een pertinent Kaertje van 't zelve Landt ver-
ciert, | en van veel druckfouten gesuyvert. | 'AEMSTELDAM, | By
Evert Nieuwenhof, Boek- en verkoopez, woonende op 't Kinslandt,
in 't Schryfboeck, ANNO 1656. | Met Privilegie voor 15 iaren. — 40.

(Description of New Netherland (such as it now is), including the Nature, Character, Situation and Fruitfulness of that land; together with the profitable and happy accidents there found for the support of Man, (whether natives or foreigners) As also the manners and uncommon qualities of the Savages or Aborigines of the country. And a particular account of the wonderful nature and habits of the Beaver. To which is also added a discourse on the situation of New Netherland, between a Netherland Patriot and a New Netherlander. Described by Adriaen van der Donck, Doctor of Laws, who is still in New Netherland. And to this is appended: The advantageous regulations of the Most Worshipful the Burgomasters of this city, regarding the affairs of New Netherland. The second edition, ornamented with a pertinent Map of that land, and cleared of many printing faults.)

Title; VII a. 119 pages

Quoted by O'Callaghan, I p. 33, 34, 55, 275, 287, 356, 339, 385,
II 36; by Brodhead p. 26, 160, 302, 408, 413, 420, 470, 561.

9. Verheerlickte Nederland | door d'Herstelde | ZEE-VAART; | Haerlyck
voorgestelt, ontdekt en aengeluezen | door manier van't samen-Sprekinge
van | Een Boer ofte Landt man, | Een Burger ofte Stee-man, | Een
Schipper ofte Zee-man. | Waar inne sy myden als oprechte Lief-hebberg
van 'g Landt | welbaren, na haer stijl en manier van spreken | massan-
der voorhouden: | 1 Den slechten en soberen toestant in Koophandel,
Zeevaart, | Ambachten en Boerenhandel, en wat d'oorfaack daar van
is. | 2 Aenwijsende door wat middelen dit is te herstellen, om te bren-
gen | tot eene beteren staat. | 3 Hoe en op wat manier dese middelen
moesten aengevangen ende | uytgevoert worden. | Dienende tot onder-
wijsinge en opmerkinge van een yegelijcken: | OOCK MEDE | Tot ope-
ningh en ontset van vele Hooplyden, Zeebarenden personen, | Burgers,
Boeren en Ambachtsgelijcken, die in dese slechte nezingh- | loose tijden
daer tegen aansien. | Gedruckt ANNO 1659. 40.

*(Netherland gloryfied by the restoration of Commerce; clearly represen-
ted, discovered and shown, by manner of dialogue between a Boor or
Countryman, a Burges or Citizen, a Skipper or Seaman, in which those
persons, as sincere lovers of the prosperity of their country, represent
te each other, in their country's style and manner of speech:*

1, *The deplorable and meagre state of commerce, navigation, trade and agriculture, and what the reason of it is.* 2, *Showing by what means this is to be restored, to bring it to a better state.* 3, *How and in what manner these means must be begun and carried out.* *Serving for instruction for all: as also, for opening relief to many Merchants, Seamen, Citizens, Agriculturalists and Tradesmen, who see nothing but bad times before them.*

Title; 68 pages.

Another of those pamphlets of which the title gives us no idea of the real contents, and which therefore, notwithstanding the closest search, often escape the attention of the historian.

For though it is in reality on the advancement of navigation and commerce, it is not of this commerce itself that the author speaks, but of an efficacious means of terminating its languishing state, — and this means is a new system of colonisation for New Netherland, Florida and Guyana.

But in order not to begin by the end, let us first give the plan of the work.

Like most of the popular dissertations, it is a dialogue between several persons — we have here three: a Countryman, a Citizen and a Skipper.

P. 2—12. The author first introduces us to the Husbandman and the Citizen, who describe the deplorable state of Holland in 1659 in the most lively terms; a Skipper coming up, they accost him with "Good day". He replies in a friendly manner and asks the subject of their conversation. Having been informed that they are speaking of the state of the country, he joins his complaints to theirs, and gives it as his opinion that the cause of all this misery is, that most of the European powers having closed their ports against the Dutch, the latter are thus deprived of the principal source of their prosperity, viz., commerce by sea. Seamen having therefore nothing to do, and the great merchants not being able to employ the Artisans, the Husbandmen have great difficulty in selling their products, which were formerly so profitable to them. He then goes on to speak more in detail of the different navigations which are closed to them, and of those which still remain open, and concludes by saying that there is but one means left of restoring a flourishing state of affairs, viz., by augmenting the commerce by sea; and this he proposes to attain by a new system of colonisation for New Netherland, Florida and Guyana.

P. 12—20. Being questioned by the two others on the state of those countries, he first gives a description of New Netherland. But though it appears by what the writer of a description of Guyana said in 1676 of the author of our pamphlet, that he was a man who had travelled much, especially in America, the description we find here tells us but little that is new. The assurance however with which he speaks of New Netherland, when

comparing it with Florida and Guyana, does not allow us to suppose that his knowledge of the country was derived from books. This is less probable when in advising his interlocutors to read the *Beschryvinge van Nieuw Nederlandt*, he calls the author of that work Verdonck instead of Van der Donck.

P. 20—25. To the description of New Netherland the Skipper adds some remarks on Florida and Guyana, not without coming back from time to time to the former country; and we may here mention, say that almost all he tells that is new and important on the nature of New Netherland, is to be found in this part of his pamphlet.

P. 25—28. The Skipper explains to his friends, that, excluded from commerce with the colonies of other nations, the Dutch ought now to think of planting some themselves and of peopling those they have.

P. 28—29. Questioned as to the manner of the new colonisation the skipper says that it must above all not be undertaken by a patented company, and he explains all the dangers of such a colonisation.

P. 29—31. But must there then not be companies who will undertake colonisation? And what means does the skipper give? — The old one! *The state*. Not in the way however in which the French and German reformers desire the medium of the state; he only gives it the initiative and requires as a first condition, as we shall afterwards see, that for their free development the colonies should be allowed as much self-government as possible.

P. 31—35. Among the questions of detail to which we now arrive, the author also treats the following: Should emigration take only *Men* to new countries? And with the good sense and perfect knowledge of matters which characterise the author of our book, he decides for the emigration of whole Households; and for his opinions he gives arguments the more irresistible, as the experience of two hundred years has since proved their validity.

P. 35—36. And how is the government to find means for promoting colonisation? Is it not already too much exhausted? Reply: Government finds means enough for arming great fleets merely for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean and in the Baltic, which is in fact scarcely worth protecting; would it then not be able to find a little money to people colonies which promise such vast advantages?

P. 36—37. But if Government will not take charge of these details, let it then publish a proclamation to all the Cities to show them the advantages of such a colonisation, and the cities will find the money at 3 per cent, which they will afterwards advance at from 5 to 6 per cent to the Emigrants, in preparing their new abode for them.

As however the Dutch do not easily leave the beaten way, and as they are not at all accustomed to accept new ideas, it is probable that all the Dutch cities would not be induced to consent to the plan. It would then be necessary for 4 or 5 cities to unite for undertaking this colonisation. In return, as the author explains towards the end of the volume, these cities would then have the whole of the commerce with the colony to themselves, till their expenses were reimbursed; or at most for 25 or 30 years. The trade would then be free for all the inhabitants of the country. A little before the author has proved that the country suffers principally from the deplorable state of the West India company, which, without being itself able to maintain the commerce with America and to colonise the coasts, has nevertheless the right of excluding others.

P. 37—38. As for the cities which united for thus undertaking the colonisation, the advantages they would derive from it would be far from inconsiderable; and as for the means, — it would only be necessary to spend in one year what they are now obliged to give in two or three years without any advantage whatever, — the costs of the houses of correction.

P. 38—42. A dissertation on the advantage of penitentiary colonies, such as England now possesses. It seems that the trials already given to this system had, towards the middle of the 17th cent., led clear-sighted persons to recognise at the same time all its advantages and all the defects. For though our author decides for the English system, he meets and refutes all the objections which have since proved to be more grave than he is willing to allow.

Indeed this enthusiasm for penitentiary colonies was more legitimate then than it is now. For not being as yet enlightened by the sublime Theories of the 18th cent., these poor Dutchmen were still accustomed to hang their great criminals. Those they would have sent to the Colonies would not then have been persons who had received a perfect education in the science of crime by a prolonged residence in a prison. On the contrary they would have been unfortunate persons, reduced by Poverty to beg or steal, and it would have been against the system of prisons and workhouses that this measure would have been directed.

This curious dissertation, which, like a good portrait, resembles the learned dissertations of our days as much by its brief and conclusive manner as by the arguments themselves, is followed by two others which one would really believe to be transferred from the 19th to the 17th century.

P. 42—45. The first reminds us almost word for word of what we have heard said on the German colonists of Adelaide in Australia. It treats of the reports of emigrants on the advantages of New Netherland. And it seems

that in the 17th cent. it was precisely the same as at this very day. Those who succeed well, remain in the colony, one does not hear of them. But some lazy fellows who conduct themselves too badly to succeed, who have preferred lounging about "cane in hand" as our author says, to working hard as they ought to have done, return to their country dissatisfied, and persuade others to remain where they are, rather than to procure an independant position in the colony by means of their labour.

The second dissertation is as it were an anticipative reply to Mrs. H. Stowe, adducing scripture texts, to prove that the Bible does not condemn slavery! If however these arguments are not sufficient for us, our author refers us to Ude man's *Geeftelijk Roer*, (see in this Bibliography "West India Company.")

P. 45—46. The Burgess here makes a remark — in reply to which one would regret not being able to shew him Stedman's voyage to Surinam — that he is afraid the Dutch would be too merciful to be able to keep negroes as slaves! They have indeed given striking proofs of mercy! The Skipper therefore very properly repels this objection, which indeed seems not only to have been made by our imaginary Burgess, but also by a great number of real flesh and blood Burgesses. The Skipper's arguments are most conclusive: he passes in review many cruelties perpetrated by the Dutch in India and Africa.

P. 46—49. Proposals to induce the poor of the country to request as a favour the being sent into the foreign countries. Should this be found insufficient, all beggars and thieves should be sent there by force.

P. 50—55. There is still a hope among the people that old times are about to revive, that the commerce with other countries is about to be re-opened, and that every thing will then flourish as before. It is especially to Brazil that all hopes are directed; but this will lead to nothing. If even every thing should turn out for the best, Holland would have to spend great sums in order to open a commerce which it could only protect by immense fleets. And it is almost as sure that Holland will not obtain the Brazilian commerce a second time, as it is that if gained it would lose it again as soon. On the other hand the colonisation of New Netherland, of Florida and of Guiana offers none of these dangers. The inhabitants of those countries not being, like the Brazilians, the enemies but the brothers of the Dutch, would not think of repudiating the protection of the mother country, while but a small force would be necessary to protect them against the attacks of other nations. One would besides enjoy all the advantages which Colonies in general bring to the Mother Country; advantages which were valued at a still higher rate in the 17th century than at present. For although

our author does not deny that emigration is a real loss for the country, he easily comforts himself by the reflection: That in a time of misery there are but too many persons in the country, and that in times of prosperity there is never any want of persons who are glad to find an asylum in Holland.

P. 55 to the end, (p. 68). The Skipper proves that the new colonies should not be intrusted to companies; and in the middle of the 17th cent. our ingenious author discovers almost all that has been recently said by Messrs. O'Callaghan, Brodhead and Netscher, against the West India Company and its defective system of colonisation and administration.

What he recommends as the only thing useful or even admissible, is what a long experience has proved to be the sole means for the prosperity of colonies, viz. *Self Government*. He only demands from the mother country the first assistance till the colony is really a colony; and even from the very beginning he wishes the Governor to be one of the Colonists and not a stranger sent over by strangers. Being himself a colonist the interests of the colony will be his interests; what afflicts her will also afflict him; and what our author demands above and before everything else is absolute freedom from all contributions levied for any thing but for the colony itself, that is to say expenses for municipal councils, for courts of law, etc.

It must also be well understood that our pamphlet concludes by showing the great advantages that religion would derive from a regular and well organised system of colonisation; and if we compare the extract of the *Breeden Raedt* given by Mr. Brodhead, page 760, with the actual state of New York, we shall find that our author was right.

Such is the curious book we here introduce into bibliography, and, as we hope, into the study of history. For besides what we have enumerated, the pamphlet abounds in curious remarks, especially as to what has prevented the Dutch from emigrating to distant countries, on their national prejudices etc., and frequently astonishes us by observations which one would almost believe to be new discoveries of political economy, chiefly with regard to free trade. And if it is an essential part of history to know what would have been if circumstances had not prevented; that is to say, to know not only the positive but also the negative influence of events, this book must be numbered among the best sources for the history of New Netherland.

The note on this book of which we spoke above, is to be found in the Introduction to the *Beschryvinge van Guiana*, published at Hoorn in 1676. This introduction is almost entirely derived from our pamphlet, and it concludes by saying that the measures then recently adopted by the government, are only faithfully copied from the ideas of our author.

10. *HET WAERE ONDERSCHEIT | TUSSCHEN | Koude en Warme | LANDEN, | AENGEWESEN | In de Nootsakelyckheden die daer vereyscht worden, | Ten I om beyde die Landen te kunnen bewoonden. | Ten II Tot de Kulture van die selve Landen. Ende | Ten III In de ongemeene groote voordeelen, dewelcke de warme | Landen, door middel van hare vruchten, boven de koude | Landen, opbrengen. | Voorgestelt en vergeleken met Nieuw-Nederland, | als synde een koudt Landt en Guajana synde een warm Landt, en | beyde gelegen in AMERICA, doch onder een besonder Climaet, en dat | by gelegenheit van de bevolckinge dewelcke tegenwoordig in bey | de die gewesten wort gednen. Op dat, daer door alle Patroonen | mogen onderregt worden in wat Landen sy hare Colonijen | met de minste onkosten, ende de spoedichste en grootste | profyten kunnen leggen: | ALS MEDE op dat alle Luyden dewelcke haer, ofte uyt noot, ofte op hope van | groote winsten te doen met'er woon na alsulcke Nieuwe Landen willen begeven | daer uyt mogen bekennen, in welcke van beyde Landen, het voor haer het ghe-mackelijkste sal syn te leven, en waer inne zy de spoedigste, grootste en verseeck-kerste profijten sullen kunnen doen. Door O. K. | In 's Graven-Hage, gedruct voor den Autheur, by Henricus Hondius, in de nieuwe Konst-en-Boeck-druckery, in de Hof-Street. (1659.)*

(The True Difference between Cold and Warm Countries, demonstrated by the requirements necessary: I, For inhabiting both countries. II, For cultivating the same. III, In the enormous profits which, by their fruits, warm countries yield in preference to cold ones. Shown, by the comparison of New-Netherland, being a cold country, and Guiana, being a warm country, and both situated in America; but each in a different climate; and all that is now being done for the colonisation of both countries. For the purpose of showing to all patrons, in which countries they can begin their colonies with the most certain hope of speedy and plentiful returns, and also that all persons who, either from need or in the hope of large profits, will remoye to such new countries, may know in which of these countries it will be the most agreeable for them to live, and where they will get the speediest and largest profits. By O. K. (Otto Keye.)

Title XVIII a. 178 pages.

11. *SOMMIER VERHAEL | Van sekere | Amerikaensche | VOYAGIE, | Gevaen | Door den Ridder | BALTHASAR GERBIER, | Baron Douuily | etc. 1660. 4°.*

(Summary Account of a certain American Voyage done by the Chevalier Balthasar Gerbier, Baron Douuily.

12. Otto Keyens | kurtzer Entwurff | von | Neu-Niederland | und
 GUAYANA | Einander entgegen gesetzt/ | Vmb den Unter-
 scheid zwischen warmen und | fasten Landen heraus zu bringen/ |
 und zu weisen | welche von beyden am füglichsten zu bewoh-
 nen/ | am behendesten an zu bauen und den besten Nutzen |
 geben mögen. | Denen Patronen/ so da Colonien an zu legen |
 gesonnen/ als auch denen Personen und Familien die ihr/ |
 Vaterland zu vergessen sich bey dergleichen Bevölkerung |
 nach fremden Küsten und Reichen gebrauchen | lassen wollen. |
 Auf dem Holländischen ins Hochdeutsche | verset/ | durch |
 T. R. C. S. C. S. | Leipzig | Im Ritschischen Buchladen. |
 MDCLXXII.

Otto Keye's short sketch of New-Netherland and Guiana compared together to obtain the difference between warm and cold countries, and to show which of the two is the most pleasant to live in, the most capable of culture and can give the most profit to those patrons who think of establishing colonies there, as also for those persons and families who, to forget their country, wish to find a similar in foreign lands and regions.
Translated from Dutch into German, by T. R. C. S. C. S.

Title XVIII a. 144 p. with 8 p. Register.

Up to this very moment the original of Otto Keye was unknown to bibliography. Even Mr. Brodhead's very recent work only cites the German translation.

The importance of this book as an authority on the internal history of New Netherland is next to nothing. With all possible pains, the author twists and turns, so as to say almost nothing positive on the nature of the country, and what he does say is taken from van der Donck.

Notwithstanding this, the book is not wanting in a certain historical interest, for it doubtless contributed its share in preventing the colonisation of New Netherland, being written with this view and with much ability.

The author having an interest in the colony of Guiana, to which he was attached as an officer, here attempts to show how much Guiana is superior to New Netherland for the purposes of colonisation, and so, to prove that false thesis, he generalises his theme and speaks of the advantages that warm countries have over cold ones. We know but too well that, even put in that manner, his thesis is entirely false, and that temperate countries, in which the climate is similar to that of Europe, are the best for planting colonies. — Nevertheless the arguments of our author, the exact calculations

he pretends to make of the necessary expenses for the one and the other colonization, his description of the beauties of Guiana, all these must have seduced many Persons, and to this we are to ascribe the vehemence with which the author of the *Kort Verhael* attacks Otto Keye.

In order to give a more exact idea of this book we will show its ingenious plan:

Introduction. The author pretends that he has written his book at the desire of those authorities of the cities which are about to found a colony in Guiana. Interrogated by them as to the reason why the fugitive inhabitants of Brazil prefer living in the French and English colonies of the Antilles, to going to New Netherland,—“It is because every sensible person would prefer a warm country to a cold one”, replies our author. He is requested to prove this by a book, and this is the theme of the present work. What is here said is however only at the end of the introduction; the principal contents are as follows:

With much Art the author explains what prevents people from leaving the wretched country in which they live, if even it is “The stinking marshes of East Friesland.” Greater still is the folly of those who, from the first, choose a bad country instead of a good one. The author then proceeds to give a picture of the wants of cold countries, and here nothing is forgotten that can serve to make it appear frightful to the reader. To this is opposed another picture, no less eloquent, of the beauties of warm countries. And our author cunningly seems to insinuate that the description of cold countries is that of New Netherland. Indeed how can the reader think that such is not the case, since it is the avowed object of the author to show the difference between cold and hot countries, *as proved by the provinces of New Netherland and Guiana*. Then come some observations on the wisdom of the first nations occupying the new world, who have never chosen cold countries, which they have abandoned to those who could find no better, and after some similar observations he concludes with the assertion above mentioned.

The book itself is not less cleverly composed.

The author acknowledges that New Netherland is much preferable to the Netherlands; that one can more easily obtain large and independant possessions, but he says it in such a manner as to make the reader doubt the success of such an enterprise. He then calculates what it is necessary to take over, for the purchase and cultivation of land sufficient to support a family, and arrives at the enormous sum of 1850 florins; even with this sum one would require *very good years, in order not to fall into difficulties*. And, be it remarked, this sum is calculated in such a manner as to

give probability to this *falling into difficulties*, the fear of which alone would be sufficient to deter many.

All this is deduced with an appearance of truth and good faith that must have deceived the great mass of uninstructed persons to whom the book was addressed and for whom it was certainly written.

The author has not spared them a Description of the labour required for clearing a primitive American forest, with the meagre profits which agriculture yields; and to give an appearance of good faith to this part of his book, with all the gravity of a person who has made it the study of his life, he enters into a deliberation as to what species of cultivation would be best for New-Netherland, and for what persons this country would be recommendable.

Then follows the Description of Guiana, which the Author has not only visited, but for the knowledge of which he has always been considered one of the best authorities.

To each chapter of the description of New-Netherland is opposed one of Guiana; every thing that is unsavourable to the former is favourable in the latter; where there are advantages to be gained in New-Netherland, the same advantages are to be found in a ten times greater degree in Guiana.

In the very rare book we have added to Otto Keye is to be found the portrait of our author, and the account of an assassination committed by him in Guiana on the daughter of Balthazar Gerbier, the director of the colony, and some other persons.

13. KORT VERHAEL | *Van NIEUW* | NEDERLANTS Gelegenheit, Deughden, Natuerlyke Voorrechten, en by- | zondcre bequaemheidter bevolkingh: Mitsgaders eenige | *Requesten, Vertoogen, Deductien, enz.* ten dien einden door | eenige Liefhebbers ten verscheide tijden omtrent 't laetst | van 't jaer 1661. geprefenteert aan de A. A. Heeren BUR- | GERMEESTEREN dezer Stede, of derzelver E. E. Hee- | ren Gecommitteerde, enz. | *Ziet breder achtez de Voor-Rede van Korten Inhout, mitgaa- | verg de Waerschouwingh aen de Boekverkoopers, staende | hier verholgens op d'ander- | of tegenzyde.* | Gedrukt in 't jaer 1662.

(A short account of New-Netherland's situation, virtues, natural, privileges and peculiar fitness for population. Together with some requests, representations, deductions etc, presented for that purpose by some amateurs at different times about the end of the year 1661, to the Burgomasters of this city or to their Deputies, etc. See more at full the brief contents, at the end of the preface, together with the warning to the booksellers, standing hereafter on the other side or reverse.

Title 84 pages.

Quoted by O'Callaghan, II 969. Brodhead V b. 199.

Summary

1. A short account of the situation, good qualities, natural privileges and peculiar advantages for colonisation of New-Netherland, fol 1. Together with a short account of the natives, their size, manners, customs, etc. fol. 18. Also of agriculture in New Netherland.
2. The state has guaranteed the decline or loss of this New Netherland by proper immunities. Reasons for this book's being printed. Reasons why some points are explained more fully, and why, instead of a village or hamlet, they have endeavoured to make it a province worthy of the state or town. Most important reasons why ministers are forbidden. fol. 28. The pretended equality is maintained together with several weighty arguments tending to establish a glorious and permanent democracy. fol. 29.
3. Several explanations and amendments of some articles in *argument D.*
4. Several request, arguments, deductions, etc., tending to obtain proper privileges for peopling New Netherland, fol. 43, and especially the argument or deduction *D.* fol. 50, which has been a provisory outline of government, and which the above mentioned explanations tend to recommend.
5. A postscript, containing several matters of state fol. 68.
6. A most remarkable chapter, drawn from a certain book entitled: *Frank Discourse of Mr. D'Aubigné*, a French nobleman, and formerly attendant to Henry the Great (Henry IV.) king of France, proving the absurdity of those who will not suffer anybody to speak of the Reformation, fol. 80; together with a remarkable extract from a discourse of an old Leyden magistrate, concerning the liberty of speaking and writing. fol. 84.

Of all books the Dutch have left us on their American Colony, of however various kinds they may be, none is certainly stranger than this. After the twentyseventh page we entirely lose our way; every thing is unknown to us, — ideas, the very words almost, the persons the author addresses, the diction, — in a word the whole book.

The American historians therefore have hardly taken the pains to run it through; they have simply thrown it among the Montanuses, Meltons and other compilations, and have given but a meagre extract of those historical facts of which it is the only source. And although it belongs to the four or five first Dutch books on New Netherland which were known in America, these writers treat it almost as if it was unknown to them. It is however an excellent source for a part of the History of New Netherland which has as yet not been written; that of the influence of parties, and of their disputes on colonisation. Though only a detailed and careful study can lead us

to a real knowledge of this influence, one may perceive at first sight that it has not been wanting in importance. And in the beginning, as well as at the end of the Dutch colonisation on the shores of the Hudson, the great men who fell a sacrifice to a similar combat, Oldenbarneveld and the De Witts, are considered, even by authors of our own times, as having had a great share in the history of the West India Company.

We regret not having been able to make the study necessary for explaining this part of the history, but it appears to us that at the time of our pamphlet, there must have been a faction in Holland which could dispose of many excellent and able pens, and, professing ultra-radical political maxims, holding nearly a middle place between the first and second constitutions of the great French revolution. This party continually opposed the Princes of the house of Orange, and considered it as a duty to represent them as tyrants who had squandered the treasures of the country and contracted immense debts.

In the time to which our pamphlet belongs, this party seems to have laid hold on the question of the West India Company, and as we may conclude from many pages of this work, writings on that subject were by no means few in number. The pamphlet No. 9 appears to have been one of these; at least it advocates the same manner of colonisation as they do.

Whether the De Witts gave rise to this party or not, we cannot venture to determine, but two parties attacking the same persons and carrying on the same struggle are never entirely separated.

On the other hand we must conclude, from what Mr. O'Callaghan says v. II p. 547: that the loss of New Netherland seriously embarrassed the De Witts; that, at least as far as concerns the question of colonisation, these statesmen were of the opinion of the West India Company, and not of that of the abovementioned writers.

Another thing we cannot fail to remark in reading the *Kort Verhael* attentively, is, that the book has been written by two different persons, one of them pathetically declaiming, the other speaking frankly and simply of a set purpose earnestly pursued. It is to the first person that belong the very feeble preface and description of New-Netherland (p. 1-27) and the postscript, (p. 68.) — to the second probably the addresses sent to the Burgomasters and their explanation. (p. 27-67.)

The second person is one of the Mennonist emigrants, — the first a journalist, deeply immersed in pamphlet quarrels. Let us first speak of the journalist. He is certainly not a man of much talent; very different in fact from the writers of the party above alluded to.

This man opposes the radical faction, and without disproving their assertions, he decries them. On the other hand, liberty is one of the cardinal

points

points in the programma of the Mennonites, what was therefore the political position of the persons who had then taken the affairs of New Netherland into hand? What influence did their political opinions have on their actions? Did not the emigration itself of the Mennonites arise from these little combats? What interest had they in associating with an anti-Orangist? All these are questions we must pass over; questions in fact which a catalogue-writer has no business to attempt resolving. Perhaps also I may be deceived in many of my first deductions.

As for the ideas of the second writer, that is to say the writer of the programma of the Mennonites, they are given so well and with so much precision by Mr. O'Callaghan II, p. 765, that it is useless to notice them farther.

All then that remains for us to do is, to show what there is new about New Netherland in the *Kort Verhael*, and whence the rest has been taken.

P. 1, l. 1—p. 2. l. 13. An insignificant introduction. The author says that he does not intend to inquire into the claims of the Dutch to the possession of New Netherland: because, says he, one has not a right to a country from the mere circumstance of being the first to possess it, but by cultivating it and rendering it useful. This is a maxim of *jus naturale*, which, like all other maxims of this right, does not care for proofs, because, — as almost always happens — it cannot find any.

P. 2. l. 14—33. Taken from *van der Donck Beschr.*, p. 1, chapter: *Waer N. N. etc.*, and mixed up with some observations taken from *De Laet*.

P. 2 l. 34—p. 7, l. 34. An abstract of all the chapters of *van der Donck*, from: *van de Kust* (p. 4) to: *van de Mineralen* (p. 28—30).

P. 7. l. 44—46. Here our author observes that the country is so full of fragrant plants that at an almost incredible number of miles distance one can smell the land before one can see it; and that this is especially true with regard to the South River. This remark is to be found in none of our historical sources and may have its origin in the imagination of the author himself, or he may have found it in the description of some voyage to the East Indies.

1b. l. 46. — p. 8 l. 18. Taken from *de Vries*, on the Cold in the neighbourhood of South River.

P. 8. l. 19—23. Mr. Nicolaes de Ringhe, who lived for more than a year at New Amstel, planted and plucked the finest salad imaginable in the middle of the severest winter. Our author is again the only authority who guarantees this extraordinary fact; we are however to observe that it is only in the neighbourhood of South river that these miracles happen.

P. 8 l. 31—36. The author remarks that in winter the days are three

quarter of an hour shorter, in summer as much longer as in the mother country; a true observation, but the source of which I cannot discover.

P. 8. l. 36—p. 9. l. 10. From v. d. Donck Beschr. Chap.: Verscheijd. Wateren (p. 11—13.).

P. 9. l. 10—40. In these lines the author explains that he is now about to conclude his general description and give some details. — Then: that the coast of New Netherland is about miles long (*sic*) and that besides that, the country extends farther to the west to an unheard of distance. He next tells us that the English of New England have learned from those of Virginia, who have themselves learned it in the cruel school of misfortune, that the first thing the colonists have to do, is to sow, to plant and to take precautions against the Indians.

P. 9. l. 41—p. 10. l. 5. No must one trust to the hope of finding many minerals, — but he will speak of that hereafter; for the moment he will inform us of the “*Byzonderheden*” of New Netherland.

P. 10. l. 6—27. There are four rivers, of which the South River deserves the most praise. — Some observations on the South River, taken, as the author himself says, from the *Beschryvinghe* and from the *Vertoogh* of v. d. Donck.

P. 10. l. 28—p. 11. l. 22. Description of Hoere-Kill, which the author informs us he received from a person who returned from New Netherland in June 1662. This description is not to be found either in de Vries or in any of the other books printed before 1662.

P. 11. l. 23—27. Description of the South River, from the *Vertoogh*.

Ib. l. 27—p. 12. l. 7. Continuation of this description from van der Donck, Beschr.

P. 12. l. 8—48. Extract from *Vertoogh* p. 19—20. On the incroachments of the English and Swedes near the South River.

P. 13. l. 1—7. Some words on the Colony of the City of Amsterdam of 1656.

l. 8—20. Extract from the *Vertoogh*, p. 17, on the exploits of Sir Edward Ploeyden.

l. 22—27. Extract from de Vries p. 110. De Vries has been told that the true name of Niew-port-Bay is Delwaerts Bay.

l. 28—33. Some words on the affair of colonel Utie at New Amstel in 1659 (O'Callaghan II 378. Brodhead p. 664.)

l. 34—41. A sage piece of advice given by the author to the authorities of his country, rather to offer this fine river to some free men of the Fatherland than to strangers, as has been shamefully done with the Fresh River.

l. 42—46. Some superfluous words as an introduction to the description of the North River.

l. 47—p. 25, l. 41. To the descriptions of North River, Fresh River, and East River and to that of the savages, as also to the treatise on agriculture which now follow, the author has neither introduced his naïve remarks nor the experiences of his Mr. Nicolaes De Ringhe, who plants salad in mid-winter. These chapters are simply extracts from the *Vertoogh* and the *Beschryvinghe*, of van der Donck and De Vries.

P. 25, l. 42—26, l. 2. Some observations on the excellence of New Netherland, as profound as they are new, proved by the extracts he has given, and above all on the superiority of South River — the *ceterum censeo* of our author.

P. 26. l. 3—40. The writer here attacks Otto Keye. We must own he is not very polite. He would perhaps have committed no very great fault in not treating him as a schoolboy, or as a man, who, from very shame, ought not to know where to hide his head. As for what he opposes to the casuistry of his adversary he has not been happy in finding the best things to be said.

Ib. l. 41—p. 27, l. 28. The author continues his *Bijzonderheden* by two extracts, the one from the “*Zamenspraak over de Gelegenheid, enz.*” (at the end of van der Donck) and the other from the *Vertoogh*.

Part. II. p. 28, l. 3—19. It is by the advice of some Friends that the Mennonites have published the several addresses sent by them to the burgomasters of Amsterdam.

P. 31, l. 17—33, l. 41. Extract from a book mentioned by our author as “*Zeker Nieuw Nederlants geschrift*,” but which we have not yet been able to discover.

Part. III. p. 44. l. 10. The Hoere-Kill is also called Sinkenesse.

14. De NIEUWE en ONBEKENDE | WEERELD: | of | BESCHRIJVING | van | AMERICA | EN | 't ZUID LAND, | *Veryaetende* | d' Oorsprong der Americaenen en Zuid- | landers gedenkwaerdige togten derwaerds,— Gelegenhed | *Der Vaste Kuften, Eilanden, Steden, Sterkten, Dorpen, Tempels, Bergen, Fonteinen, Stroomen, Huisen, de natur van Beesten, Boomen, Planten en vreemde Gewasschen, Godsdienst en Zeden, Wonderlyke Vooryallen, Vereeuwde en Nieuwe Oorlogen:* | Verciert met Af-beeldsels na 't leven in America gemaect, en beschreeven | Door | ARNOLDUS MONTANUS. | 't AMSTERDAM | By JACOB MEURS, Boek-verkooper en Plaet-snyder, op de Kaisars-graft, | schuin over de Westermarkt, in de stad Meurs. Anno 1671. Met Priyilegie. fol.

The new and unknown World, or Description of America and the South Land; containing the origin of the Americans and the Southlanders: remarkable travells thither, situation of the continental coasts

islands, towns, fortified places, villages, temples, mountains, fountains, streams, houses, the sort of animals, trees, plants and strange herbs, religion and manners, remarkable events, ancient and modern wars. *Ornamented with figures taken from life in America, and described by Arnoldus Montanus.*)

2 Titles. Portrait of Joan Maurits; IV a. 585 pages with 27 pages *Bladwyzer* a. 54 engravings.

Quoted by O'Callaghan, II 834. Brodhead 77, 631, 743.

This volume forms part of the great collection of Dapper, of which there exist some sets on large paper.

The description of New Netherland contained in Montanus does not pretend to be an original work; but whether it has been in part borrowed from books no longer to be found, (such as the description of "Noort Rivier," mentioned by van der Donck), or whether the author has consulted M.S. authorities, — there are some among the things he mentions for which he is the first, if not the only source.

To arrive the more easily at this conclusion we will analyse the 11 pages which treat of New Netherland.

In this analyse I have followed the method (to employ a grand word for a trifling affair) of the *Monumenta Germaniae* of Pertz.

P. 123, from line 1 to l. 29, *Nieuw-Nederland* to *geyat*. Without having followed his authority word for word, the author seems to have taken this from De Laet.

Ib. l. 29—32. Adriaen — Broomen. Our author is, I believe, the first who makes Godyn undertake a voyage of discovery to New Netherland. The reason of this strange supposition is probably to be ascribed to the name of the bay named Godyn's Bay. One would almost suppose that Godyn's voyage was a fact which had escaped the observation of other historians if it did not result from the appendix to the first vol. of O'Callaghan p. 479. that to plant a colony near the same bay which our author makes him discover, Godyn was obliged to send two persons to America to examine the place. It is well known that Godyn, even on this, did not resolve on the enterprise: it required the presence of De Vries to found the colony.

Ib. l. 32—41, Onder — Manhattans. This is taken from the Map of Visser, as is shown especially by the name of Matouwaks given to Long Island and by that of *Port Mayor Godyn's Bay* given to the mouth of the Hudson. This last fault is also to be found on the map of van der Donck.

Ib. l. 41—123b l. 10. Alsoo—Verlaten. Taken from De Laet, ch. 10.

Ib. l. 10—33. Op 't eiland — Maetschappij. This short description of New Amsterdam is taken from the view of that place to be found at the foot of

of the map of Visser and the author introduces his error in the name of the mouth of the Hudson.

Ib. l. 33—49. *Voorts — maект.* Taken from *van der Donck Beschrijvinghe* (p. 12 and 13).

Ib. l. 49—124a l. 1. *De zeekust — brengt.* Taken from *van der Donck Beschrijv. Chap. Van de Ghedaente.* (p. 18).

P. 124at. 1—11. *'t Eikenhout — ontledigen* Taken from *van der Donck*; *Chap. Van het hout.* (p. 15—18).

Ib. l. 12—17. *Sommige — ajuin*; again from *van der Donck*, *Beschr. Chap. Van de fruijt boomen.*

Ib. 17—24. *De wijngaerden — wijken*; from *van der Donck*, *Beschr. Van de Wijngaerden* (p. 19—21.)

Ib. l. 24—p. 124b l. 9. *Alle — yaeten*; from *van der Donck*, *Beschr. Chap. Tuyn-vruchten.*

Ib. l. 9—24. *Tabak — reuk*; from the *Chapters of van der Donck*; *Bloemen, Geneeskrijden, Landtbouw* (p. 23—28).

Ib. l. 24—p. 125a l. 32. *'t Gebergte — steeken*; from *van der Donck*; *Beschr. Ch. Mineralen.* (p. 28—30).

P. 125a l. 39—p. 125b. l. 8. *De infecten — afgaet*; from *van der Donck*; *Beschr. Ch. Verwen.* (p. 30—32).

Ib. l. 8—32. *De paarden — bekoomen*; from *van der Donck*; *Ch. Van de Dieren.* (p. 31—34).

Ib. l. 32—p. 128a l. 18. *De leeuwen — tabak*; from *van der Donck*; *Ch. Wilde Vee*, and from the appendix on the nature of the beaver. Montanus has mixed up some observations taken from *Erafmus*, *Stella*, *Cardanus*, *Julius Scaliger* and *Pliny the Elder*.

P. 128a. l. 18—128b l. 31. *De lucht — koninxkens.* In this long piece there is only here and there an observation taken from the *Chap. Van het PIuymgedierte.* (*van der Donck Beschr.*) Most of the observations seem to have been drawn from some old compendium of Natural history.

P. 128b l. 31—129a l. 10. *Onder — gevangen.* *Van der Donck*; *Van't Gevogelte dat sich, enz.* (p. 40—41.)

P. 129a l. 10—l. 16. *In — kend*; from *van der Donck*; *Watervoghels.* (p. 42.)

Ib. l. 16—l. 30. *De vischrijke — bruin*; from *Beschr. Van de Vis.* (p. 42—43.)

Ib. l. 30—50. *Onder — draegen*; from *Beschr. Van het Fenijn.* (p. 44—45.)

Ib. l. 50—129b l. 2. *Dit — verye*; from *Beschr. Hare gedaente.* (p. 52—54.)

P. 129b l. 3—18. *Matig — klomp*; *Beschr. De spijse, enz.* (54—55.)

Ib. l. 18—13ca l. 1. *Henrick — benaemen*; from *De Laet. Ch. X.*

P. 130a l. 1—13cb l. 23. *De kleeding — staedig*; from *Beschr. Van de Cleedinge* (p. 56—58.)

Ib. l. 23—131a l. 35. *Haer huisen—voorsien*, from *Beschr. Hare Huysen* (p. 58—60).

P. 131a l. 35—131b l. 26. *De veelheid—minne*, from *Beschr. Maniere v. Huwelijken* (p. 60—62).

P. 131b l. 26—31. *Soolang—by*, from *Beschr. Van het Suygen* (p. 62—63).

Ib. l. 31—132a l. 10. *De naaste—hielden*, from *Beschr. Manier van Begraven* (p. 63—64).

This chapter is given almost entire, though the words are changed.

P. 132a l. 11—36. *Tegen—over*, from *Beschr. Hare Feestdagen* (p. 64—65).

Ib. l. 36—43. *De tael—worden*, from *Beschr. Van Versch. Geslachten* (p. 67).

Some of van der Donck's words, at the end of the chapter, have been misunderstood by Montanus.

Ib. l. 43—52. *Haer—munt*, from *Beschr. van het Gelt*, enz. (p. 67—68).

Ib. l. 52—132b. l. 14. *vorders uytstaen*, from *Beschr. Besond. aengheboeren* (p. 68—69).

P. 132b. l. 14—24. *Wonderlijk—vind*, from *Beschr. Haer Voorzorge*. (p. 68)

Ib. l. 24—32. *Hoewel—dapperheid*, from *Beschr. Het onderscheydt* (p. 71—72).

Ib. l. 32—54. *Dē veldheer—verven*, from *Beschr. Van hare Oorlogen* (p. 72—73), at the end.

Ib. l. 54—133a l. 4. *Selden—maeken*, from the beginning of the same chapter. This is almost the only instance of Montanus' not following v. d. Donck in the arrangement of the materials as well as in the narrative: — the reason is easily found; it is because he wishes to join this second extract to what he has made of the next chap. of v. d. Donck.

P. 133a l. 4—25. *Indien—tijd*, from *Beschr. Van hare Justitie* (p. 73—74).

Ib. l. 25—41. *Alle—verander*, from *Beschr. Van de Schenkagien* (p. 74—75).

Ib. l. 41—53. *By—kikken*, from *Beschr. Van de Wilden*, enz. (p. 75—76).

Here our author is mistaken as to the sense of v. d. Donck's words, in saying that it is the *nobility*, who assembled for the councils of state and war. The persons of whom v. d. D. speaks are not only the nobles but also the chiefs, of whom he expressly says, that they were chosen from among the people as much as from among the nobles. As Tacitus says: *reges pro nobilitate, duces pro virtute sumunt*.

Ib. l. 53—133b l. 50. *Men—gebragt*, from *Beschr. Haere Religie* (p. 76—78).

P. 133b. l. 51—134a l. 4. *Wegens—verhuiſt*, from *Beschr. Van haere Gevoelen* (p. 78).

Ib. l. 4—134b l. 4. *De goede—boord*, from *Mercurius 1656* p. 129.

The last ten lines seem to be taken from different authorities not easily to be discovered now. They contain a piece of news I cannot find in any other Dutch book, except the note to the Mercurius of 1665, that the commerce of New Netherland was almost put a stop to by the conquest, and that in consequence the inhabitants suffered much.

As for the three engravings with which this account is ornamented, two of them have no scientific value, the third, representing New Amsterdam, is without any doubt the handsomest, and at the same time offers us the most agreeable view of the Dutch New-York of those which have come down to us, and of which we will speak in the list of maps of New Netherland.

15. *Die Unbekante | Neue Welt | oder | Beschreibung | des welt- teils | AMERIKA | und des | Sud-Landes: | Darinnen vom Uhrsprunge der Ameriker und Sud- | lander / und von den gedenkwürdigen Reysen der Europier darnach zu. | Wie auch | von desselben Festen Ländern, Inseln, Städten, Festungen, Dörfern, | vornähmsten Gebeuen/ Bergen/ Brunnen/ Flüssen/ und Ahrten der Tiere/ Beume/ Stauden/ und anderer fremden Gewächse; als auch von den | Gottes- und Götzen-diensten/ Sitten/ Sprachen/ Kleider-trachten/ | wunderlichen Begräbnissen/ und sowohl alten als neuen | Kriegen ausführlich gehandelt wird; | Durch und durch mit vielen nach dem Leben in Ameriken selbst | entworfenen Abbildungen getzieret | Durch Dr. O. D., | zu Amsfterdam | Bey Jacob van Meurs, auf der Keysersgraft/ in der Stadt Meurs | 1673. — fol.*

(This title being almost entirely the same as that of the Dutch edition, needs no second translation. It must be remarked however, that the translator has attributed the authorship to Dr. O. Dapper, who has only the merit of having published it with the other works of his celebrated collection.)

2 Titles IV 658. XXII pp.

The only copy of this rare book to be found in Holland belongs to Mr. Campbell, deputy librarian at the Hague. The repeated communication of this treasure is one of the many kindnesses I owe to that distinguished gentleman, and for which I take this first, not only, opportunity, of expressing my extreme gratitude.

16. EDWARD MELTONS | ZEE en LAND | REIZEN | *Door | verscheide Gewesten des Werelds* (Engraved title), | EDWARD MELTONS | Engelsch Edelmans, | Zeldzame en Gedenkwaardige | ZEE- en LAND-REIZEN; | *Door | Egypten, West-Indien, Perzien, Turkyen, Oost-Indien, en d'aangrenzende Gewesten; behelzende een zeer naauwkeurige beschryving der genoemde landen, benevens verzelver Antwoonten | ren Godsdienst, Regering, Zeden en Gewoonten, | mitsga- | derg vele zeer vreemde voorvallen, ongemeene geschies- | denissen, en wonderlyckie wederbaringen.* | *Aangevangen in den jaare 1660 en geindigt in den jaare 1677. | Vertaald uit d'eigene Aanteekeningen en Brieven van den gedagten Heer MELTON; | en met verscheidene schoone Kopere Figuren versierd. | T'AMSTERDAM | By JAN TEN HOORN, Boekverkooper over 't Oude Heeren- | Logement, Anno 1681. (printed title.) — 4°.*

(Edward Melton's *Voyages and Travels through different parts of the world.* — Edward Melton, an English nobleman's strange and memorable voyages and travels, through Egypt, West-India, Persia, Turkey, East-India, and the adjacent countries; containing a very curious Description of the said lands, as also of their inhabitants, religion, government, manners and customs, together with many very strange accidents, uncommon histories and wonderful events; begun in the year 1660 and ended in the year 1667. Translated from the said gentleman's own notes and letters: and ornamented with several fine plates.)

Several of the plates are by the celebrated Jan Luiken and are among his best productions.

17. EDWARD MELTONS, etc. . . . By JAN TEN HOORN, Boekverkooper over 't Oude Heeren- | Logement. 1702.

This is absolutely the same book, with merely a new preface and an alteration in the year of the impression on the title.)

Two titles IV 496. VIII pp. Description of New-Netherland, p. 139—169.

The historical value of Melton is nearly nothing, if indeed one does not regard it as a new abridged edition of van der Donck. That the part relating to New-Netherland is really nothing else will appear by the following analyse.

	line.	words.	chapter.	pag.	line.	words.	observations.
36	1—4	Nieuw-Nederland — onbekend.	Montanus, II 3.	123a	1—7	Nieuw Nederland — onbekent.	Almost literally copied.
37	5—8	d'Eerste — negen.	Montanus, II 3.	ib.	8—14	d'Eerste — negen.	Almost word for word.
38	8—14	van de - van.	v.d.Donck Besch.ch.	1	...	Ditschip-gelegenheijdt	Almost word for word.
39	15—23	Nieuw - stroomen.	Montanus, II 3.	123a	19—32	Nieuw - stroomen.	Almost word for word. The author has also copied Montanus's error on the navigation of Godyn. This note on the occupation of New-Neth. is doubtless of the author himself and not copied.
40	23—26	Naderhand — gebleven.	...	...	...	...	Almost verbally. Containing also the error on Godyn's bay.
41	27—	Nieuw —	Montanus, II 3.	123	10—33	Op 't —	With some insignificant omissions, and by here and there changing the construction of the phrase, this is a verbal copy of van der Donck. After the word <i>is</i> (v. d. D. p. 6, l. 11) our author has certainly designedly omitted the phrase in which v. d. D. tells us that this place is but little inhabited by Christians. Things must therefore have greatly changed from 1655 to 1681.
42	13	stichten.	van der	4—6	...	maatschappij	Verbally with some omissions.
43	14—	De rust — is.	Donck, Beschr.ch.		...	...	As above.
44	23	van de rust.					
45	24—33	In het — leggen.	ib. same. chapter.	6—7	...	...	As above.
46	34—	Wat - word.	ib. ch.	7	...	...	As above.
47	6		Zuydt rivier.				
48	7—	De — is.	ib. ch.	8—10	...	...	As above.
49	10		Noord ri- vjer.				
50	19—21	Nieu — handel.	ib.ch.Ver- sche ri- vier.	10	...	...	Verbally from the first three lines.
51	22—37	d'Oost — is.	ib.ch. Oost rivier.	11	...	...	The text of v. d. Donck, with some few omissions.
52	38—in fine.	Behalve — weg.	ib. ch. Versch. wateren.	11— 13	...	...	With considerable omissions.

We will here take leave of these fatiguing comparisons between the original and the extract, for all the remainder of the description of New-Netherland, contained in the work attributed to the Englishman Melton, is taken from van der Donck, in the very same manner as this first part which we have been at the pains to anatomise.

If therefore one wishes to know what Melton's description of New-Netherland is: it is a new abridged edition of van der Donck, with an introduction taken from Montanus. The engraving representing the cascade of the Hudson, certainly owes its origin to the fertile imagination of a person who never saw New-Netherland.

Notwithstanding all this, the work of our hardy compiler (who does not even spare Montanus, whose book had been published but ten years before and must have been in every ones hands,) has seen two editions. That part relating to America has even been published separately, whilst a reprint was made of an extract including but the 3rd, 4th and 5th chapters of Melton's description of the West Indies.

It appears by the preface to the edition of 1702, that the Dutch critics had been cutting up his book, and ridiculing the observation that the Dutch language is one of the most difficult in existence. Our author declares open war against the critics (preface ed. 1702) and boldly repeats the offending phrase in the new edition, which is a most exact reprint of the former one.

18. Aenmerkenswaardige en Zeldzame | *WEST-INDISCHE | ZEE- en LAND-REIZEN*, | Door de Caribische Eylanden, Nieuw Nederland, | Virginien, en de Spaansche West-Indien : | *BEHELSENDE* : | *Een seer naantienige Beschrywing der genoemde Landen, bes | neffensg verzelver Inwoonderen, Godsdienst, Regeering, Zeden en Gewoonten, | vreemde Geschiedenissen en Voorvallen, Mitsgaderg de Grouweyleye Wreed- | heden der Spajaarden aan de Indianen gepleegd in 't ontdekken van Nieuw Span- | jen, enz. en Wreedheyp der Amerikaansche Zee-Rovers tegeng | de Spanjaazden. | Met Koopere Platen Verciert. | Door een Voornaam Engels Heer E. M. en andere, Opmerkelijk Beschreven. | t' Amsterdam, by de Weduwe van GYSBERT DE GROOT, Boekverkoopster op de | Nieuwe-Dyk op de hoek van d' Engelsche Steeg, in de groote Bybel 1705. -- 4°.*

(Remarkable and strange West-India-Voyages and Travels, through the Caribbee Islands, New-Netherland, Virginia and Spanish America; Containing a very curious description of the said lands, with their inhabitants, religious, government, manners and customs, Strange histories and accidents; together with the horrid cruelty exercised by the Spaniards upon the Indians during the conquest of New-Spain; and the cruelty of the American Buccaneers towards the Spaniards. Ornamented with copper plates. Described by a noble Englishman, E. M. (Edward Melton) and several other persons.)

96 pp. Description of New-Netherland p. 16—46.

This

This book is a reprint of the secoud part of Melton (p. 121—225). It is ornamented with several cleverly drawn plates; those on New-Netherland are imitations of De Vries.

19. BESCHRYVINGE | van | Oost en West-INDIEN. | Te LEEUWARDEN by JAN CLASEN. | (*Engraved title.*) —— BESCHRYVINGE | Van eenige voorname KUSTEN in | OOST- EN WEST- | INDIEN: | Als ZUERINA-ME, NIEUW-NEDERLAND, FLORIDA, van 't Eyland KUBA, BRAZIL, | SURATTE, MADAGASCAR, BA- | TAVIA, PERU en MEXICO. | Van haar gelegenheid, Aart en Gewoonte dier Vol- | keren; hun Koophandel, Gods-dienst, | en zelzaame Voor-vallen. | *Door verscheidene Liefhebbers gedaan.* | Te LEEUWARDEN, | By MEINDERT INJEMA, Boek drukker en Verkoper | in de St. Jakobs-straat, by de Waags-piep. 1716. — 4°.

(*Description of the East and West-Indies: — Description of some principal Coasts in East and West-India, as: Surinam, New-Netherland, Florida, the Island of Cuba, Brazil, Suratte, Madagascar, Batavia, Peru and Mexico. On their situation, the manners and customs of their Inhabitants; their commerce, religion and curious accidents; done by several amateurs.*)

2 titles; 150 pp.

Description of New-Netherland p. 50—76.

This Description is a reprint of three chapters of Melton, viz.:

III Hooftdeel p. 50—58, Melton p. 138—141.

IV , , 58—62, , , 142—145.

V , , 62—76, , , 152—162.

19. ALGEMEENE | WERELDT-BESCHRYVING | DOOR | A. P. DE LA CROIX, | I DEEL (II. III) | T^e AMSTERDAM | Gedrukt by FRANÇOIS HALMA, 1705. (*Engraved title.*) ALGEMEENE | WEERELD-BESCHRYVING. | Nae de rechte verdeeling der Landschappen, Plaetsen, Zeeën, Rivieren, etc. | GEOGRAPHISCH, POLITISCH, HISTORISCH, | CHRONOLOGISCH EN GENEALOGISCH. | Op een gantsch nieuwe, zeer klaere ordre in 't Fransch | beschreeven, door den Heer | A. PHER. DE LA CROIX, | Aerdryks-Beschryver des Konings van Frankryk. | In de Hoogduitsche Tael overgebragt, met veel' Aenmerkingen en | Verbeteringen, door den geleerden en vermaerden Astronomus | en Geographus | HIERONYMUS DICELIUS. | Nu vertaald nae den tweeden Druk; met veel' aenmerkens waerdige | Byvoegzelen opgehelderd, uit de beroemste zoo oude als nieuwé | Aerdryks- en Reisbeschryvingen

bynae een derde | deel vermeerderd door | S. DE VRIES. | Met naaukeurige Landkaarten van den Heere N. SANSON, en | Afbeeldingen der voornaamste Steden verrijks. | I DEEL (II DEEL, !III DEEL). | T'AMSTERDAM, | Gedrukt by FRANÇOIS HALMA, Bockverkoper, | MDCCV. — 3 vols. 4°.

(General Description of the World by A. Pher. de la Croix. Vol. 1, 2, 3. General Description of the World, after the correct division of the countries, places, lakes, rivers etc.; geographical, political, historical, chronological, and genealogical. In a new and clear order. Written in French by A. Pher. de la Croix, geographer to the King of France; translated into German with numerous remarks and corrections, by the celebrated astronomer and geographer Hieronymus Dicelius; now translated from the second edition; illustrated with numerous important additions from the most celebrated old and new Descriptions of countries and journeys by S. De Vries. With curious maps by N. Sanson, and views of the principal towns.)

Vol. I 2 titles, XXXII ; 436 and LXXX pp.

Vol. II 2 " IV ; 612 and LXXII pp.

Vol. III 2 " IV ; 480 and LXXIV pp.

V. III p. 338 Description of New-Netherland.

This Description is very remarkable by the fact, that it contains the same statement as to the foundation of New-Amsterdam, as was made by Stuyvesant in his letter to Nicholls in 1664, viz., that the town was founded in 1623. .



II. H I S T O R Y.

A. *WEST INDIA COMPANY.*

In introducing the History of the West-India-Company into our bibliography, we merely follow the system adopted by the historians who have treated this subject with a knowledge of facts; viz., Mefssrs. O' Callaghan, Berg van Dusen and Brodhead. While giving materials much more explicit than they, we do not leave the track generally followed, though indeed we pursue it somewhat farther. Should such boldness be thought to require an excuse, we believe it will suffice to say, and to prove, that it really requires all the rich materials we here offer, and much more still that we have not dared to add, in order even to understand that part of the history of the Company which is connected with the history of New-Netherland. Was a proof wanting for this assertion, it would be sufficient simply to compare the laborious and generally appreciated works of Mr. Brodhead and of Mr. Berg van Dusen with the historical sources, in order to show to what errors an imperfect study of the history of the West-India-Company leads. In fact Mr. Brodhead, from a certain disdain for this part of the subject he had to treat, has ended, not only by mistaking the Dutch constitution, the political life of the country at the commencement of the seventeenth century, the religious and political influences which led to colonisation, all that happened on the establishment of the Company, and all that afterwards prevented its development and embarrassed its progress, the real cause of its bad administration, — not only has he partly mistaken all these, but even what he has learned from the highly correct and learned book of Meyer is so strongly coloured by his own mistakes, that it cannot fail to lead the reader into error.

On reading Mr. Brodhead's book, should we not suppose that the political life of Holland in the 17th century was as tranquil internally as it appeared from without? — that the causes of the imposing acts of this republic corresponded with the greatness of their effects? — that principles similar to the advanced ideas of our own times, ideas of equality and of toleration, were in full force there? Yet nothing would be more erroneous than such a supposition. And in finding the West India Company,

though proposed in 1591, only arrive at a precarious existence thirty years later, can we understand from Mr. Brodhead's book what was the cause of such a delay? Neither does he in the least hint that, even after the definitive establishment of the Company in 1621, its existence was by no means certain, nor that even two years after, not a third of the necessary sum was inscribed. Does he tell us a word on the details of Willem Usselinx's plans? On the motives of that extraordinary man in establishing an India-Company? On the difference between his ideas and those contained in the patent of the Company? On what occasioned his departure from Holland? — These are however but a few of the points that a study of the sources of the history of the Company would have shown him. Nor is Mr. van Dusen entirely free from the reproach of having paid but too little attention to the sources of this history. He seems to have forgotten that to write even the commencement of a history it is necessary to have made a profound study of the subject in its full extent. Indeed we are happy in being able to assure the learned, that so far from the materials for this part of history being exhausted, hardly any use whatever has as yet been made of them. Even Mr. Netscher's very recent work, though well planned, betrays a certain contempt for detail, altogether inexplicable in a serious work. It is one of those books of which we take leave, thinking with regret of what the author might have accomplished had he so willed. This book is however the one which has the best understood the spirit of the history of the Company; and though but one side of the question has been considered, that side has been considered with as much ability as knowledge of facts. Mr. Netscher's volume, the four volumes of Meyer's *Institutions Judiciaires*, and the *History of the Council of Dordrecht* by Mr. Chatelain are the best works for commencing this study.

Though far from pretending to give here what we have accused the historians of having omitted, viz., a History of the West India Company, yet we must point out some prominent features in that history, in order to show what connection there is between it and the books the titles of which we are about to give.

As will be seen in our notes on the resolutions of the States of Holland, the question of the existence of the West India Company dates from the year 1606. That is to say, it arose about the same time as the question of the truee which played so important a part in the history of the Netherlands. With this latter the question of the Company was intimately connected. And this fact has not escaped Mr. Berg van Dusen, whom Mr. Brodhead has followed. Yet neither of those gentlemen are

acquainted with the real reason which united these two questions, which were apparently so different, that the party that opposed the West India Company, encouraged the East India one; though, according to the views taken of them by the two above cited authors, there was but little difference between them. The reason was as follows.

The celebrated Union of Utrecht was a sort of compact of alliance between the seven provinces which shook off the yoke of Spain, and the House of Orange which was and remained their military chief. The greatness of the danger united two parties as opposed in principle as they were both desirous of absolute power. For of all the independant writers who have treated of this question, none have believed that the views of William the Taciturn, and of all his successors, were merely directed towards the dignity of First Magistrate of a great Republic, — a new and unheard of dignity, especially for a princely family of Germany, — but that they rather aimed at the crown. On the other hand, the Municipal Councils, who alone were represented in the Provincial States, endeavoured also to free themselves from all government, and to enjoy an absolute authority over their subjects. As long as the war was necessary to give enough glory to the one, enough strength to the other, so long all went well. But under the able and energetic rule of Oldenbarnevelt, who, like a man of genius, understood the vital principle of Holland, the Municipalities progressed so rapidly in the direction the history of their country had long struck into, that their success began to give umbrage to Maurice of Nassau, the Great Captain, who by eminent military actions thought himself able to gain the crown. He was imprudent enough to show some marks of disappointment which put Oldenbarnevelt upon his guard, and from that moment the latter took as much trouble to free Holland from the House of Orange as from the Spanish yoke.

Besides these two aspirants for political despotism, there was still another one for religious despotism, — the clergy of the national church. The right of co-optation (i. e. the right of themselves electing their new members), which they professed with ardour, went far to free them from the inspection and influence of the Municipal Councils. The latter pretended it was against established rights; but no way alarmed, the clergy tranquilly pursued their way and advanced more and more towards their purpose.

At the commencement of the 17th cent. there arose theological disputes in the ancient University of Leiden, respecting predestination and similar questions. Arminius, professor in that university, like so many before and after him, had undertaken the difficult task of justifying before the

the tribunal of human reason, the doctrine of the condemnation of sinners predestined to evil. Though in fact coming to the same result to which all such researches must arrive, to the belief in two entirely opposed principles, but without which the Divine nature appears imperfect, the form adopted by the learned Professor mantled the facts and the logical conclusions to be drawn from them to such a degree, so as to grant a pretty complete repose of conscience to a great number of persons, who desired nothing better than to be freed from their scruples by some great authority. Though of all these movements the religious doctrines of Arminius alone have remained, it is certainly not to them he owes his great reputation; he is rather indebted for it to what he professed regarding the authority of the magistracy in clerical matters. Either from conviction or calculation, he publicly taught that the ministers of the church ought to be dependant on the civil authority. The Municipalities did not fail to catch at the cleverly thrown bait, and in fact the protection of the new opinions was the best means to free themselves from the pretensions of the established clergy. Most of the magistrates therefore became Arminians.

The principal and most zealous defender of the established church was Gomar, one of the numerous emigrants from the south provinces which did not shake of the Spanish yoke. This man, of a proud character, and whose religious fanaticism would better have suited him for the Middle Ages than for his own times, was the most zealous professor of the religious doctrines of the established church and of its principles of ecclesiastical polity. His party was principally composed of emigrant Brabanters and Walloons, and of those who for some reason or other had an interest in opposing the party of the Municipalities. Among these Belgian emigrants were almost all the great advocates of the commerce with, and colonisation in the West. Usselinx the greatest of all, then Plau-nius, Moucheron, De Laet, Samuel Godyn and many other remarkable men. It is easy to understand that it was in their interest to favour these enterprises.

As we have several times mentioned in the course of our work, Mr. Netfcher has clearly proved that the principal purpose of the West India Company was not to carry on trade. They talked of nothing but depriving the Spaniards of their principal support, and of making themselves masters of the riches of Peru and of Mexico. Though Usselinx seems to have thought differently when he established the Swedish Company, his first ideas certainly took that direction. The West India Company was therefore essentially a warlike company, and for such a company

to be able to exist the war with Spain was necessary. The great Oldenbarnevelt however saw perfectly well, that by making war they could not dispense with the command of the Princes of Orange, and that by granting them a perpetual command they exposed to incessant danger the plans of the Municipalities and that which was in fact the only natural constitution of Holland. And as on their side the Princes of Orange endeavoured to render the country great by war, Oldenbarnevelt endeavoured to aggrandise it, to enrich it, to render it more powerful without war, — so powerful indeed that no one dared to attack it. But the natural consequence of a war obstinately persisted in, if it did not induce the ruin of Holland, would most certainly bring about that of Spain. And this was the more natural as every thing tended towards such a result. If driven to the last extremity, Spain would of course either entirely give up all pretensions to the government of the Low Countries, or would grant entire liberty of conscience and return to the emigrants their property. If, on the contrary, peace continued, the situation of the emigrants was far from enviable; for the first Principle of the Dutch Communities was to exclude all Strangers from every employ, and to concentrate all public offices in a few Patrician houses of the old stock. Strangers were therefore regarded with an evil eye. Walloons and Brabanters, were always spoken of with a certain disdain which betrayed as much hatred as contempt. Deprived therefore of the greater part of their property, the Belgians were also relegated for ever to the second rank, — a position far from pleasing to the ambitions and fiery men in which that nation has always abounded. Such then were the motives which inspired the Gomarian party, that is to say the party of the Old Clergy and of the Emigrants, to wish for a war which would render the absolute government of the Magistrates impossible, and submit all to the authority of the Prince of Orange. This was also the reason why Oldenbarnevelt and his party, that is to say the Arminians, (Oldenbarnevelt himself was indifferent in Religious matters), desired a truce. The Arminian party gained the day, and a truce was signed. This event put an end to all hope of founding the West India Company, nor was it spoken of any more for a long time. Meanwhile a number of Companies were formed the one after the other, trading to Guinea, to the straits of Magellan, to New-Netherland. Then a great number of vessels, more than a hundred a year, made the voyage to the Salt Islands and to the Spanish West Indies to fetch the salt necessary for curing herrings. When however the city of Amsterdam had become unfaithful to the cause it was her interest to follow, Gomarianism once more raised its head. The Prince of Orange, who till then had

not declared himself as to the party he would take, now believed himself sure enough of success to dare join the one which fought the common enemy. It was in 1617 that the revolution, prepared in silence, began to march rapidly towards its term. It was in 1617 that the question of the West India Company was once more the order of the day. The Prince of Orange and his zealous partizan François Franken, supported it with all their influence.

Public attention was for some time drawn off from the Company by the religious questions carried on by the two parties in the fight of all Europe, and the Company only revived after the glorious *coups d'état* of Maurice of Orange, the strange scenes and the finale of the great melodrama, the affecting death of Oldenbarnevelt. Nor did it revive with that vehemence which generally characterises the interest taken in political life in Holland. And from 1608 to 1621, all that is to be found in the writings of that period on the projects of the West India Company, may be comprised in two pages of print. There are a few short notices and that is all. Here and there however thy speak of the trade with America, of the conquest of the country and of the great riches which would ensue; these are however but isolated sentences.

In 1621 the question of the Company was the order of the day, but under another form. The patent granted in 1602 to the East India Company was about to expire. On the dissolution or continuation of that Company and on its new patent arose disputes, in which, without always speaking of the West India Company, it was not forgotten but frequently mentioned. The "Bewinthebbers" of the East India Company, almost without any exception, were members of the Municipal Councils and the whole of the administration was in the hands of the party of Oldenbarnevelt, to which the Company owed its origin. This party which could almost entirely command the states of Holland and for a long time the States General too, had the whole of the control over this same administration, in its triple quality of Municipal Council, Provincial States, and States General. It is not astonishing therefore that the administration was regulated more to the advantage of the Directors than to that of the Shareholders. This went well enough for a time, but when they began to speak seriously of the West India Company, the party which had proposed it, having the greatest possible interest in not letting the administration fall into the hands of the Municipal Councils, established a principle, which, while it diminished the influence of the directors on the new Company, at the same time showed what was bad in the direction of the other. This principle, constantly rejected by the other Company, was that of a great in-

fluence of the shareholders on the transactions, regular auditing of accounts and an inspection which would render peculation impossible. These were so many reproaches addressed to the East India Company, so many blows against the party it represented. These tactics therefore had a double effect, — that of moving public opinion on the subject of the East India Company, and at the same time of decreasing the inducements to the Municipal party of seizing the direction of the new Company, their interest in it being much weakened by their being deprived of great chances of gain. But the East India Company was too powerful to be insulted with impunity. In the Municipal Councils, in the Provincial States and in the States General, it did its utmost to crush the new Company and its new principles. The impulse imparted to political matters by the revolution of 1618 had however not yet ceased. On the contrary the renewal of hostilities, the repeated resolutions taken in the States of Holland against those who dared to reclaim anything for the family of Oldenbarneveldt, all this, while it showed the power still possessed by the vanquished party, showed also and above all that of the dominant one. This was how it was that in the new struggle, blow and counter blow followed each other with terrible rapidity, and that neither of the parties came out either entirely conquering or entirely conquered. The Oldenbarneveldt party, after undergoing many dangers, obtained the preservation of all its privileges, the right of refusing any publicity in the accounts, whilst the new Company obtained the right of existence. Thus this struggle, fruitless as it appeared for the two adversaries, is of great importance to us, for in the warmth of the attack and of the reply, of reproach and retort, they reveal to us the most important secrets. Thus in the pamphlets of the years 1621 to 1623 we learn the contempt of the old Company for the new one, because the latter was conducted by Brabanters and Walloons; the fact that the East India Company was almost entirely composed of men belonging to the Municipal Councils, the insolent manner in which the Directors of the old Company robbed the shareholders, the intrigues practised to continue so deplorable a state of affairs, the fears inspired by the new form of the West India Company, and above and before all the plans proposed by both parties for presiding at the establishment of the new Company. The most light is thrown on these questions by the publications which appeared under the pseudonym of one who appears to have been a leader of the Gomarian party, and who takes the name of "Ymanc Adamsz." One of these pamphlets even goes so far as to give, in ten distinct points, the plan proposed by that party which we may call the Usselincx party, for all that we find proposed in the "*Langh- verwachten*

Donderstach" the pamphlet here alluded to is also to, be found in the voluminous works of Usselinx which have come down to us, though nowhere given with so much clearness and precision.

During the whole of this period two questions particularly occupied all minds; were the Guinea trade and the salt trade to be integral parts of the patent of the Company? The pro and con had been more than once decided from the position taken up by the parties. At last in 1622 the pro gained the day. But as much on account of the doubts on these subjects as by the dangers offered by the irresponsible administration of the other Company, and by the resistance of that Company itself, they had not been able to collect a sufficient capital before having twice declared the list of subscribers to be definitively closed, and thus compromised the credit of the Company.

In 1622 the provisional existence of the Company became a permanent one, and this once accomplished, the literature entirely changed its tone. Among the feeble echoes of the preceding disputes are mixed up apologetic writings recommending the new Company to the benevolence of the patriot and proving all the utility of this new road to prosperity. Towards the end of the period the publications take a more determined character. The sole affair is now the war with Brazil.

As the publications relating to the disputes between the two companies, and of which vol. 77 of *Thysiana* contains a very fine collection, we have only admitted the principal ones into our bibliography. A still smaller number has been admitted of those especially relating to Brazil. In studying them well however we shall not lose the thread of the history of the Company. Most of the documents mentioned in this part of our work, have also been used in the work of Mr. Netscher, in whose history the reader will find the results indicated in a very superior manner. We shall therefore not speak of the conquest of Bahia, of the loss of that conquest, of the disasters which ensued, nor yet of the other expeditions which occupied the years from 1623 to 1629. Two publications of this period however merit a separate mention. They relate to the religious disputes of the city of Amsterdam and show that in 1628 the position of parties had changed but little since 1619.

The pamphlets of the years 1629 to 1631, though very numerous, only treat on three questions: The conquest of the Silver Fleet, the new conquest of Brazil and the peace with Spain. As for the two first questions, they have been almost exhausted by Mssrs. O'Callaghan, Brodhead and above all by Mr. Netscher; the last on the contrary, like every thing

thing else relating to the internal affairs of the country, demands investigations too minute to be a favourite subject for an author.

The next six years produced but a small number of pamphlets. They are somewhat like newspaper articles on questions of no very exciting interest, following one another in an indeterminate order and without any connection the one with the other. In 1637 the Company closed the commerce with Brazil, which it had opened to every one under condition of a tax on all merchandise thus transported. This measure drew down the most violent reproaches on the Company, and gave rise to some literary conflicts of no very great importance.

From 1639 to 1641 we only find reports on the combats between the Spaniards and the Dutch; combats which were however almost suspended in 1641, after Portugal, supported by Holland, had reconquered her independence and retaken her colonial possessions.

The pamphlets of the years 1641 and 1642 are either official documents, or else publications relating to the new connection between Portugal and the Company.

Several works, of a special interest for the History of Brazil, are all that we find of the year 1643.

From 1644 to 1646 arose disputes on the question: Should or should not the two Companies be united? The patents of the two Companies granted at the same time and for an equal period were to expire in 1645. That party which had always supported the West India Company, wished to force the other Company to unite with it; for the affairs of the one were as flourishing as those of the other were ruinous — for the simple reason that the West India Company had borne all the blows and the East India Company had reaped all the advantages of the war with Spain. The States General also, not being able to induce the party which had retaken the reins of government to fulfil the engagements undertaken by the State towards the Company, would have been well pleased to settle their debt by discharging it on the East India Company. But this Company, which had never had any sympathy for her sister association, took care not to grant her an assistance which would have prevented a bankruptcy; and notwithstanding the efforts by which our company was supported, she had a difficulty in obtaining the condition that the East India Company should pay her 1,500,000 florins for the renewal of the patent. This sum served to discharge a portion of the debt of the State towards the Company. Such then was the solution of a dispute which produced almost as many books and pamphlets as that on the first patent. It is of course to be understood that these numerous publications contain many very curious de-

tails on the internal administration of the two companies, on the profits of their trade, the expenses of their armaments, their finances etc., which we cannot even point out here.

With the year 1645 begins the voluminous literature on the treason of the Portuguese in Brazil, of which we have endeavoured to give an idea in our essay on the authorship of the *Breeden Raedt*, to which we refer the reader. We must however here cite this very characteristic fact, that the book which opens this dispute, viz., the *Aen spraek van den Getrouw'en Hollander*, as we are informed by a note of that time in a copy of the work in the Duncania, is the production of the well known Th. Graswinkel, who figures in the literary history of this time as the author of apologies in favour of the States of Holland, that is to say of the central power of the Armenian faction. This shows that the Brazilian affairs, at least at first, were regarded as touching all Holland very nearly, and not merely as a matter only affecting the West India Company.

Under the years 1647 and 1648 we have added some pamphlets relating to the negotiations of Munster. We are far from pretending that our list of important documents for the West India Comp. are here as complete as could be wished. But the study of this part of the History of Europe is so difficult as to have frightened all our great historians, for, in order to make the necessary choice, it is requisite to read several hundreds of pamphlets.

From 1650 to 1655 our literature is almost wholly occupied with Brazil. We find proposals of ambassadors on the subject, reports more and more alarming sent home from that country, and at last the final throes of the Dutch domination. Two essays on the Company in general follow, but which in reality only treat of the Brazilian affair.

Of the years 1656, 1659 and 1660, besides the already cited writings of Otto Keye, *Verheerlike Zeeyaert* etc., we find several pamphlets relating to the colony of Balthasar Gerbier, from the pen of that interesting man himself. The history of this unfortunate chevalier would form the subject for a highly attractive novel for the pen of some American lady. By turns a diplomatist, a tutor to princes, or coloniser, he plays a secondary part in the history of England, France, Holland and Guyana. His portrait is to be found in several of our pamphlets.

From 1659 to 1663 we find a certain number of pamphlets relative to the negotiations and to the war with Portugal; which terminated by the compensation of 8 millions of Florins for the loss of Brazil, payable in sugar.

With this question is connected the interesting trial of Schalenborth,

a member of the States General. From the documents which have come down to us we see that the ancient separation of the parties, as it existed in 1619 still continued. It is still Holland, Overysel and Utrecht which destroy the last hope of the West India Company, it is always Zealand, Gueldres and Groningen which support it. And here, as always, the party of the Municipalities is represented by the former, that of the Prince of Orange by the later Provinces.

The last years of the period of the West India Company in so far as they regard our work, are occupied with disputes with England, Denmark and Sweden on petty wrongs, but such as the high diplomacy always takes care to protract as much as possible, in order, as interest requires, to make them questions of peace or war. Such was above all the question relative to some insignificant English vessels seized in the Indies, and on which an incredible number of words were lost, till after a bloody war the question of compensation was decided by the treaty of Breda. The quarrels with Denmark and Sweden, though somewhat similar, are of a still inferior order, and only concern things of the third rank.

Two matters however, the one very interesting the other of a serious historical importance, belong to this period. These are the trial of G. Coymans and the attack of the English on the Dutch possessions commanded by Governor Valckenburgh. Africa was the theatre on which these two events took place. Coymans was accused, whether justly or unjustly we do not know, of wishing to sell the Gold Coast to the Danes; — certain it is he was condemned. Of Valckenburgh we will speak in our Essay on the political negotiations. We terminate this introduction by a few words on the *Klachte der West-Indische Compagnie*, one of the most interesting pamphlets that has come down to us, in which the reciprocal position of the East and West India Companies are marked with great precision. It says that the Dutch government, in which the directors of the East India Company fill the most important places, will feel thankful to England for having disengaged it of the rival Company, which is not represented in the government, and that this explains all the transactions between England and Holland.

I. SOURCES FOR THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

21. RESOLUTIEN van de Staten van HOLLAND en WEST VRIESLAND van het jaar 1524 tot het jaar 1795. 277 vols. fol.

The first volume is entitled:

REGISTER | gehouden by Meester | AERT VAN DER GOES, | *Advocat van de Staten's Landts van* | HOLLANDT, | Van alle die Dachuaerden by defelve | Staten gehouden, mitsgaders die Resolutien, | Propositiën, ende andere Gebesongneerden | in de voirsz. Dachvaerden gedaen. | *Beginnende den lesten January 1524.*, *filio curiae Hollandiae.* Ende eyndende den 28. Decembris anno 1543.

The following only:

REGISTER | VAN | HOLLAND | EN | WEST-VRIESLAND, | *Van den jaare* |

GENERAAL | INDEX | op de | REGISTERS | DER | RESOLUTIEN | VAN DE | HEEREN STAATEN | VAN | HOLLAND | EN | WEST-VRIESLAND, | *Beginnende met den jaare 1524 en loopende dit eerste Deel tot den jaare 1579. inclusi.* | Gedrukt in het jaar 1772. — 1524—1790. 18 vols. fol.

SECRETE | RESOLUTIEN | Van de Edele Groot Mog. | Heeren Staten van Hollandt | ende West-Vrieslandt. | Beginnende met den jare 1653. | ende eyndigende met den | jare 1658 | Eerste Deel —1653 tot 1793. 17 vols. fol. GENERAAL | INDEX | op de ELF GEDRUKTE DEELEN | DER SECREETE | RESOLUTIEN | VAN DE | HEEREN STAATEN | VAN | HOLLAND EN WEST-VRIESLAND, | *Beginnende met den jaare 1653 en eindigende met den jaare 1751 beide inclusi.* | A—N. | Gedrukt in het jaar 1758.— A—Z. 2 vol. fol.

(Resolutions of the States of Holland and West-Vriesland from 1524 to 1795; General Index to the same; Secret Resolutions of the same States; Index to the Secret Resolutions.)

“This collection is entirely complete and not to be had at the Government printing office.” (Note to the Catalogue of Looy and Van Spaan published in 1803.)

For history in general and for that of the W. I. Comp. in particular, the resolutions of the states of Holland have the double importance of being at the same time the registers of the archives of these States, from 1621 to

to 1789, according to Mr. Noordziek, and to form in themselves an historical authority of the first importance; — many of the deliberations of the States of Holland have in fact left no other trace in history than what is to be found in the brief notices of our collection. It is this which renders what we possess so much the more precious, while at the same time we regret the want of more explicit documents.

Though to learn this fact we have addressed some questions to the learned archivists at the Hague, it is to be understood that our researches in the archives went no farther, since it enters into neither the duty nor the purpose of a Catalogue writer, to exhaust the historical sources he discovers, and which he has only to point out to the learned researches of historians.

It is simply this which we are about to do in the following extracts, to show all those who are employed in this study that the Resolutions are an historical source of the first importance for the History of the West India Company, and that Messrs. Brodhead and Netscher were wrong in appreciating them so little.

Indeed, besides the varied information contained in the Resolutions with regard to the Company, they touch upon and explain a great many points on which these two writers have in vain made laborious researches. Thus Mr. Brodhead has known nothing very exactly about the history of the first project of the Company from 1606 to 1609, and from 1618 to 1621, nothing about the smaller companies which were then engaged in trade with Guinea and America, about what really prevented the definitive constitution of the Company from 1620 to 1621, about William Usselinx, about the connection between the company and the country, about the influence of the Dutch constitution and of the political parties on the Company, — yet all these points are, either entirely or in part, cleared up by the documents of this collection. On many other points which have been examined with much care by Mr. Netscher, these resolutions throw still more light; but their principal importance consists in their pointing out the real cause of the decline of the company.

In order to understand well the few words we are about to give as a summary indication of the contents of the Resolutions, some explanation of what these resolutions represent is absolutely necessary.

By a very slight error one might easily confound the States of Holland with the States General; yet there is in fact nothing more different than the two. The States General represent the union of the Seven Provinces, wrongly called Holland by foreigners, and the name of which is "Unie van de Zeven Nederlandse Provinciën," (Union of the Seven Provinces,

or The Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands). The assembly of Holland and West Friesland therefore does not represent the Seven Provinces, but only the most important one, together with "West Friesland," formerly a part of another smaller one. Thus even in principle the difference is as great as between the representation of, for instance, the State of New York and the National Representation of Washington; in fact it is much greater still.

To show all this difference we will add a few words of explanation and commentary to the notes Mr. Brodhead has given pp. 251—253 of his history, and which are so far from satisfactory, that Mr. Brodhead himself proves in many passages of his history, that he has no clear idea of the Dutch constitution.

Sprung up amid the troubles of the middle ages, under very peculiar circumstances, as shown with vast talent by Mr. Meyer in the introduction to his "*Institutions judiciaires*" vol. IV, the Seven Provinces, and above all Holland, in the middle of the 17th century showed the highest development of the "community" system in all its advantages and all its defects. The councils governing the towns were absolute masters of them. By the principle of co-optation which they had succeeded in establishing after many struggles, the magistrates were so certain of maintaining in their families all the places of which the city could dispose, that every member of a patrician family counted upon it, in the same way as the eldest son of a German professor of the 18th cent. counted upon the hereditary professorship. It was these town councils which were represented in the states of the provinces. The deputies they sent there had indeed neither among themselves nor towards their "principals" (*principalen*) any other connection than that which diplomatic envoys have among each other. They could decide on nothing of themselves; they had only to hear what subjects were to be deliberated on, and to communicate them to their principals, to receive particular instructions on every particular affair, and then with their colleagues, who were similarly charged, to arrive at a conclusion, as much as possible in the interest of those they represented. By its principles therefore the assembly of the States resembled much more the great congresses of Vienna, of Verona or of Munster, than the parliament of England. And the logical consequence of this system was simply, that there were no decisions of majority, but that the minority could not by any legal means be obliged to renounce a refusal or a dissent. The vote of the majority or of the minority had no other influence, than on the reports addressed to the generality, that is to say to the assembly of the States General.

In this singular constitution the large communities went so far as to destroy the influence of the smaller ones, which were lost among the names of their more powerful rivals. Thus in the assembly of the States of Holland there were but 18 votes of the communities, the 19th, strangely enough, was that of all the nobility united; — the clergy had no vote whatever.

The States General were nearly in the same position with regard to the Provincial States, as the latter were to the towns. Here, as there, absolute dependance on the will of their principals, a distinct existence of the minority and of the majority. What is the most remarkable of all is, that even in its relations with foreign countries, and in questions of peace and war, this disposition was maintained. We see the ambassadors appear before the Provincial States, we see the war with Portugal and the peace with Denmark sent from the States General to the States of Holland, and by these again to the cities, and thus turned and returned, sent and resent for more than two years.

This system, repugnant as it is to the ideas and above all to the science of the present day, which endeavours in vain to correct without destroying it, this system we say has been the cause of all the grandeur and all the narrow-mindedness of the Netherlands; it is in fact Netherland itself. Admirable for having produced independance and development in the cities, it is, in certain points of view, feeble in the extreme. If for instance a question arose, in which, from the nature of things, the line of conduct the country ought to follow was not so clearly marked out as in the war with Spain and every thing in connection with it, the interminable discussions which ensued might bring the country into danger, or at least place it at a great disadvantage. Then again, almost all the actions of the country bore the stamp of the narrow-mindedness which especially marks the spirit of the communities. This double effect made itself felt with frightful force in the history of the West India Company.

As we have said in our note on the *Breeden Raedt*, the Company was not so much a Subject as an ally State. By the 41st article of the patent, the latter engages to indemnify it for all expenses made for the security of the state.

The Company, from the very first, took its measures on the foot prescribed by this arrangement, and its successes were equal to its efforts and to its sacrifices. But when, according to the arrangements taken, it demanded the promised compensation, the succours of the state, that is to say of the different communities, only arrived so tardily and were at the same time so incomplete, that they only had the effect of causing new engagements to be contracted on new hopes, — hopes that were always

doomed to be disappointed ; — such was the inevitable effect of the system. As long as the tradesmen and merchants who composed the town councils did not feel the influence of the decline of the company, their given word could not decide them to take any steps ; and even if several cities, more forcibly struck by the consequences of the weakness of the Company, were well disposed, the resistance of a single municipal council could long arrest the influence ; unanimous decisions were therefore always desirable and desired where decisions by majority were of so little value.

And if one considers (as is natural in such a state of affairs) that corruption played a great part in these deliberations and decisions, we shall be able to understand many facts otherwise incomprehensible.

Let us add a few words on the power of the Prince of Orange and of the Council of State.

When, after long debates, they could not arrive at unanimity, the matter was referred to the Prince of Orange, who, without having the power to decide, frequently succeeded in inducing the refractory parties to conform to the general wish.

In a similar way the Council of State had the initiative. It addressed to the provincial assemblies petitions, the only authority of which was merely a moral one.

In the analyse we are about to give, we will follow the arrangement of the chapters in Mr. Brodhead, not in order to show that author's very excusable imperfections, but to have some point of support. On the other hand it will be seen by the abridgement we are about to give, that the great majority of the Resolutions are entirely foreign to the subjects treated by Mr. Brodhead ; and that we can hardly excuse our boldness in introducing that book here but in the hope that the history of New Netherland has not been written for the last time ; and that to make it more clearly understood, some future author may treat it in connection with the entire history of the West India Company. And for such an author our book would be more indispensable than De Vries and Wassenaer. In every case we believe that the recital, even abridged as ours is, especially of the memorable years from 1647 to 1653, will not be without throwing some light on the history of New Netherland.

Brodhead, Ch. I. 1492—1609.

This chapter especially will be considerably cleared up and explained by the Resolutions. For though Mr. Brodhead has given a history, as exact as it is concise, of the first attempts at colonisation in North America, his book contains but little on the voyages to the North which

occasioned the voyage of Hudson, and still less on the first history of the West India Company.

1594. May 10. A Company demands the protection of the state in its enterprise "to go to China behind Norway." The states refer the matter to a commission.

May 11. Report of the commission. The proposal is agreed to; instructions are given to skippers; efficacious assistance is promised, and hopes are given to De Moucheron, the chief of the enterprise, of a good reward if he succeeds.

May 17. A special and detailed act of the States by which they enter into a contract with De Moucheron, who engages to furnish a fourth part of the expenses of the expedition. This act occupies more than a page.

On all this Brodhead is very vague (see Brodhead p. 22), he does not seem to know whether the States of Holland took any share in this enterprise or not. He is also guilty of a small inexactitude in calling the great Flemish merchant "Moucheron," his real name was De Moucheron.

Dec. 29. 72 pounds Dutch money will be given to Mr. Spineler, for his services in the expedition to the North.

1595. Of the year 1595 there are resolutions of May the 1, 5, 11, 15; of June the 7, 10, 12, 14, 15 bis, 16 quater, 17, 20 bis, on the voyages to the North; these resolutions embrace nearly 15 pages of our collection. Apart they have only an interest of detail, but together they are of a great historical importance.

1596. We again find some resolutions of March the 1, 12, 13, 19; of the 26 d° bis, and of April 11, all relating to the voyages to the North. All this active participation of the Provincial Government of Holland in the fruitless efforts of the voyages to the North, has escaped the attention of Mr. Brodhead, who attributes all the merit of them to Balthazar (de) Moncheron, an eminent man no doubt, but yet one whose importance we must not exaggerate.

1597. Dec. 23. We here see that it is of the "patronage" of J. C. Leyen, of which Mr. Brodhead speaks p. 21. He was granted eight cannons with ammunition for his voyage to Guiana in Peru.

1598. Jan. 21. We here find another American Company of Olivier van Oort (is not this the same with Olivier van Noort?) and Jacob Klaesz, demanding ammunition for their voyage through the straits of Magellan.

1601. May 15. Some merchants demand a patent for a trading monopoly to Guinea, after having discovered gold and silver mines there.

1602. Febr. 27. Dirk van Purmerland arrives from America.

1606. July 27. They think seriously of a West India Company.

Eodem die: The complete plan of the new West India Company, preceded by an introduction in which it is said:

1.) That the States approve the proposed plan.

2.) The names of the delegates nominated from among the members of the assembly, to examine this question, once more and to make accommodations with the different considerable cities. Among the deputies is Jan Huygen van Linschoten.

The plan is almost the same as that given under the date of 1607 by Mr. Brodhead (p. 23—24). The entire document occupies nearly a page.

Eodem die. François Vranck, member of the high Council, nominated special commissioner of the States to conduct the affair to a good end.

Eodem die. The commissioners nominated are charged to advance the affair, and to bring it to a termination during the months of July and August of this year.

Aug. 24. The States demand the report of the commissioners.

Eodem die. Fr. Vranck, reads his report, in which he makes known that many of the merchants are well disposed for the company, but that they prefer waiting till the States General have decided on the patent.

Nov. 1. The draught patent (*concept-octroy*) is presented to the assembly of the States, and commissioners are nominated charged to communicate each with the city he represents, to hear the opinion of their co-citizens and ask their assistance.

Nov. 17. Company of Guiana.

» 21. Many little difficulties oppose the formation of the company; every one wishes to secure his ancient advantages from being diminished by the new enterprise. Many cities above all demand free trade in salt. This important document occupies nearly a page.

1607. Jan. 9. The project having passed by majority* of voices, notwithstanding the opposition, the States beg those who are not satisfied with this resolution, to come to an accomodation, so that the good cause may not suffer.

Feb. 15. Fr. Vranck is sent to a council to be held with the burgomasters of Enkhuisen and of Hoorn; these cities had declared themselves inclined to an amicable arrangement.

March 6. Notwithstanding the almost unanimous consent, some cities still persist in their opposition.

May 1. The same difficulties repeated.

1607. July 17. The cities will not cede; the patent remains in abeyance.

1608. New attempts to terminate the difficulties; it is above all the truce with the king of Spain which here comes into consideration.

Here then is a whole history of these first attempts to form a West India Company; and which no historian has as yet touched upon. Nevertheless the fact of the existence of a whole literature of the trade to the West Indies, standing in connection with the question of a truce with the King of Spain, is, without that, almost inexplicable. In reality historians have not been aware of the existence of this literature, which, together with the three pamphlets of Usselincx, embraces more than a score of pieces, some of them of an immense value and which have almost all been collected in the *Nederlandische Byekorf* (see, writings of Usselincx).

Brodhead, Ch. II. 1609—1614.

On account of some reason we cannot explain, we possess no registers of the resolutions of the States from 1613 to 1616. All that remains to us of these years is but the very succinct abridgement of the resolutions of the assembly of "*Edelen en Steden*," joined to those of the States of Holland; thus we have of all these years but two or three resolutions relative to the West India Comp.

1611. Aug. 25. They were to endeavour to unite the different companies trading to Guiana.

Eodem die. Patent for five years granted to several merchants to make use of a new way by sea not before discovered.

Sep. 7. Report of several merchants and inhabitants on a new way by sea recently discovered.

(Do these two accounts relate to the expeditions of Hudson? Though not very probable it is however possible.)

1612. Guiana Company. Resolutions of Oct. 15; Nov. 2; Dec. 6, 14, 19, 21, 31.

1613. Jan. Resol. on the Navigation of the straits of Magellan.

Jan. " " " " to Nova Zembla, David's Strait, Spitsbergen and Greenland.

1614. March. Resol. that those who have discovered new countries and new navigations should have the right of making four voyages thither; — to be presented to the States General.

July. Commission of merchants, complaining of the Company trading to Africa and America.

Aug. 25. This important piece informs us:

1.) The reason why it has as yet been impossible to form a Company.

2.) That the 1st of May 1615 is the term appointed for closing the lists of

of subscription, which however would not amount to more than from 4 to 6 millions of florins.

This piece also contains other historical materials which it would occupy too much space to enumerate here.

The measures of which we here find the traces can hardly apply to any but the Block Company, for it would be very extraordinary, that, if such was not the case, there should be no mention of the Block Company in the resolutions of the States of Holland, and that, without any cause, the Company should have been so slow in presenting itself before the States General.

The two documents of which we speak fall exactly in the period which elapsed between the arrival of Block and the presentation of the Company at the Binnenhof, described with so much detail by Brodhead, p. 60-61. And this supposition becomes almost certainty by the fact shown by several of the Resolutions of the States of Holland, and especially of the 27th of July 1606, that it was customary to address such petitions to the States of Holland before presenting them to the States General.

Unfortunately neither of these resolutions are detailed enough to admit an exact comparison with the documents collected by Brodhead, and from what we have been assured at the archive office at the Hague, the States of Holland did not commence preserving their papers regularly till 1650. The whole of this interesting question however might be cleared up by researches made in the archives of the cities which were all in continual correspondance with the States of Holland. This research however is much too difficult to fall within the compass of a Catalogue writer.

Brodhead, Ch. III. 1615-1620.

1618. Sept. 18. The States are once more occupied with the West India Company; they nominate delegates and give William Usselinx "personal surety" for three months, in order to be able to profit by his advice.

Oct. 23. A curious piece, which shows us that the States of Holland only treat the matter of the West India Comp., with extreme repugnance; they however permit Usselinx to go to the Hague to give his advice.

Australia Company. Resol. of Feb. 13 and Aug. 10. Commerce of Green-land, Resol. of Nov. 7, 6, 21.

1619. West India Comp. Resol. of March 17; Julij 2, 19; Dec. 17 and 18.

At the commencement of this year there were two draught-patents opposed to each other; on their being submitted to the examination of the deputies of the cities, the latter united the two and made up a third, which they afterwards submitted to the examination of the single towns. During

this

this time W. Ufzelinx seems to have been occupied in preparing a fourth draught. But tired of the anterior details, the States resolved not to consider the proposition of Ufzelinx in full council, but to send copies to the cities which should require it. Then on the 18 of Dec. they sent deputies to the States General to demand the acceptance of the patent prepared by the States of Holland; which had for limit the Cape of Good Hope, and left the salt trade free, with the assurance for the city of Amsterdam and other parties interested, that the commerce with Guinea would remain to them in case they should not be able to succeed in forming a West India Company.

1619. Austral. Comp. Resol. Jan. 24.

Greenl. » » March 21.

Ch. IV 1620.

1620. In this year we find resolutions of March 7, 12, 18, 20; of Aug. 14; Sept. 19; Oct. 13; Nov. 6; Dec. 4, 18, 19.

(1620.) During this year several important questions were examined and resolved; others remained undecided. The provinces of Friesland and Groningen demanded Chambers of Direction for the West India Comp. After having long refused the demand of Friesland it is at last granted. The States General grant a million as a first subsidy, and only demand in return 300,000 florins in shares. The term of the patent is fixed at 24 years. Towards the end of the year several cities make reclaims, because they have not received the draught of the last patent; others fear that the subsidy promised to the Company will become too onerous a burthen. The city of Amsterdam fears that the East India Company at the expiration of the current patent, will demand the same rights in the East as the West India Company in the West. Several foreign princes offer to sign for large sums, on condition of having the right to nominate a Governor (Bewindhebber) for every 300,000 fl. Granted under some conditions. There are continual disputes between the cities of North and South Holland, which, in spite of great efforts, cannot be appeased.

Ch. V. 1621—1625.

1621. The registers of the resolutions of this year concerning the West India Comp. embrace two pages in fol.; in reality there are no less than twenty (of Jan. 7 and 21, March 9, April 8 *ter*, 20, May 26, June 26 *quater*, Septemb. 4, 13, 22, 28, 30, Oct. 13, Dec. 2, 16, 17.)

(1621.) We at last arrive at the definitive constitution of the company. It is however but a measure forced by necessity, and all the quarrels still survive. We at first see disputes arise between North and South Holland, which as it seems, particularly regard the part relating to the Direction of

the Company ; they are only appeased momentarily by the combined authority of the whole State. Then come the cities which demand a free salt trade ; this is one of the questions which return the most frequently in the deliberations of the States. At the end of the year (the document is very detailed) they succeed in allowing provisionally a fleet of from 100 to 150 vessels to go to Punto d'Array for salt, convoyed by vessels of war ; but this permission is only provisional, and as the States expressly state does not include a right. It is however one of the first affairs in which the new direction of the West India Company appears. We then find three documents of an historical importance of the first order. Two of them relate to a Zeeland colony possessing plantations of tobacco at the mouth of the Maranon. The Zealanders demand compensation for the losses they have experienced on account of the constitution of the Comp. It is very strange that this resolution should have escaped the observation of Mr. Netscher, who, giving (Note 8 p. 171) a notice on this colony, tells us that we find no notice of it from the year 1616. Mr. Brodhead seems never to have heard of the existence of this colony. The other document concerns New Netherland much more nearly. It is however very similar to that mentioned by Mr. Brodhead under the date of June 22nd, 1622 : (our resolution is of Sept. 10th 1621.) It is a request, addressed, not like that of Mr. Brodhead, to the States General, but to those of Holland, for permission to go for persons left in the colonies. But strangely enough, our official document does not speak of New Netherland, but of Virginia ! There can be no doubt however but that the commerce of the North river is meant.

Several other resolutions concern the part they obliged the East India Company to take in the new enterprise. This company had even resolved to take the tenth part of the shares. We have not been able to ascertain whether this resolution was executed or not.

And not to forget the most important of all ; we first find that it had been resolved to fix the legal commencement of the Comp. on the 1st May 1621, but that the numerous difficulties which offered put it off for two months, that is to say till July 1st 1621.

1622. Resol. concerning the West India Comp. of Jan. 10, 18, 21, 24; March 22, 23, 24; April 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 28; May 3, 6, 12, 13; July 26; Sept. 27; Oct. 26; Dec. 15.

April 20. Commissioners nominated to treat with W. Usselinx on the affairs of the West India Comp.; a very curious document, in which it is said: among other things, that they must try to preserve this man who

who can render the Company good service if he is well treated, and that on the other hand if he is ill treated he can greatly injure it.

April 20 and 21. A number of workmen wishing to emigrate to America with their families have presented themselves. The English make them proposals to go to Virginia, but the States are of opinion that it is far preferable to send these families to the possessions of the Company. The matter however must be referred to the Directors.

The very next day the Directors reply that they are altogether of the opinion of the States of Holland. — These are a small number of the documents belonging to our collection, of which Mr. Brodhead has made use; it is however perhaps not to him, but to the learned Mr. Berg that we are to ascribe the honour of the first discovery (see Brodhead p. 148; Berg, *Bijdragen* B. 11).

April 13. Usselinx demands an audience. The deputies charged with the other questions regarding the West India Comp. are ordered to hear him.

April 23. A very curious document which tells us what Usselinx expected as a recompense for his services rendered to the West India Company; this is nothing less than four per cent on those shares called now shares of priority and two per cent on the others; which on the 6 or 7 millions forming the capital of the Company, gives the pretty considerable sum of from 120 to 150 thousand florins; a sum the more considerable for the time of which we speak, since the rich Kilian van Rensselaer did not leave so much to his heirs.

The States of Holland, acknowledging all his pretensions, allowed him to travel into the country to demand the capitals owing to him. The States even gave him a sum of 1000 florins to compensate him for the expenses of his journey, and promised him to intercede with the other provinces to obtain what was due to him.

This circumstance, which throws a certain light on the proceedings of Usselinx, and which is also attested by more than one document, merited better than to have escaped Mr. Brodhead's attention.

(1622) Besides the resolutions of which we have spoken more in detail, and which concern questions already treated by American historians, we find a number of other very important resolutions.

What results from a certain number of these resolutions is the important fact, that, notwithstanding the legal existence of the Company commenced the preceding year, we cannot fix the real commencement before the end of 1622. Indeed the powers granted to the directors chosen in 1621 was only provisional, and the very existence of the Company remained doubtful.

They did not proceed to the choice of “*Bewindhebbers*,” till, on the 17 Sept. 1622, the directors had declared that they thought the capital sufficient. For notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the States, of many private persons and especially of W. Usselinx, it seemed almost as if they would never succeed in getting together the necessary capital. This was why the States of Holland perceived the urgency of joining to the privileges of the West India Company that of the salt trade, which had been refused at the pressing instances of several cities of North Holland, especially of Hoorn. The whole of this year passed in endeavours to make an accommodation with that city. It however remained obstinate, and the States were obliged to end the difficulty by a vote of the majority, after having in vain tried the last legal method, the intercession of the Prince of Orange.

When therefore in September the cities were ordered to nominate their *Bewindhebbers*, all North Holland refused, and demanded that the salt question should be first arranged. But the States, passing over this resistance, permitted the *Bewindhebbers* already elected to commence the most necessary business. Thus finished the year 1622.

1623. Resolutions relating to West India Comp. Febr. 21; March 9, 30; Nov. 17; Decemb. 2, 5, 20.

1624. West India Comp. Resolutions of May 2, 7, 10, 14; July 17; Aug. 3; Sept. 13, 17, 21, 27.

(1623 and 1624.) These two years passed, the first in preparations for the conquest of Brazil, the second in armaments to support the first fleet. The other resolutions of these years almost exclusively relate to the salt question. Contrary to its first intention, North Holland resolved to elect *Bewindhebbers*, but some difficulty was made about receiving them. The intercession of the States at last put an end to this refusal. Yet the cities of North Holland were still obstinate in their refusal to publish the edict by which the States introduced the exclusive privilege of the salt trade into the patent of the West India Company; they even went so far as to infringe this privilege by navigating, as before, in those seas which were now forbidden.

We next find an interesting piece of news, which again proves how many things in history depend on pure chance. On the 11th Sept. 1624 it was proposed to send a yacht to L’Hermite, to warn him of the State of affairs in Brazil. The States rejected the proposal. Had they agreed to it it is very probable that the Bahia would have remained in the possession of the Dutch. And all who are acquainted with the vast importance of this place and of the part it since occupied in the history of the combats between

the Dutch and Portuguese, will have no doubt but that with the Bahia the greater part of Brazil would have remained in the hands of the Dutch, and that they would not have had to undergo the horrible checks of the years 1645 to 1652. They would not even have required the immense armaments necessary in 1630 for reducing a part of Brazil. Add to this the consequences for the prosperity of the Company and that of New Netherland, that only required small sums, and which the Company would not have refused had it been solvable, and if the affairs of Brazil and this occupation of the Bahia had not drawn off its attention and absorbed its forces.

We here also find the exact number of troops furnished to the Company for its expedition by the States General.

1623. Resol. of July 5, 16, 17, 24; Sept. 23, 27; Oct. 3.

Austral. Comp. Resol. of Oct. 1.

Ch. VI. 1626—1629.

1626. Resol. on the West India Comp. of March 24; April 2, 9; Nov 23, 25, 27; Dec. 1, 15, 17, 18, 19.

1627. Resol. of Jan. 19; March 31; July 13, 15, 20, 30, 31; Nov. 9; Dec. 21, 22 *bis*.

Jan. 19. Report made in the States on a communication of Dudley Carleton, on the enterprise to the West Indies which the English were about to undertake. It is proposed to the Dutch Company to unite with the new one to attack the King of Spain; without giving a direct refusal the directors give no decisive reply.

(1625—1627.) Besides the resolution cited, which does not directly apply to the history of the Company, there are some which allow us to make some conclusions on this history. First, after several fruitless attempts, they at last succeed in concluding a treaty between the West India Comp. and the cities of North Holland, (given in detail in the resolutions of Dec. 19, 1626 and, Jan. 19, 1627.)

We however already find the germ of new disorders. The assistance promised by the States General only comes in very slowly, and several chambers are discontented with the share they have in the government of the Company. We next find several resolutions which too specially regard Brazil to find a place here.

1628. West India Comp. Resol. of Febr. 25; March 3, 28; Aug. 21; Sept. 24.

1629. West India Comp. Resol. of March 6 *bis*, 17, 22, 24; July 15, 11, 13; Aug. 8, 9, 24.

(1628 and 1629.) The resolutions of these two years are of little importance for the history of the Company. We only find that on their first

profits the Company gives 54,000 florins to the poor. The States severely reprimand this ostentation, permitting it however for this time only. We then meet with a request for help for the great expedition of Piet Heyn. The States of Holland refuse to support these demands which they find exorbitant, but they guarantee to compensate the Company for its expenses if the result of the expedition be such as is expected. There are also new disputes in the Company. The Chamber of Amsterdam refuses to follow the prescription of the patent, according to which one third of the *Bewindhebbers* much be changed every six years. They dispute and the States decide against the *Bewindhebbers*.

Ch. VII. 1630-32.

1630. West India Comp. Resol. March 6; April 26; June 14; July 9, 13, 16 *bis*; Sept. 20; Dec. 10, 12, 13, 19, 21.

Greenl. Comp. Resol. May 21.

1631. West India Comp. Resol. March 18, 19, 25, 27; July 9; Dec. 4.

1632. » » » Jan. 14; March 10 *bis*; July 23 *bis*.

(1630-1632.) The resolutions of these three years are well calculated to give us an idea of the reasons which have brought about the decline of the West India Comp. From the 14th of June 1630 the Company demand 600,000 florins as the assistance due to them, according to the terms of the patent, to sustain their wars; and then they reclaim the sum still unpaid of the million of florins promised in 1621, and due since the constitution of the Company, that is to say since 1622. It is indeed not the States of Holland that owe their quota of the last mentioned sum, but those of the other provinces.

The discussions on these two subjects drag through the years 1630, 1631 and 1632. At last in 1632 they succeed in sending delegates into the dilatory provinces to demand the sums due, and decide on granting a sum of 600,000 florins for the whole country. But this resolution has no power over the other provinces, so that the Company obtains but 57 per cent of the sum in question, that part of it namely which Holland was to contribute. Even then we find many cities backward in their payments.

We also see by these resolutions, that the dividend paid by the Company in 1629, was not 50 per cent as Mr. Netscher says, but 75. Our resolutions make mention of it five or six times, at the same time advising them to press the other provinces to pay what they owe the Company, so that the States of Holland may receive their share of the 75% paid by the Company in 1629. This also shows the proceeding, as frank as it was ingenious of which the Company made use to insure the reimbursements due.

Our resolutions also speak of the 600 thousand florins advanced to the State in 1629 by the Company, which in every respect seems to have shown itself much more generous than the East India Company.

Ch. VIII. 1633-37.

1633. West India Comp. Resol. of Febr. 16; April 22; May 3; June 15; July 11, 13, 19, 21; Sept. 10.

Greenland Comp. July 13.

1634. West India Comp. Resol. of March 14; May 4; July 26; Nov. 10; Dec. 8.

Greenl. Comp. April; May; Sept. 22.

1635. West India Comp. Resol. of Febr. 19, 23, 24, 27; March 3, 6, 9, 29; May 22, 23; June 26, 27, 29.

Greenl. Comp. Nov. 9; Dec. 15, 20.

1636. Resol. of April 50; June 6; July 11, 29, 31; Sept. 18; Oct. 10, 11, 16.

On the 6th of June: Proposals of the crown of Sweden made by the resident Swedish minister W. Uffselincx, to induce the States of Holland to found a "Zuid-Compagnie" in conjunction with Sweden; — referred to the assembly of the XIX.

July 29. The assembly of the XIX appearing but little disposed to consent to Uffselincx's proposal, and having refused to treat with Sweden before the Swedish Company was constituted, the States leave the affair in suspense.

Resol. of July 31. The States General ask the advice of the States of Holland on this affair. The foregoing resolution is once more confirmed.

Greenl. Comp. Resol. of Febr. 13; March 11; July 18; Oct. 1, 11; Dec. 10, 11.

1637. West India Comp. Jan. 27: Feb. 7; March 10, 13, 14, 25, 26, 30, 31; April 1, 2, 3, 9, 10; May 14; Sept. 22; Oct. 8; Nov. 18.

Resol. of Sept. 22. After having made a report to the commissioners of the States General, Uffselincx is sent to the XIX assembled at Middelburg.

(1633-1637) Besides the proposal of Uffselincx, the resolutions of these five years contain many points highly interesting for the general history of the Company. We first find a document containing an exact calculation of the sums due to the Company from the provinces, amounting to no less than 508,000 florins. Then in 1634, after many debates they grant a subsidy of 700,000 florins. But in these resolutions they already speak of the decline of the Company; and the States of Holland say that it is not their fault that things are so, but that it is rather that of the other provinces which still refuse to pay the sums they owe. At the end

of 1634 the States take a measure as unjust as it is energetic -- to refuse what was due to the Company till the other provinces had acquitted their debts. We also find in the resolutions of these years that the West India Company was not the only one to experience a backwardness in the payments of the provinces, but that there was great disorder in all these affairs. This backwardness was however far from ceasing and we find continual complaints on the subject.

In 1637 the free trade with Brazil began to occupy all minds, and led to serious disputes, — as serious, perhaps still more so, than those which had impeded the first steps of the Company.

Among other matters, those of Curaçao occupy the Company and the States the most. One of the most remarkable documents relating to that island acknowledges what has since been so well proved by Mr. Netscher, that the Company did not occupy itself so much with commercial matters as with politics. This is said as a well merited praise, for the true purpose of the Company was, to injure the King of Spain; it therefore only fulfilled its duty in so acting.

In these resolutions we also find the title granted to Maurice on his departure for Brazil, a title (as proved by Mr. Netscher) which resolves several historical questions.

The last resolution of the year 1637 relates to the raising of the money granted to the Company by government.

Ch. IX. 1638—1641.

1638. West India Comp. Resol. of March 20, 23, 31; April 1, 23; July 14, 23, 30, 31; August 3. 4, 5; Dec. 1, 23. . .

Greenl. Comp. Oct. 4.

1639. West India Comp. Jan. 22, 25; March 3, 17; April 5, 9; May 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26; July 19, 21, 26; Aug. 3; Sept. 10, 15, 21, 23, 24, 28; Oct. 1, 7, 8, 11, 18, 19, 21; Nov. 3; Dec. 11, 13.

Resolution of Dec. 4: Letter from W. Ufselinecx, dated Hamburg Oct. 29, proposing a new Company for those parts of America not occupied by the West India Comp., — resolved to send the proposal to the XIX.

Greenland Comp. May 28, 31.

1640. West India Comp. Resol. March 20; July 24, 26, 27; Sept. 27; Nov. 2, Dec. 11.

1641. West India Comp. Jan. 24, 26; Feb. 1; March 26; April 27; May 10; July 23; Sept. 21; Oct. 11; Nov. 22.

Greenland Comp. Nov. 25; Dec. 13, 21.

(1638—1641.) The principal question of this period is still that of the subsidies. A very detailed document informs us that nearly a million was

was owing from the years 1633 to 1635 by the province of Holland alone; and yet that province boasts of exactitude in its payments. From this one may conclude on the other provinces. A new demand for an annual subsidy of 700,000 florins per annum, is granted by the Council of State and submitted to the deliberation of the States; but this affair drags through the whole of the year 1638 and is only passed in May 1639.

We however learn from the pamphlets of 1649 that these subsidies were not more regularly paid than the other sums due to the Company by the provinces.

Another matter of minor importance, was terminated in Aug. 1638. This was a demand for a subsidy of 250,000 florins, which was granted after ten months of deliberation.

A certain number of resolutions had been already taken with regard to the prolongation of the patent, which was only to expire in 1645; though therefore this question was considered and reconsidered during the whole of these four years, the States, seeing that they had time before them, did not by any means hurry themselves.

The question of free trade with Brazil is resolved on in 1639, on a proposal of Maurice Count of Orange. To the Company is left the wood trade to Brazil, and that of slaves and of ammunition, — every thing else is left open to all.

It is very curious to read all these resolutions, especially those treating on money matters. They make us understand better than anything else how a Company making war and which, taking on itself a part of the duties of the government was necessarily to expect assistance from the latter, could not prosper in Holland, where one had so much difficulty in parting with a few bags of money.

Ch. X. 1642—1643.

1642. W. I. Comp. Resol. Jan. 18; March 22; June 28; July 4, 8, 11, 16, 17; Aug. 2; Sep. 30; Oct. 8; Dec. 2, 8, 10, 18, 20.

Greenl. Comp. Resol. Jan. 18, 24, 28, 29; July 4; Aug. 30.

1643. W. I. Comp. March 12, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26, 30; April 1, 3; July 24, 28, 30; Aug. 1, 4; Oct. 1, 2, 16, 17; Nov. 25.

Greenl. Comp. Aug. 4; Oct. 2.

(1642—1643.) What is almost incredible is, that at the end of 1643 they still speak of the payment of the sums due since 1634 as of a thing about to take place. Indeed the resolutions hardly speak of anything but this, but first the one deputy then an other has not full authority to grant the sums required. At one time Haarlem and Leyden declare that they can only consent to the payment of 200,000 florins instead of the 460,000 demanded.

From the resolutions which follow it appears even that they really only paid that sum. Nor is there the least mention of paying the 700,000 florins recently promised, although the Company, the States General, and the Prince of Orange do not cease to press the Provincial States, and notwithstanding the alarming news which arrive from Brazil. If we compare these facts with the history of Brazil by Mr. Netscher, we shall understand why, two or three years after, the company was so nearly becoming insolvent; we shall see that if these sums had been paid when due, the Company would have been able to fit out vessels and send the necessary troops to Brazil, as Count Maurice constantly but vainly demanded. Another question also occupies the attention of the Company, viz., the augmentation of the capital signed by the shareholders. More than once the States had occupied themselves with similar questions; but we cannot well follow the development of this question in the brief notices of the resolutions, and there is a total want of research on the subject; this is why we have been silent on this matter.

The prolongation of the patent also occupies the States many times, but this question is always put off to a future time.

The resolutions of these two years also contain much that is important for the history of Brazil, but which have too detailed an interest to find a place here.

Ch. XI. 1643—1644.

1644. Resol. concerning the W. I. Comp. Jan. 21, 22, 27; Feb. 6, 13; March 9, 10, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24; April 19, 22, 26, 28, 30; May 2, 3 *quater*, 5, 10, 11, 13; July 22; Aug. 10, 12; Sep. 21, 28; Dec. 2, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22.

April 28. The delegates for the examination of the affair of the patent of the two Companies are charged to listen to the advice of W. Usselinx.

May 3. Usselinx again sent to the governors (*Bewindhebbers*) of the Company to give his advice, with a promise to reward him well if he gave good advice.

(1644.) The numerous resolutions of this year turn but upon two points, the payment of the arrears and the new patents of the India Companies. As for the former matter, at the end of the year it is just where it was at the commencement; a demand is made of 354,000 florins, due from the year 1636.

Nor is the other brought any nearer to a conclusion. The history of the affair is succinctly as follows.

The West India Comp., on the demand of the States, declares itself ready; the East India Comp. refuses, alleging that its capital is not sufficient for the immense enterprises of the other. The matter is proposed to the Prince of

of Orange, who acknowledges that the junction is desirable, but his admonitions do not succeed in persuading the East India Comp. Count Maurice of Nassau in vain takes measures in the same sense.

During these transactions the two patents, which were both about to expire, were prolonged for a very short time. At last the Prince of Orange, seeing the obstinacy of the East India Comp. prefers granting it to punishing the Comp. by refusing a renewal of its patent, and his advice is in this sense. The W. I. Comp. makes a last effort; — it offers a compensation of 3,600,000 fl. to the other Company; but the latter with much good sense observes that the W. I. Comp. being insolvent, has nothing to give, and that therefore, if it consented, it would have to pay itself.

At the end of the year, the W. I. Comp., foreseeing it would not succeed in what it demanded, determined on asking a new patent for 24 years. But there was still a party in the States which continued the negotiations with the other Company.

Ch. XII. 1645—1647.

1645. Resol. relating to the W. I. Comp. Jan. 14, 21; Feb. 21, 24, 29; March 1, 2, 3, 6; April 4, 5; May 10, 25; July 20, 21; Sept. 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29; Oct. 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13; Nov. 15, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30; Dec. 2 *quinter*; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21.

1646. W. I. Comp. Feb. 19, 20; March 3, 23, 24; April 19, 24, 25, 26, 27 *ter*; May 2 *ter*, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18; June 13, 16, 19, 20; July 19, 31; Sept. 27; Oct. 5; Nov. 17; Dec. 6, 11, 13, 15, 20, 22.

(1645 and 1646.) During these two years we have nearly 90 resolutions on the affairs of the Company. The questions to be resolved however are only two in number; and yet these are not resolved. The first is that of the subsidies.

It appears that the continual efforts made in this sense at last induced the cities to furnish some hundred thousands of florins; for the demands of the Company for 1634 and 1635, which formerly amounted to more than 800,000 fl., were reduced little by little to two or three hundred thousand. But without comparing other authorities it is impossible to arrive at any exact calculations on this subject. It is however certain that of the annual subsidy of 700,000 fl. and of 500,000 fl. in one payment, promised in 1640, nothing was as yet paid; — the province of Holland always excusing itself on the flimsy pretext that the other provinces were still more behind hand. To put an end to this specious pretext an investigation on this subject was made, and the strange result was arrived at, that, notwithstanding it was certain that the provinces were still much in arrear, nothing certain could be known on the State of their payments, because the *Bewindhebber*

S p e x had given them a receipt without having received the whole of the sums due. Besides, the other Provinces had paid nothing either of the annual 700,000 fl. or of the 500,000 fl. To get themselves out of this bad position without drawing their purse strings, the States fell upon the expedient of sending men to Brazil instead of giving money. The Prince of Orange however, seeing the injustice of such a measure, very firmly gave the States of Holland his opinion on the matter. The result was that the Company received neither money nor troops. The most alarming reports were in vain sent from Brazil, in vain the committee, nominated at the end of 1645 to examine the matter, showed the urgency of assistance and proposed the immediate payment to the Comp. of 1,250,000 fl.; all was in vain.

A means was at last found. For the last three years the affair of the two companies had been before the States; nothing was as yet decided. It was therefore thought expedient to get rid at once of both difficulties by making the East India Company pay a large sum for the prolongation of its patent, which sum was to be employed in assisting the other Company and paying a part of the debt of the States.

Yet this simple means was very unjust. In the first place they sacrificed the interests of the West India Comp. in not forcing the other Company to unite with it; then with the purse of the East India Comp. the States pay what they owe; a debt too the more imperative as it was only on condition of this subsidy that our Company obtained leave from the Shareholders to employ the half of their capital, and the shares fell into discredit on account of the want of faith in the national representation. The States too had great difficulty in resolving on this step, which was not yet decided at the end of 1646, and whilst the Company in despair sent message on message to the States, the latter remained undecided. The King of Portugal meanwhile took advantage of this State of affairs; his ambassador came from time to time to make declarations on the pacific and friendly views of his King, who could do nothing to put down the revolt of the Portuguese of Brazil. These protestations increased still more the incertitude of the States. And in prolonging the patents of the two Companies from month to month, in paying some few thousands of florins instead of the millions due, in listening to reports which already began to speak of the almost entire loss of Brazil, the States at last, towards the commencement of 1646 were much about where they were at the commencement of 1645 — viz., at a loss what to do. The last resolution taken during these two years was the most characteristic. It says with great *naïveté* that they have been occupied two entire days with the affairs of the West India Comp., but that nothing had been as yet decided.

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The resolution of April 4th 1645 merits also to be noticed. It is a proposal, which however does not appear to have been followed out, of making a condition with the Companies on the prolongation of their patents, that they should cause the Bible to be translated into the language of the savages of the countries with which they traffic.

1647. Resol. relating to the West India Comp. Jan. 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 30; Feb. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 21, 25; April 9; May 17, 22, 25; June 7, 15, 18, 21, 28, 29; July 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 31; Aug. 2, 3, 8, 14, 16; Sept. 2, 3 *quater*, 5 *bis*, 6 *quater*, 9, 10 *quater*, 11; Oct. 12, 13, 25, 29 *quater*, 30, 31; Nov. 2, 5, 6, 9, 13, 16; Dec. 13, 14, 16, 11, 21.

(1647.) Jan. 10. Report of W. U f f e l i n c x on the affairs of the West India Comp., to be transmitted to the committee entrusted with the examination of this question.

Aug. 8. The same document sent to the same commissioners.

Jan. 15. The ambassador Joachimi writes from England respecting an English and French Protestant Company.

(1647.) The activity of the States, at least in discussing the affairs of the Company was indeed great. We find nearly 80 resolutions, several of which were the result of whole sessions. Nay, after having concluded their sittings on the 16th of August, they were called together again on the 22nd for extraordinary sittings, because, on account of the opposition of the Province of Friesland, matters had not come to a conclusion; indeed, though far from being satisfactory, the resolutions of this year led to some positive results. The first was the prolongation of the Companies for 25 years, on condition that the East India Company should pay the other 1,500,000 fl., but in a manner that rendered this assistance but of little use; 300,000 fl. were to be paid in cash, as much in merchandise, the remainder from 1649—1651, at the rate of 300,000 fl. per annum.

Then again there were disputes on the term of the first payment, which it was at last resolved to leave to the East India Company.

Thus passed the first half of the year; the second was still more important for the history of the Company. The first thing we find is the affair of the Portuguese Gaspar Diaz Ferrara, which, though it caused him to be perpetually banished from the Dutch possessions, failed to open the eyes of the authorities as to the real intentions of the King of Portugal.

That monarch meanwhile continued his negotiations; his ambassador was clever enough once more to get the States to endeavour to procure for Portugal a peace, or at least a truce with Spain, as a condition for reducing the forts of Brazil — a condition illusionary enough, since the King always declared that it was not in his power to reduce the insurgents

of Brazil to obedience. But this time at least these chicanes had but little influence. The States General, and especially the council of State, hastened the armament for Brazil as much as possible; but the tedious manner of proceeding of the States prevented the success of their good will; — one difficulty was hardly removed before another presented itself. The opposition of the Provincial States of Friesland is especially characteristic of the whole history of the impediments of the Company, proceeding from the want of faith of the provinces. This resistance, which gave rise to long negotiations between Friesland and the States of Holland, was motived in a highly interesting document of the 22nd Aug. of this year. In this piece the States say that they are at last tired of the long war with Spain, now happily about to terminate (by the peace of Munster); that the conditions of the King of Portugal for Brazil ought to be accepted, but that, if necessary, they would assist the Company for six months longer.

Indeed the Company had only been created to worry the King of Spain; they had not hesitated to make it the most magnificent promises; they had even supported it as long as was necessary for the purpose of its creation. But now Spain was in reality vanquished. Since the year 1629 that country had only been able to carry on a defensive war with the Dutch. The war of thirty years had completed its ruin. The Company then was no longer needed; it was thrown aside as a useless instrument. Holland was besides fatigued with this long war, and though it is only necessary to open any of the books of that time to discover of what riches it had been the source for that country, which had the maxim to sell even arms to their adversaries if they paid well, yet the finances of the States as well as of the cities were exhausted.

Among the prominent actors who appear on our scene are Maurice of Nassau, and Admiral de With. The noble Prince who gives the ungrateful Company his salutary advice, — and accuses the direction and especially the new administration of Brazil; admiral de With who only thinks of his own interest, and constantly returns to the question whether, in setting out for Brazil in the employment of the Company, he cannot at the same time receive his salary as vice admiral of the State.

Another affair which plays a certain part in our resolutions, is the resistance of Zealand to the peace, as much with Spain as with Portugal. The Zealanders sent many cruisers which did much damage to Spain, now so feeble, and to the inhabitants of Brazil. For them therefore the peace was not desirable.

In September the Council of State fixed the assistance to be demanded from the country at twelve men of war and 6000 soldiers. All the resolutions treat

treat the subject of assistance. It is remarkable that at the end of the year they had almost arrived at a definitive determination.

Nor is it uninteresting to see how the directors of the Company mistake the situation of affairs. Instead of contenting themselves with the generous offers of Portugal, they demand the tradition of Bahia, which, since 1625, had not belonged to the Company, and whilst the non-accomplishment of the promises made to the State would have engaged the honour of the State, now the whole matter was a private concern. All these negotiations therefore only had the result of becoming the pretext for the delays of the Provinces in their payments, a desirable success for the King of Portugal.

At the end of this year, Count Maurice having several times refused the Command, colonel Schkoppe is at last definitively nominated general, and admiral de With, admiral of the fleet and army — that was to be.

The advice of the Count of Orange had also had its effect, and more than once they spoke of examining into the conduct of the directors. But they began by consulting the directors themselves.

The result of the investigation therefore, of course changed nothing in the State of affairs; and the "Order" proposed on the 16th of April, by the committee entrusted with this affair is only remarkable for a single fact, namely, the prosperous state of New Netherland which it reveals.

This "Order" speaks of the exports of alimentary productions from this country as very considerable.

Chap. XIII and XIV. 1647—1648.

1648. W. I. Comp. Jan. 16; Feb. 1, 4; March 10, 12, 17, 18, 21, 24, 31; April 5, 19, 21, 22, 25; June 24, 25, 26, 29, 30; July 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 25, 27, 28; Aug. 3, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 16, 19, 24, 30; Oct. 2, 3, 8, 10; Nov. 20, 21, 24, 26 *ter*, 27; Dec. 10, 22.

(1648.) As nothing happens by miracle, the resolutions of this year still bear the same character as those of the preceding ones.

All possible pains are taken to make the States pay what they still owe of the arrears of the 300,000 florins. For this it is necessary to pass five resolutions and for the central government to make several applications. It is much worse with the annual subsidy of 700,000 florins. From a calculation made in November of this year, it appeared that the provinces had only paid a third, and the province of Holland had not behaved much better than the other's since it still owed more than half of its subsidies.

On the other hand the States never refuse to assist the Company — in words. We also find half a dozen lengthy documents, having reference to two

other

other principal questions of this year; — the peace with Portugal and the new “Order” of the Company.

As to the first documents, one can hardly believe that it was blindness on the part of the States that they paid so much attention to them, for the insincerity of the King is more than once remarked by the commissioners entrusted with this matter. We should be rather disposed to think that the States were really not displeased to find an excuse for lengthening out the affair.

For the history of Brazil the resolutions of this year are not less important than those of the preceding ones. The long *Concept-tractaets* and several accounts relating to de With, Schkoppe and the *Hooghe Raeden* of Brazil are of especially great historical importance. Mr. Netscher however has made use of hardly any of these documents.

Chap. XV. 1649—1651.

1649. Resol. of Jan. 15, 16, 18, 19, 23 ter; Feb. 24; March 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26 ter, 27; April 30; May 4, 7, 11, 15, 18 ter; June 30; July 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31; Aug. 27, 28, 30, 31; Sept. 1 ter, 2, 4, 6, 7 ter, 8, 9, 10 ter, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21 quater, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30; Oct. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 ter, 8, 9 ter; Nov. 25, 29; Dec. 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22.

1650. Resol. of Jan. 13, 14, 15, 25; March 3, 5, 8, 9, 10 quater, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31; April 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 ter; May 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 27, 31; June 2, 3, 4, 28; July 7, 8, 14 ter, 23, 22; Aug. 9, 11, 12, 19 ter, 20 ter; Septemb. 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 ter, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29 ter, 30; Oct. 1 ter; Nov. 24, 29, 30; Dec. 1.

March 24 and April 8. The deputies of New-Netherland ask permission to take over 200 farmers (*bouwlieden*); the matter being duly considered it is proposed to examine the question and above all to hear the *Bewindhebbers* of the Chamber of Amsterdam.

Mr. Brodhead does not seem to have known of this petition of v. d. Donck and his colleagues; at least he does not make any mention of it.

1651. Resol. of Jan. 4, 9, 10, 16, 26, 27; Feb. 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 16; March 2, 3, 4, 9, 22, 27 ter, 28, 29; April 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 22; May 4, 5, 12, 16, 19, 28; June 10, 14, 15, 19; July 4, 6, 14 ter; Aug. 12, 18; Septb. 20; Oct. 6, 7; Nov. 30; Dec. 2, 9, 11, 20, 21, 22.

(1649) This year passed in debates on the assistance due to the Company. But this time the results were more fortunate. Yet the documents of the resolutions are not sufficient to make any exact calculations, and it would be useless to attempt it, as one may be sure of finding other documents which permit more satisfactory conclusions; we may however estimate the

the money paid this year to the Company at 1,500,000; a sum considerable enough indeed, but unfortunately this good will came too late. The first condition for victory, confidence, was long since lost; the press made all possible efforts to deter the soldiers from the expedition; the creditors of the Company, wherever they could, retained the money; the officers of the Company were discouraged; De With had for several months spoken of his return to Holland. Then again the administration of the colony lost all that was still to be lost; weak, unjust and incapable, the counsellors assembled at Pernambuco filled but inadequately the place ceded them by Maurice of Nassau.

Neither must we suppose that there was any extraordinary hurry on the part of the provinces to pay their debts to the Company; we should much rather admire the persistance of the commissioners of the States.

During this year there was more than once question of an open war with Portugal. The Prince of Orange advised the blockade of the Tagus. They even went so far as to engage persons who were acquainted with these roads to give the necessary information; — but except the permission to make reprisals, which indeed had long been given, the matter went no farther.

In the beginning of the year there were again several conferences with Soufa Cotinho, who understood admirably well how to lengthen out matters. Once, just before the vacation of February, the States would absolutely come to a determination. They sent for the ambassador, but he had taken medicine and was unable to appear, The sessions were notre-opened till a month after. But the hatred of the people towards the diplomatist was so great that the King his master recalled him for his own safety.

We must also make mention of the obstinate resistance of the city of Amsterdam to the measures taken in favour of the Company. Our resolutions speak of it in very expressive terms.

Friesland remained firm in its refusal to assist the Company, and all the steps taken to persuade it were in vain.

Another event of which we must make mention is, that the States General opened the trade of provisions with Brazil to all who chose to take part in it. This measure was taken to diminish the famine which reigned there.

(1650.) The resolutions of this year have the same dilatory character as all those we have hitherto noticed. Like those of the preceding year however they led to some positive results. In the first place, in accordance with the preceding resolutions, they send pretty considerable assistance to Brazil. But even these payments, by which they only fulfilled a

distinct and plain promise, found much opposition, and it required continual messages from the Council of State and from the different admiralties interested in the affair's being quickly dispatched.

It was much worse with another proposal hinted at the year before, — that of openly declaring war with Portugal and sending a fleet worthy of the country to begin hostilities. The Prince of Orange made this proposal in March 1650, but after 6 months of deliberation they were unable to come to any definitive resolution.

The other affairs of this year relate in part to the subsidy, in part they are of a secondary importance.

At the end of the year they recommence the negotiations with Portugal, who had sent a new ambassador; they resolve however to demand his letters of credence immediately, and determine not to listen to him should they not be sufficient.

The city of Amsterdam and Friesland continue their obstinate resistance. Zealand prays the States to encourage the cruisers. De With returns from Brazil; the celebrated Navigation-Act having just been passed in England, several Dutchmen make reclaims, that the commerce to the Antilles may be kept open for the Dutch. Continual reclamations are made by the officers, soldiers and sailors for arrears in their pay.

All these little misfortunes, all these insignificant embarrassments, without being of the first importance, point out very well the situation of the Company, now entirely bankrupt; — the shares of 150 fl. were now negotiated at 40 fl. and even less.

(1651.) The resolutions of this year are somewhat more energetic than those of 1650. After only three months of deliberation they managed to consent to a second assistance of a million of florins. The hostilities however did not cause an open rupture with Portugal; the two companies only were allowed to make reprisals; no attack was made upon Lisbon.

Yet we must not suppose there was any great hurry on the part of the Provinces to pay the Company; many entreaties were necessary to induce them to do so.

The other affairs of this year are of little importance. There are at first renewed demands for interference with England on the subject of commerce with the Antilles, — some letters of change drawn by the *Hooghe Raeden*, on which some discussions take place. Then the complaints are renewed on the abuses in the administration in Zealand. Friesland persists in its resistance; Amsterdam too; and a thousand private interests throw one obstacle after another into the way of the unfortunate Company. Nor is it for the Company alone they had so little mercy; the offi-

officers who arrive without having received their pay, were sent to seek it from those who employed them. At last they consent to pay them in placing this payment to the account of the Company.

Thus it was just during the time that New-Netherland pressed the directors the most, that, with the best will in the world, the directors could not answer the call. It would indeed have been the height of imprudence to spend for New-Netherland the sums which were necessary for the existence of the Company which was threatened at every moment.

Ch. XVI. 1652—1653.

1652. Resol. of Jan. 11, 12, 30; Feb. 5, 23; March 15, 19, 26; April 24; May 10; June 20; July 4, 11, 12; Aug. 13, 26, 30; Sept. 27, 28; Oct. 3, 5, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23; Nov. 15, 16, 20, 23, 26; Dec. 4, 6, 10, 11, 17, 20, 21.

1653. Resol. of Jan. 10, 18, 30; Feb. 28; March 4, 5, 7, 13, 19; June 12; July 11, 18, 30, 31; Aug. 4, 5; Sept. 13; Oct. 23; Nov. 5, 6, 25; Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10.

Aug. 4. Decision of the States that they will not permit appeals from sentences pronounced in New-Netherland, and that even a similar mandement obtained by a certain van Capelle shall be withdrawn by the States.

(1652.) The more the affairs of the Company declined the more energetic the assistance became; but being doled out little by little all the succours were as thrown into an abyss. If they had, in the beginning of the revolt in Brasil, that is to say in 1645, or even during the administration of Maurice of Nassau, consented to make the efforts they now made, these efforts would have been of more effect. Now, though the lengthiness of the deliberations was most sickening, they always arrived at a result; and though the sums granted were rarely more than half paid, even this half was a considerable sum. I believe that the money granted from 1633 to 1652 did not amount to less than 5 or 6 millions, of which probably about 3 millions were paid. But according to the resolutions of 1635 they owed 700,000 fl. a year, which for 13 years amounts to 9 millions without the interests; and that without counting what should have been paid if they had well fulfilled their duty before the year 1633.

The affairs of the Company looked so bad this year, that it gave the advice itself to treat with Portugal; an embassy, composed of chargés d'affaires of the Company and of the State, was indeed sent into that country.

Notwithstanding this they were occupied with a mine of silver which had been discovered in Siara, one of the Capitanias of Brazil; so great was the attraction of silver.

And whilst the affairs were in this sorrowful state we are not a little astonished to learn that several shipowners of Rotterdam, let out their vessels to the Portuguese to make war against the Company. Such was the gratitude of the second city in the country; the first had already proved how she remembered the energetic assistance rendered by the Company in 1619!

(1653.) The resolutions of this year make a still more sorrowful impression than those of the preceding years. There are no more of those animated disputes, those refusals full of ill-will. The little that is asked is easily granted, but we do not find one who takes any interest in the unhappy affairs of the Company. If they do not receive direct applications from the officers who are not paid, or from the inhabitants and officers of Brazil, nobody thinks of them. When such a thing happens they pass a resolution, without any opposition, — but nobody thinks of giving it effect.

Thus the assistance of 6 vessels and 2 yachts, as good as promised the year before, is granted at the beginning of this; but from several resolutions towards the end of the year, we may conclude that even then they had not succeeded in finding means of sending them.

Tired of the complicated accounts with the Company, the States, after having in vain demanded a clear and concise account current, resolve to form a chamber of accounts at the Hague for the liquidation; and at the same time to send a new government to Brazil. But these were projects and remained projects.

The embassy to Portugal, projected the year before, and composed of the Consul van der Hoeven, and the advocate of the Company Rudolphi, at last set out on the 4th of May and returned on the 9th of Dec. We do not find in the resolutions any trace of the result of their efforts.

Ch. XVII. 1654—1655.

1654. Resol. of March 20; May 2, 7, 9, 21; July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 8; Sept. 15, 16, 19, 21 *quinter*, 22, 25; Dec. 1, 4.

Dec. 4. Report of Beverningh on the negotiations relative to New Netherland, addressed to the States of Holland.

1655. March 12; June 10; July 13, 22, 27; Aug. 11, 13; Sept. 7, 15; Oct. 8; Dec. 14, 16, 21.

(1654.) We now arrive at the loss of Brazil. The small number of resolutions of this year only contain reclamations of different persons concerned in this affair. The States are pretty generous towards the sailors and soldiers, and even towards the other persons who succeeded in escaping the general disaster.

We

We also find that instead of attributing it to themselves, the States threw the whole responsibility of the disasters in Brazil on the last *Hooge Raeden* of that country, whom they cause to be imprisoned and examined before the Court of Holland.

(1655.) The resolutions of this year relate to scarcely anything but the pay of the soldiers and sailors who have returned from Brazil.

At the end of the year however they again begin to think of a total restoration of the Company, the deplorable state of which is well painted by the resolution of Dec. 23rd, in which the Company communicates to the States that its creditors begin to seize its effects; on this the States immediately interfere in favour of the Company, provisionally putting a stop to all proceedings.

We also find a resolution of the States General, requesting the States to pay their debt to the Company, so that the Company may pay the pressing debts it has contracted in the confidence of receiving the promised help.

Ch. XVIII. 1656—1658.

1656. Resol. of March 4, 7, 24; July 20; Aug. 3, 11; Dec. 12, 16; March 24. *Appelboom* complains of some violences of the Dutch towards the Swedes.

1657. Resol. of March 28, 29.

(1656 and 1657) All the resolutions of these two years, with the exception of three, are on the payment of the persons returned from Brazil. These three treat of the threatening attack of the Portuguese on the Castle of Mina and of the succours demanded for preventing it.

1659 to 1664.

I have given all the Resolutions relating to the West India Company, down to the year 1664; from that time I have only chosen those which more directly relate to New-Netherland.

1659. Feb. 4 and 8; March 14.

1660. Jan. 24; July 23; Dec. 8, 11.

1661. June 9.

1662. March 18, 24; Dec. 11.

1663. April 26; May 2, 16; July 19; Nov. 28; Dec. 6, 13.

1664. April 5; May 6, 8, 14, 24 *ter*; July 16; Aug. 1, 2, 6; Sept. 26; Oct. 1, 4, 17, 25, 31.

Oct. 25. Remonstrance on the capture of New-Netherland by the English.

Oct. 31. An important document. The States announce that they are about to communicate to the foreign ambassadors resident at the Hague the violence committed by the English at New-Amsterdam. George Downing speaks with much sharpness of this measure. (see *Downing Memoriae* etc. Dec. 30. 1664.)

(1659 to 1664.) The resolutions of these years concern :

1st. The payment still in arrear for the succour of Brazil.

2nd. Some little differences of the Company with similar Companies, Swedish and Danish.

1665. July 23 and Aug. 28. France, as mediator, proposes that New Netherland and the other places occupied by the English should be exchanged for the isle of Pouleron occupied by the Dutch.

1667. March 25; April 2. The West India Company begs the States to preserve New Netherland for her in the negotiations with England.

1676. Jan. 23. Aug. 1. From this resolution we see that the West India Company continued to levy a duty of 3 per cent on all merchandise sent from Holland to New Netherland, so that she still seems to consider herself dominant in those seas, *dominans in partibus infidelium.*

22. HISTORIE | Oste | Iaerlijck Verhael | Van de | Verrichtinghen der Geotroyeerde | West-Indische Compagnie, | Zedert haer Begin, tot het eynde van 't jaer | festhien-hondert seg=eu=dertich; | Begrepen in Derchien Boecken, | Ende met verscheyden koperen Platen verciert: | Beschreven door | IOANNES DE LAET | Bewint=heüber der selver Compagnie, | TOT LEYDEN, | By Bonaventuer ende Abraham Elsevier, ANNO 1644. | Met Privilegie. | fol.

(History or Yearly narrative of the proceedings of the privileged West-India-Company, from its creation to the end of 1636; comprised in thirteen books, and ornamented with several copper plates. Described by JOANNES DE LAET, one of the Directors of that Company.

Title, XXX, 544 & 44 pp.

Quoted by O'Callaghan, I. p. 94, 103. 157. By Brodhead p. 136, 137, 148, 149, 162, 182, 183, 212, 218, 223, 224, 269.

23. COOPMANS ROER (Engraved title). — 'TGEESTELYCK ROER | Van't | Coopmans Schip, | Dat is: | Trouw bericht, hoe dat | een Coopman en Coopvaerder, hemselfen dragen | moet in syne handelinge, in Pays ende in Oorlooghe, voor | Godt, ende de Menschen, te Water ende te Lande, insonderheyt | onder de Heydenen in Oost ende West-Indien: ter reren | Godts, stichtinge syner Ghemeynten, ende salicheyt | syner zielen: midtsgaderg tot het tijdtlijck | welbaren van het Vaderlandt, | ende syne Familie, | Door | GODEFRIDVM VDEMANS, | Bedienaar des H. Evangelij | tot Ziericx Zee. | Iac. 3. 4. | Siet oock de Schepen, hoe wel sy soo groot zijn, ende van | harde winden ghedreven: sy worden met een seer kleyn Roer | omghewendt, waer de beweginghe des Stierders wil. | Met twee gherieffelijcke Registers, | TOT DORDRECHT

DRECHT, | Voor Françoys Boels, Boekverkooper woonende inde | witte gheschoonde Duyff, by 't Stadthuys. | ANNO 1638. 4°.

(*The Spiritual Helm of the Merchantship, that is: Faithful Information how a Merchant and Shipowner must conduct himself in his dealings, in Peace and War, before God and Men, on Sea and on Land, especially amongst the Heathen in the East and West Indies, to the honour of God, the extention of his church and the salvation of his soul; as also for the temporal welfare of his fatherland and of his family, by G. Udemans, Minister of the Gospel at Zierikzee. James III. 4. Behold also the ships, which though they be so great and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth. With two very useful indexes.*)

Two Titles, XVIII, 739 pp. and 57 pp. Register.

24. COOPMANS ROER. (*Engraved title.*) — 'T GEESTELYCK ROER | Van 't | Coopmans Schip. | Dat is: | Trouw bericht/ hoe dat | een Coopman, en Coopvaerder, hem selven dræ- | gen moet in syne handelinge / in Pays, ende in Oorloge, voor | God, ende de Menschen, te Water ende te Lande insonderheydt | onder de Heydenen in Oost ende West-Indien: ter eerden Gods, | stichtinge syner Gemeynten, ende saligheydt syner zielen: | midsgaderg tot het tijtlijk welbaren van het Vader- | landt, enbe syne Familie, | Door | GODEFRIDVM VDEMANS | Bedienaer des H. Evangelij | tot Ziericzee | Den tweeden Druck, verbetert ende vermeerdert by den Autheur. | Iac. 3. 4. | Siet oock de Schepen, hoe-wel sy soo groot zijn, ende van harde winden | gedreven: sy worden met een seer kleyn Roer omgewendt, waer de be- | weginge des Stierders wil. | Met twee gherieffelijske Registers | TOT DORDRECHT, | Voor Françoys Boels, Boekverkooper/ woonende in de witte | gheschoonde Duyff by 't Stadthuys. | ANNO 1640. | 4°.

Two titles. XIX. 721. a. 57 pp.

25. COOPMANS ROER. (*Engraved title.*) — 'TGEESTELYCK ROER | Van 't | COOPMANS SCHIP, | Dat is: | Trouw bericht/ hoe dat een | Coopman, en Coopvaerder, hemselven dragen moet | in syne handelinge / in Pays, ende in Oorloge, voor Godt, enbe de Men- | schen, te Water ende te Lande, insonderheydt onder de Heydenen in Oost- ende | West-Indien: ter eerden Gods, stichtinge syner Gemeynten, ende salig- | heydt syner zielen: midsgaderg tot het tijtlijck welbaren | van het Vaderlandt, ende syne Familie. | Door | GODEFRIDUM UDEMANS, | Bedienaer des H. Evangelij tot Ziericzee. | Den derden Druck, verbetert enbe vermeerdert by den Autheur. | Iac. 3. 4. | Siet oock de Schepen, hoe-wel sy soo groot zijn, ende van harde winden gedreven: sy | worden met een seer kleyn

kleyn Roer omgewendt, waer de beweginge des Stierders wil. | ~~Met~~
 twee gerieffelijcke Registers. | Tot DORDRECHT, | Voor Fran^{çois}oys
 Boels, Boeckverkooper/ wonende by 't Stadt-huys/ in de | Witte
 Gekroonde Duyf. Anno 1655. 4°.

Two titles, XX, 625 a. 49 (Register) pp. and 1 page additions,
 with the name of the printer.

The *Geestelijk Roer*, a work intended for merchants trading to the Indies, contains among other matters, the first history of the East and West India Companies, with other very interesting discourses on the same matter and principally about spreading Christianity among the natives of the East and West Indies. In the 1st ed. pp. 58—183. 2nd ed. pp. 92—319, 3rd ed. pp. 92—319. The 4th book treats this matter very extensively. Besides the well known works of van Meteren, de Laet, etc. the author seems to have made use of materials which are lost to us. His history is however written with but little precision; — the style is heavy and pedantic, and the matter arranged in a way that betrays the inexperienced historian. General views are entirely wanting; but what renders this history curious is, that it is the first we possess, and that it contains details to be found nowhere else. To this may be added the merit of rarity, which Ude man's work possesses to a high degree. Of the first edition we have seen but two or three; of the last but one or two copies. The second edition, though also very rare, is however not so much so as the two others.



2. WRITINGS of *WILLEM USSELINCX.*

Of all the men who, without the advantage of an official position, have taken an active part in state affairs and earned for themselves an honourable place in the history of nations, perhaps none can be compared to Willem Usselincx. As founder of two commercial companies, he not only gave arms to his persecuted fellow-countrymen — contributed more than any power to annihilate Spain — brought to America the nation in which the principle of free communities (the vital principle of American liberty) was carried out to its full extent — made Sweden a maritime power; — he not only did all this, but he also, by the success of his enterprise, contributed in 1629 to save Holland from the Spanish yoke, — an act so vast in its consequences that for that alone he deserves the eternal gratitude of all Germanic Europe.

And yet the life of Usselincx is to this day untold; notwithstanding he lived in an age when the biography of every great merchant, of every minister was recorded by men of talent. The few inquiries which have been made into his history, do not even give us the year of his birth; — as to his death we know so little of it, that, should we some day meet him alive and well we should hardly have reason to be astonished at anything more than his great age. All that Mr. Berg van Dusen has written on Usselincx does not fill three pages, and yet Mr. Berg has been called his eloquent apologist. Mr. Brodhead has followed the same road, but omitted instead of adding; while what Nettscher has added, though very interesting, is but very little. All these accounts put together give us no idea either of his social position or of his family relations; — his identity, his person, entirely escapes us; and if we ask the above-named historians: Who was Usselincx? they reply like the index of a book. He was a Braband merchant residing in Zealand.

We are however convinced, and upon good grounds, that so far from even the most ordinary sources having been exhausted, no one has as yet thought of making proper researches; and although without the least trouble we might add several important notices to what has been already given, yet we will not do things by halves. At the same time it does not enter into the plan of this book to introduce a biography of some hundreds of pages, for the greater part taken from MS. documents.

But there is another fact, which is beyond all doubt, viz., that the writings of this great man are still more unknown than the particulars of his personal history, although the former (in part at least) are to be found in almost every public library in this country. In justice to Mr. Berg van Dusen however, we must observe that he has here done almost all that Bibliography can expect from him, — he gives almost all the titles of Usselincx's books. And if in imitation of Brunet, and of all who have occupied themselves with pure and simple Bibliography, from the commencement of our work we had merely confined ourselves to giving the exact titles of the different works, we should have but to add a few lines to Mr. Berg's list. But having seen from the very first how superfluous such a labour would have been, we only do what we have always proposed to do, in giving some notion of the books themselves. We believe it necessary to premise these observations, lest it should be thought that the desire of fulfilling an agreeable duty had led us beyond the prescribed bounds. For that it is a work of pleasure we have undertaken no one will doubt who has attentively read the works of which we are about to speak. It is true one is never astonished at seeing a great man great in everything, but one is astonished at seeing such books as Usselincx has written. They are models of precision and of reasoning, clear and concise, the style simple and popular, the plan plainly laid down and well followed out. The conviction they carry to our minds, after the lapse of two centuries and a half, proves what must have been the effect they produced during the struggle itself. Nor must one think that the writings of a man, who to so many other virtues joined a perseverance so singular, always addresses us on one and the same subject; they on the contrary teem with the most varied information, and possess an historical importance of the first order.

In the following pages we are not about to take upon us the task of discovering what books Usselincx published anonymously or under a pseudonym; although there is but little doubt but that several publications of the years 1620 and 1644 may be safely ascribed to him. We shall merely confine ourselves to those to which he has affixed his name.

The *Grondigh Discours* and the *Bedenckinghe* are the same book under a different title. That the *Bedenckinghe*, *Naerder Bedenckinge* and *Vertoogh* are of the same hand, is said and repeated several times by the author of the *Vertoogh*; and in the patent of 1626 Usselincx himself acknowledges the *Vertoogh* as his own. This last work, as also those of which we are about to speak, bear the author's name on the title page.

The three pamphlets of 1608 form a series which cannot be separated; and

and to understand the last, one must have read the first and second. But when endeavouring to give some idea of what they are and at what they aim, we cannot follow the simple plan which the nature of things would seem to indicate, viz., to give firstly the contents of the first, then of the second and then of the third. For though the plan on which they are based is very simple, yet in order to understand them we must be acquainted with several things, perfectly well known to the contemporaries of the author, but now forgotten by the nations and almost uninvestigated by the learned.

The events of which we are about to speak are among such as by their very nature were destined to remain almost for ever hidden.

A class of men who have no living representatives that can boast of being descended from them, and who have executed their great actions under the name of those who have surrounded and who survive them, is sure to bequeath them the halo of a merit to which they can lay no claim. And if party hatred, or political or scientific ambition does not bring hidden or forgotten deeds to light, they remain unknown to all eternity. The Belgian emigrants who left Belgium during the war with Philip, and were spread over all Europe, form such a class. Their country, now the sanctuary of the Jesuits, is indebted to the greatest German poets for the remembrance of its heroes of the 16th Century. The beautiful and melancholy story of Egmont, has not yet found a place among the people as have the legends of St. Geneviève and of St. Gudule.

Abroad they took what the Belgians had brought; they permitted them a great influence but the results of their efforts have become the property of the nations that have given them hospitality.

Though, by observing with minute attention the political and commercial history of these times, we might succeed in everywhere tracing with distinctness and precision, where and how the emigrant Belgians have exercised their influence, yet, for most of the countries to which they retired, this would be a very difficult study; for Holland it is not so.

Before the revolt against Philip, Belgium was the most flourishing country in Europe. Her great cities had affronted the greatest warriors and the most powerful monarchs of the 15th and 16th centuries, the Dukes of Burgundy and the Kings of Spain. Their cities were the staple places for the whole known world; their workmen were the cleverest in Europe.—They had a fine navy and a very great number of enterprising and experienced merchants.

At the same period Holland was of so little consequence, that, during the first years of the war of independance, the Spaniards were able to make

most of the European powers believe that they had only to do with pirates and fishermen.

The national character of the Dutch is not that of a people that creates. Their architectural constructions, though not devoid of beauty, have all the same imposing and severe type, to whatever age they may belong. Their painters, with the exception of some few of about the end of the 17th century, were only great as faithful copiers of nature. In science, though they have made discoveries of the last importance, they have merely followed, with the greatest intelligence, with a severe logic and an unconquerable zeal, in the steps of men who have not always possessed the same merits. Their manner of attack in the great naval battles was always the same; — in politics and in commerce they have hardly yet deviated from the line laid down in the 17th century.

If we observe the facts well, we shall find that what has given so great a place to the Dutch in history, — their commerce, their colonies, the grand idea of so small a nation, of following the plan of Hannibal and of Scipio, and of becoming the aggressor instead of the defender, — that all these are things entirely foreign to the nature and spirit of their anterior situation. On the other hand we shall see that this nation has not, like other European powers, varied its type, — to-day grand by one merit, to-morrow by another, — but that it has always followed the same road.

Neither can we avoid remarking that the Belgian emigrants, in their character, in the type of their nationality, in all their ideas and anterior occupations, had the most direct tendency towards the line of conduct since pursued by the Dutch. Active and enterprising they were eminently fitted for becoming merchants; the most famous chevaliers of the middle ages, they were to mark the persevering resistance of the inhabitants of the marshes with the seal of their minds; clever artisans themselves they were to instruct other artisans. And there was no nation in the world, which, being strongly pushed on in one direction, was more sure to succeed than the Dutch.

Thus therefore even appearances would lead us to suppose that the historical nationality of the Dutch is the effect of the influence of the emigrants. For if we would deny this fact we must suppose that men admirably calculated to exercise influence had exercised none; that a nation but little inclined to originality had suddenly changed its character, and that this change, by the greatest of hazards, was effected in exactly the same sense as the Belgians would have produced it.

Besides

Besides these indirect proofs, we have others of which there can not be the least doubt. We have already observed that the men who invented and supported the most genial plan this war produced, that namely of the West-India Company, were all Belgians; that those who supported, even to the last point, the execution of the testament of the Middle ages, the party of Oldenbarneveld, were strictly speaking Dutchmen. — The Prince of Orange (German-French) made use of both parties for special ends. — And this opposition of ancient and modern principles we everywhere find in the history of these times, everywhere represented by the Arminian and the Gomarian parties, or, in other words, by the Dutch party and the Belgian party.

Should all this not be sufficient we possess proofs still more evident; — these proofs are the political writings of the year 1608. Among the reasons produced by the Arminian party against the peace and in favour of the truce was the following: If we conclude a peace which insures to the Belgian emigrants a triumphal return to their country and the free exercise of their religion in Belgium, we sacrifice the welfare of Holland by letting those depart who have created it; whereas by preventing them from obtaining this benefit, and by retarding this prospect by a truce of twelve years, we keep them in the United Provinces. This profession of faith reveals two things, — the real influence of the Belgians and the baseness of the Dutch of those times, who even preferred being very modest to being a little generous.

It was to combat this position taken up by the Armenian party that the two first publications of Ufseleincx were directed. He divides the question into two parts:

“That by peace and the return of the emigrants into their country commerce would also retire to Belgium;”

“That the emigrants would return with all they had created, — factories, dockyards,” etc.

There is a real difference between these two things; commerce is the more important by what it draws into Holland: the activity of manufacturers and artisans by what it retains and creates.

Ufseleincx is however no disclaimer; he speaks but twice, and that in simple terms, worthy of the vast ingratitude of men who dare to advance such arguments. What he proposes is, to refute their reasoning; and this he does as follows.

He tells us, as a thing that every one knows, that in spite of the residence of the emigrants, commerce already begins to fly the ports of Holland. He proves that the artificial measures which it is wished should be

employed to bring it back by force will be altogether unsuccessful; that if by a treaty, the Schelde should be closed to the Belgians, as was generally proposed, commerce would be carried to the ports of France and of the Baltic, while all the loss would fall upon Zealand and South Holland. The truce, instead of diminishing the movement already began to the detriment of Holland, will only accelerate it. It is only the hope of the truce which has already brought back again to Belgium so much of its ancient commerce and such a number of persons whom the fear of war had driven away, that hardly any lodgings are to be had at Antwerp. *Usselinx* here shows with much talent the natural advantages which Antwerp possesses above the Dutch ports, and proves that, left to their natural influence as they would be during the truce, they would not fail to destroy the Dutch commerce entirely, which only offers advantages to strangers during the troubles which destroy the security of the Antwerp commerce; — war therefore must be continued.

In order to arrive at this conclusion *Usselinx* examines, one by one, the different advantages on account of which, according to the opinions of his times, the ports of Holland were distinguished. This examination, like that on the situation of Antwerp, occupies a good part of his book, and is among the most important sources for the commercial history of the 17th century.

Among the other advantages which he attributes to Antwerp, *Usselinx* enumerates the then position of the Belgian emigrants, dispersed over the different countries of Europe. This situation is sketched with superior talent and with so much the more knowledge of matters as *Usselinx* himself was among the number of these emigrants.

On all these subjects, and on very many others, *Usselinx* forms the conclusion that, instead of drawing commerce back to Holland, the truce will only drive it more and more away.

With respect to the forced residence of the emigrants, he says: Though it is certainly good that in a time of prosperity clever workmen should come to augment the welfare of a country by their labour, yet it is very different if the way for exports are obstinately closed. Then the products remain in the country for want of a market, and the producers become very dangerous subjects. In the present case this danger is augmented by the situation of the emigrants. Having always observed the greatest fidelity towards the Dutch, they have the fullest right to their gratitude, and would never quietly bear the immense wrong done to them by refusing them a peaceful and honourable return to their country, and keeping them in a foreign land by the wickedest ruse.

In his indignation, and under pretext of showing the danger, Ufselinecx goes so far as to advise the Archduke and the King of France how to draw into their countries the commerce which the Dutch wish to monopolise. This advice is to diminish the import duties.

In examining the two first of Ufselinecx's works we have been obliged to destroy the whole of his ingenious plan and the beauty of his reasoning and his conclusions. For in his works everything is so united and so close, that if one would give a real idea of them it could only be done by reproducing them entirely. What we have done is merely to draw the attention of the learned to some important points on which they will in vain seek for information elsewhere.

The connection between these two books is however, that the first contains the deductions both of the plan and of the work; the second is merely a commentary on the first on a somewhat broader scale. The latter, while giving a mass of curious details, pursues the same plan as the first, viz., that of showing the folly of wishing to preserve prosperity by force, in keeping the unfortunate emigrants in the country.

The strongest position that this book adds to those of its predecessor is, that the emigrants on returning to their country will be a much greater surety for the prosperity of Holland, than in serving the interests of the Northern Provinces against their will. The Spaniards would certainly not dare to take any measures hostile to the Dutch, if a population, having reasons of gratitude towards them, were distributed through the cities and fortified towns of the Spanish provinces.

These two books seem to have been written towards the commencement of the pacific movement. Though we have the most decisive proofs that their influence was considered as important by their opponents, yet they did not obtain what they demanded, and that simply because, for the other party, the truce was a question of life and death, and in which the interest of retaining the emigrants, the interests of commerce, of industry, of religion itself, were mere pretexts; a question in fact concerning the independant existence of the Dutch and the authority of their foreign allies the Belgians and of the House of Orange.

The *Vertoogh* belongs to a more recent period of these transactions. The peace which was to guarantee the interests of the emigrants and the war to the Knife have been given up; but a single demand is made, viz., that the reservation of the commerce with America should be made in the truce. Advocates in less disfavour had already made a similar demand for that work of Oldenbarneveld, the East India Company. Are we astonished at Ufselinecx's works being in general so little known and appreciated, we are more especially so at this being the case with the

Vertoogh, for it is here, more than anywhere else, that the author has explained his views with regard to commerce with America. We will give the most striking points of this treaty, though we can hardly persuade ourselves thus to disfigure so beautiful a work.

1. However desirable the East India commerce may be, it can meet with such a number of reproaches that badly intentioned persons may succeed in causing it to be abandoned.

2. As this is above all occasioned by the articles of the truce which concern the East Indies, we must observe that these same articles oppose nothing to the commerce with America; for though excluded from the places occupied by Spain, and thus renouncing all the trade just commenced with America and which merely extended to Cuba and Margarita, yet all the rest of America remained open to the Dutch.

3. Choosing Brasil for his example, Ufse lincx proves that the real advantage of America does not consist in the gold and silver brought thence, but in its corn.

4. To obtain this corn trade and to introduce the Dutch manufactures, colonies should be planted.

5. Nor need there be any fear of depopulating Holland. For what is to be done in these new countries the Germans, Danes and Eastern nations (Sclavonians) are better suited, and as those people for the most part live in indigence it would be easy to persuade them to emigrate to America.

6. Neither must it be said that slave labour is preferable to that of free men. To conclude our extracts we will add Ufse lincx's own words, which will give a good idea of his manner of writing:

Dat men meynt dat de Spaingaertē met hare slauen p̄zofijtelicker souden arbeyden als wy / tselue is̄ ooc misverstant/ want men segt gemeenlich/ dat met ongewillige honden quaet hasen vangen is̄/ en̄ dat ongevollichen aerbeyt swaer valt: dat volst̄ arbeyt so lange als den stocli op den rugge is̄: Al wat sy doen is̄ sonder industrie/ alleḡ doende als onvernustige dieren met grooten arbeyt. Een man vā desen lande sal meer wercl̄ as legghen als dzy Swerten/ die groot geit costen: en̄ als sy enigen onwillige crīgghen/ so vergeuē sy haer seluen oft steruen van honger om haer Meesters̄ sp̄ijt te doē/ want weten anders geene middel om haer te wzelien/ dan datse hare ongenadige Meesters̄ sōo doen haer ghelyk verliesen, ende also wozt diekmaelg yemandt die dooz heel slauen rijct is̄/ in coerten tijt arm/ als daer sterfte onder comt. Almen oock insiet de grote schattingen ende oncosten die de Portugisen en̄ Spaingaertē hebben int gaen ende

en comen / so sal men moeten bekennen dat iuy groote daghloonen gheuende / noch meer voordelijc sulien doen als sy / al hadde sy de slauen ende be mont-
costen om niet.

“ It is also a mistake to suppose that because the Spaniards have slaves, they obtain more profit from their labour than we should do. The proverb says: it's difficult to catch hares with unwilling dogs, and: unwilling labour is difficult. Slaves only work as long as they feel the lash. Whatever they do is without industry, acting like irrational animals with great labour. One man from this country will do more in a week than five blacks who cost much money. And then again should they be unwilling they either poison themselves, or die of hunger in order to spite their master, not knowing any other manner to revenge themselves than to make their unmerciful masters lose their money. Indeed it frequently happens that a man who is rich in slaves soon becomes poor if a mortality begins among them. If we also take into consideration the great treasures and expenses the Portuguese and Spaniards have in going and coming, we shall be obliged to confess that even in giving large wages, we shall obtain greater profit than they, if even they had their slaves and provisions for nothing.”

These three important publications, and the *Grondigh Discours*, are to be found in a very curious collection entitled the *Byekorf* (Beehive) containing, besides about thirty others, the three pamphlets mentioned by Mr. Berg as written in favour of the East India Company. The plan of this collection is curious and original, and shows to what state of development the book trade had then arrived. A bookseller has thought, as he tells us, of reprinting all that has been published upon (in reality all that has been published *against*) the truce with Spain. These books may also be had separately; and to make known the price, the publisher has given a dialogue between a Fleming and a Dutchman in which the former purchases from the latter, at given prices, all the treatises in the volume. This introduction, called *Nederlandischen Byekorf* (probably in imitation of P. van Marnix's *Roomsthe Byekorf*) serves therefore as the bookseller's catalogue and as an index of the book, while at the same time the possessor is advised to have it bound before the collection of treatises.

We know two editions of this book, but there may have been a great number, for it is well proved that the bookseller has reprinted the introduction to his work and also two of the treatises it contains. Whether this has been done for several and whether or not there were collections containing several sorts of editions, the system of arithmetical combinations shows to what extent

the variety of editions may be extended. Unfortunately I did not read the *Byekorf* (that is to say the introduction) till too late, and it was only then that I perceived the nature of the collection, the different parts of which I had always regarded as separate works. Besides, the entire work is never met with among the collections of pamphlets. The copy made use of for this work had been collected by an amateur of the 18th century, and contains all the pamphlets mentioned in the most complete edition of the title and preface.

The interest excited by this publication must have been immense, for the essays it contains were for the greater part only published in 1618, and during the same year this book was forbidden by the States General; three editions had nevertheless appeared.

The official printer of the States General afterwards published an expurgated edition of the *Byekorf*, containing but a few pieces on the treachery of the Spaniards and on the commercial treaties of the East Indies, published in the interest of the party that desired the truce. All the works of *Usselinx* have fallen under the knife of the literary executioner.

The *Oetroy ofte Privilegia* (1627) ought still more to augment our esteem for the talented writer. After more than ten years of exile he still thinks and speaks as on the day when he quitted his dear country; sweet liberty, says he, without whom even Death itself is sweeter than life. His thoughts are of his lost country while he is writing his book, and as in 1608 he wrote three masterly works in favour of his countrymen, so it is to them that he dedicates this new publication.

The dedication is very long, and is an excellent historical source for us. It tells us that even in 1625 the emigrant Belgians enjoyed the distinguished position they had obtained from the very commencement of the struggle; that it is they who still lead the troops to battle, who still instruct the artisans, who direct commerce and navigation.

Here too we learn the secret of the aversion they inspired the Dutch. They kept themselves apart and did not even marry with the inhabitants of the country in which they resided. And we must not be surprised if we see a class which seems to have no external rights to distinction, whose services and whose merits have been forgotten with all that facility which nations in similar circumstances possess, we must not be surprised, I say, should we see such a class distinguish itself by its riches, by an extraordinary zeal for religion, by irreproachable manners, neither must we be surprised if the estrangement they have inspired changes into a certain mute respect which takes the external form of disdain and contempt.

The essay which accompanies the patent, is a very complicated document and too extended to allow of extracts, or even of an attempt to give an idea

idea of it without filling up too great a number of pages. The points of view of his times Usselincx shows up and corrects with much talent. He here proves the utility that even Sweden might draw from a distant commerce. We ought therefore, before being able to give an oversight of all this, begin by a treaty on the ideas of political economy of the times; for without that even these extracts would lead to nothing.

This work, though, had it been the only one Usselincx had left us, it would have given us a great idea of his talents, is yet far from being equal to his productions of 1608. On comparing the two the latter shows us the old man.

This reproach may be addressed with still more justice to the appendix of the present work, its most important part, and in which Usselincx not only tells us that he is the author of the *Vertoogh*, but adds some precious details on his own life. One of these events it appears has not been noticed by any compiler since Udemans, who is the only one who tells us that Usselincx has not been in America, but that he lived for several years in the Azores. The whole of this work bears evident marks of its being the production of an old man. With a pleasure peculiar to old people he fondly dwells on his former endeavours to carry out his favourite plan; with an old man's grief he speaks of Oldenbarneveld and of the opposition he met with in Holland and in Zealand, and of the hundred or more memorials presented to the States General. The plan, the true plan which was at last to conquer all difficulties and draw treasures into the treasury of the Company, he kept and would keep as his most profound secret. All this is said with a certain tediousness and length of phrase that forms a sorrowful contrast to the Usselincx of 1608.

It would however be wrong not to consider this work as a very important historical document. Even the facts it contains on the life of Usselincx have not all been given by Mr. Berg, the only modern author who has made use of it.

We must not forget to speak also of two little essays interlaced in the introductions. The one is an ethical and commercial description of the Kingdom of Sweden, written with a view of inducing the emigrant Belgians to repair to that country. The other is a memorial in which Usselincx endeavours to prove that had his ideas been followed out, either Brazil would not have been taken or it would have been maintained.

In the German collection, the *Argonautica Gustaveana*, published as it appears by Usselincx himself in 1633, are to be found:

1. Patent of Axel Oxenstiern, addressed to the Germans on the South Company.

2. An extract from Usselincx's essay appended to the Dutch edition of the Patent.
3. Patent of the South Company.
4. Amplification of the Patent in favour of the Germans.
- 5—7. Manifest of Gustavus Adolphus, with an explanation and appendices A. B. C.

(This contains Usselincx's Dutch address to his Compatriots, with a German translation, done by himself, of everything else that accompanies the Dutch edition of the Patent.)

8. *Mercurius Germaniae* (Address to the Germans to persuade them to take part in the enterprise.)
9. Instruction on what is to be done to obtain subscriptions to the amount of the capital.
10. Appendices D—L.

The official documents (No. 1, 4, 9) which are here added to what the Dutch edition of the Patent contains, are of no great importance. They only extend to the Germans what was at first granted to other nations, and contain the disposition necessary to enable them to make use of the favour.

The extract under No. 2, is nothing but an extract, and that a very meager one, from the essays of Usselincx which follow the Patent.

Of Nos. 5—7 we have already spoken.

No. 8 is a German publication of Usselincx's in which he recommends the Germans to take a share in the Company. Though inferior to the works of 1608, this address is very well conceived and admirably fulfills the purpose proposed, — that of instructing the inhabitants of Germany on the advantages of American commerce. Usselincx understands perfectly well the views of those he addresses and the prejudices he combats. What most astonishes us is the great acquaintance with the situation of Germany which this work displays. We cannot however attempt giving an idea of it here; it is a voluminous document, embracing 50 folio pages of Marquard's edition, all filled with details. The purpose of the work, as we have already said, is to encourage the Germans to join their efforts to those of Sweden in order to set the Company on foot.

No. 10 of the German collection, is the most remarkable of all, as No. 7 is of the two Dutch editions. It gives a review of the steps taken by Usselincx after the victory of Piet Heyn, to induce the States General at last to reward him for his services.

The States refer him to the Company, the Company to the States. Almost the whole of this review is composed of documents either sent to

Usselincx

Ufselincx or sent by him. One of these is very long and fills up the greater part. It is a very detailed account of the services rendered by Ufselincx, written with all the good sense, precision and emphasis which distinguish the best things of our author. As an historical source this document is inestimable. It has not however as yet been made use of by any historian.

The same appendix contains besides this, four pieces of very great importance in a bibliographic point of view. These are, three little pamphlets, all printed in April 1633 by Krause at Heylbrunn, (perhaps however it is but one pamphlet) and the Patent of Gustavus Adolphus, once more translated "Stockholm, printed by Meurer 1626."

As far as we know these are the only remains of the existence of these pamphlets, which are now neither rare nor unique, but absolutely and totally lost.

We have made our notes on the *Argonautica* from the edition of Marquard, which, as we may conclude from the other documents reprinted in this collection, is probably exact. As for the original, we believe that it exists, and that there is even an edition in America, but we cannot be certain of it.

Between the appearance of the Dutch edition of the Patent and the German one, was printed, at Middelburgh the *Waerschouwinge over de Treve*, of which we know two editions.

This work, though well written, throws but little light on the life of Ufselincx or on the history of America. The few notices we can gather from it relating to the latter, should be brought into connection with the voluminous literature on the same subject, in order to be duly appreciated.

Let us conclude these notices on the writings of Ufselincx with the hope that it may be believed that what we have said, without being either false or exaggerated, only touches but too lightly on a subject so important. What we above all desire is, that Nos. 7 and 10 of the *Argonautica* may soon be translated and published in America. We should ourselves have rendered this service to American history had we not been deterred by the continually increasing extent of our Bibliography.

26. Den Nederlandtschen | BYE-KORF: | Waer in | Ghy beschreven vindt/ al | tghene bat nu wtghegaen is/ op den ſtijl: | ſtant ofte Vrede/ zeer noot- | zielijc om te leſen van alle Liefs= | hebbergs des Vaderlandts/ waer wt- | men den Spaenschen aert mach | leeren kennen/ om alſtjt op ſyn hoede | te weſen: beginnende | in Mey 1607, ende noch en hebbven | wy niet het | eynde. | Ende is gheſteſt op een Czamenſprekinghe/ | tuffchen een Vlaming

ende Hollander. | Noch is hier by ghebocht een | GHEDICHT, | ter eeren des begonnen Peys, tusschen Philippum den derden | van dien Name, Koninc van Spagnien, etc. | ENDE DE | Edele Groot-moghende Heeren Staten Generael | der gheunierde Provintien. | Beschermt || ons Heere | Ant Naer zestien hondert en acht| | Neghelyc na een goede Vrede wacht. | 40.

(Netherlands beehtive: In which you will find all that has till now been published on the Truce or Peace, very necessary to be read by all lovers of their country: from which one may become acquainted with the Spanish character, so as to be always on one's guard: beginning in May 1607; and until now we have not yet the end. The whole being given in a dialogue between a Fleming and a Dutchman. To which is added a poem in commemoration of the now commenced peace between Philip III, King of Spain, etc., and their H. M. the States General of the United Provinces.)

8 pp.

27. Den Nederlandtschen | BYE-CORF : | Waer in | Ghy beschreven vint/ al | het gene dat nu wtgegaen is/ op den stistant ofte | Vrede (seer nootsaechelick om te lesen/ van alle Lief=Hebberg des | Vaderlandg/ waer wt men den Spaenschen Aerdt mach leeren | kennen/ ende alijdt op syn hoede te wesen) be= | ginnende in May 1607 ende noch en heb= | ben wy niet het eynde. | Ende is ghestelt op een t'samen=sprekinge/ | tusschen een Vlaming ende Hollander. | Noch is hier by ghebocht/ een | GHEDICHT. | Ter eeren des begonnen Peys, tusschen Philippum den derden | van dien Name Coninck van Spagnien, &c. | ENDE DE | EDELE Groot-Moghende HEEREN STATEN Generael | der geunierde Provintien. | beschermt || ons Heere. | Ant Naer sestien hondert en acht| | Neghelyc na een goede Vrede wacht.

Reprint of the former title.

8 pp.

28. Den | Nederlandtschen Bye-corf: | Waer ghy beschreven vint/ al hetgene dat nu uytge= | gaen is/ op den stistant ofte Vrede (seer nootsaechelick om te lesen/ van alle Lief=Hebberg des Vaderlandg: | waerwt men den Spaenschen Aerdt mach leeren | kennen/ omme alijdt op syn hoede te wesen) be= | ghinnende in May 1607. ende noch en | hebben wy het eynde niet. | Ende is ghestelt op een t'samen=sprekinge/ | tusschen een Vlaming ende Hollander. | Noch is hier by ghebocht/ een Ghedicht ter eeren | des begonnen Peys, tusschen Philippum den derden van dien | Name Coninck van Spaegnien/ etc. | ENDE DE | Edele Groot moghenbe Heeren Staten Gene-

Generael | vande gheunieerde Provincien. | Beschermt ons Heere. | Ant
Naer sesthien hondert en acht/ | Zeghelyck nae een goede Vrede wacht.

(*Also a reprint of the former titles.*)

8 pp.

Contents of the Byekorf:

(At the end of the following short table we shall give at full those titles that are of importance for our bibliography.)

1. Bye Korf.
2. Bulle des Paus aen de Gheestelickheijdt bevolen, om haar advys te vernemen op 't stuk van den Vredehandel met de Hollantsche Ketters. (*The Pope's Bull to the Clergy for their advice on the peace with the heretical Hollanders.*) A poem in doggrelverse. 8 pp.
3. Droom-gesicht eenes metter herzen tot Godt op-getrockenen mensches. (*Dream of a man whose heart is drawn to God.*) 72 pp.
4. Memorie van de ghewichtige redenen, etc. (*see below.*)
5. Raedtsel. (*A Riddle*) 8 pp.
6. De Artykelen ende besluyten vande Inquisitie van Spaegnien. (*The Articles and Conclusions of the Inquisition of Spain.*) 4 pp.
7. Brief van hare Hoocheden aan de Heeren Staten. (*Letter of Albert and Isabella to their High Might.*) 4 pp.
8. Copye van den Brief aen Graeff Herman van den Bergh. (*Copy of the letter to Count Herman van den Bergh.*) 4 pp.
9. Copye van den Brief van de Staten Generael aan de Staten van Holland ende West-Vriesland. (*Copy of the letter of the States General to the States of Holland and West-Vriesland*)
10. Het Testament ofte whersten wille van den oorloghe. (*The Testament or Last Will of the War.*) 16 pp.
11. Codicille van de Nederlandtsche Oorloghe. (*Codicil of the Netherlands war.*) 12 pp.
12. Copye vande Namen der Ghefanten omme mede te staen over de Vredehandelinghe van de Nederl. Provintien. (*Names of the diplomatic Agents sent to take part in the negotiations of peace of the Netherlands.*) 14 pp.
13. Principale puncten, die in de voorder handelinghe vanden Vrede van weghen de E. ver moghende Heeren Staten Generael der vereenigde Provintien onbegrijpelicke fullen geproponeert werden. (*Principal points which in the present negotiations, will be presented by their High Might.*) 4 pp
14. Naerder bedenkingen. (*see below.*)
15. Bedenckinghen. (*see below.*)
Also with the title: Grondich Discours. (see below.)
16. Consideratien vanden Vrede in Nederlandt geconcipieerd Anno 1608. (*Considerations on the peace, proposed in Netherland, Anno 1608.*)

17. Nootlycke consideratien die alle goede Liefhebbers des Vaderlants behooren ryperlyc te overweghen, opten voorgeslagen Tractate van Peys (*Necessary considerations on the proposed treaty, to be ripely considered by all good patriots.*) 20 pp.
18. Sendbrief in Forme van Supplicatie aen de Conincklijcke Maj. van Spaegnien. (*Letter in form of a supplication to H. M. the King of Spain.*) 4 pp. 20 pp.
19. Trouhertige Vermaninghe aen de verheerde Nederlandtsche Provintien. (*Openhearted admonition to the devastated Dutch Provinces.*) 12 pp.
20. Placeaet van de Staten Generael vande gheunieerde Nederlanden by den welcken men verklaert den Koninck van Spaengien vervallen van de Overheyt ende Heerschappye van dese Nederlanden. (*Proclamation by which the King of Spain is declared to have forfeited his right and dominion over these Netherlands.*) 16 pp.
21. Artyckelen van het contract en accord gemaectt tuschen den Coninc van Engeland ende Spaegnien. (*The Articles of the contract and agreement between the Kings of England and Spain.*) 15 pp.
22. Vertoogh, hoe noothwendigh etc. (*see below.*)
23. Aggreate des grootmachtigsten Coninck van Hispagnien. (*Agreement of the King of Spain to treat with the States Gen.*) 8 pp.
24. Schuyt-Praetgens op de Vaert naer Amsterdam. (*Ferry-talk on the canal to Amsterdam*) 8 pp.
25. Copye van een Discours tuschen een Hollander ende een Zeeuw. (*Copy of a discourse between a Hollander and a Zeelander.*) 8 pp.
26. Discours van Pieter en Pauwels op de Handelinghe van den Vreede Anno 1608. (*Discourse of Peter and Paul on the Negotiations of Peace.*) 8 pp.
27. Dialogus of Tzamensprekinge, gemaect op den Vrede-handel. (*Dialogue or Conversation on the Negotiation of Peace.*) 8 pp.
28. Verhael vande Occasie en Oorsaek waer door de Nederlanders gecomen zijn aen den Vreede-handel. (*Account of the Occasion and Reasons by which the Dutch have come to the present Negotiations of Peace.*) 8 pp.
29. Onpartijdich Discours. (*see below.*)
30. Discours in forme van Remonstrantie. (*see below.*)
31. Het Secreet des Konings van Spangien. (*The Secret of the King of Spain.*) 8 pp.
32. Vande Spinne cop en het Bieken. (*On the Spider and the little Bee.*) 8 pp.
33. Brief van de Keyserl. Maj. van Duytslandt aen de E. Mogende Heeren Staten vande Gheunieerde Provintien. (*Letter of the Emperor of Germany to the States General.*) 8 pp.
34. Proeve eens onlangs ynt-ghegeven Drooms oft tafamenspaeck tuschen den Coninc van Hispagnien ende den Paus van Roomen. (*Specimen of a lately published Discourse between the King of Spain and the Pope of Rome.*)

35. Dees wonder-Maer, etc. (*A dream beginning with 8 Dutch verses.*) 16 pp.
 36. Buyr-praetjen ofte Discours op den Brief van Agent Aersens. (*Dialogue between two Neighbours on the Letter of the Agent Aersens.*) 13 pp.
 37. Echo ofte galm: dat is wederklinckende gedichte van de teghenwoordighe Vredeshandelinghe. (*Echo or sound; that is: a reverberating poem on the impending Negotiations of Peace.*) 8 pp.

38. Een oud Schipper van Monickendam,
 Daer ons den Vromen Held uyt quam,
 Die eerst den Spaegniaerd de Zee deed ruymen,
 Sprack aldus, naer Scheeps Coustuymen:
 (*An old Skipper of Monnickendam.*
Whence the pious hero came,
That drove the Spaniard from the main,
Spoke as follows, in seaman's terms:) 8 pp.

a. *Separate titles by Usselinx.*

29. Bedenkinghen | *Over den staet van de vree= | nichde Nederlanden: Hopende de Zee= | baert / Coop handel / ende de gemeyne neeringe inde sel= | ve. In= gebalste den Peys met de Aerts-Hertogen inde aen= | staende Vrede=Handel= linge getroffen wert. | Door een lief-hebber eenes oprechten ende be standighen | Vredes voorghestelt. | Gedruckt int Jaer ong Heeren. 1608.*

(Considerations on the State of the United Netherlands, on Navigation and Commerce, and on Trade in general in those lands, should a Peace with the Archdukes be concluded in the approaching Negotiations. By a lover of a sincere and lasting peace.)

16 pp.

30. *Grondich Discours over desen | aen=staenden Vredeshandel.*
 (*Appropriate discourse on these impending negotiations.*)

16 pp.

31. *Naerder Bedenkingen, | Over de Zee=baerdt/ Coop= | handel ende Neeringhe; also mede de verse= | heringhe van den Staet deser vreemichde Landen/ in= | de teghen=woordighe Vrede=handelinghe met den | Coninkr van Spangnien ende de Aerts-her= | toghen. | Door een lief-hebber eenes oprechten, ende bestandighen | vredes voorghestelt. | Gedruckt in het Jaer ong Heeren 1608. 4°.*

(Further reflections on the Navigation, Commerce and Trade, as also the assurance of the Government of these United Lands in the present Treaty of Peace with the King of Spain and the Archdukes. By a Lover of real and constant peace.)

44 pp.

32. Naerder Bedenckingen, | *Ober de Zee-Vaerdt / Coops / Handel ende Peeringhe/ alsoede de verse= heringhe banden Staet deser vereenichde Landen/ in= | de teghenvoordighe Prede-handelinghe met den Coninck van Spagnien ende de Aeris-her- | toghen. | Door een lief hebber eenes oprechten, ende bestandighen | vredes voorghestelt. | Ghedruct in het Jaer ons Heeren 1608.* (Entirely the same title.) 4°.

36 pp.

I have been altogether unable to ascertain which is the first of these two editions, or to know whether the second one is an original or a counterfeit edition.

33. Vertoogh, hoe nootwendich, nut ende pro- | fijtelick het sy voor de vereenighde Nederlanden | te behouden de Vryheyt van te handelen op *West- | Indien*, Inden vrede metten Coninck | van Spaignen. 4°.

(*A Dissertation to prove how necessary, useful and profitable it is for the United Provinces, to preserve the Freedom of trading to the West Indies, in the peace with the King of Spain.*)

20 pp.

34. VERTOOGH | HOE NOOTWENDICH, NUT EN- | de profijtelick het zij voor de vereenichde Nederlanden te behouden | de vryheyt van te handelen op *West-Indien*, Inden vrede met | den Coninck van Spangien. (Entirely the same title.)

I cannot ascertain which is the former one of these two editions nor whether they both, or either of them belong to the *Byekorf*. My copy of this rare book is no authority, having evidently been brought together about the middle of the last century. The only thing that may throw some light upon the question is the fact, that in the collections where some other pieces of the *Byekorf* are to be found one meets with no other edition than the former one, whilst in the "White collection," of the Royal library in the Hague, where the only copy that I have seen of the latter edition is to be found, there are hardly any pieces of the *Byekorf*. This, although it cannot be considered as a proof, may still lead to the supposition, that the latter of our two editions is the original, the former the reprint that belongs to the *Byekorf* Collection.

35. DISCOURS | by | *Farme van Remonstrantye: | Verbatende | DE NOOT- SAECKELICKHEYDT VAN- | DE OOST-INDISCHE NAVIGATIE, BY MIDDEL | vande vvelcke, de vrye Neder-landtsche Provincien, appa- rent zijn te | gheraecken totte hoochste Prosperiteyt, int stuck vande alder-rijck en- | de costelijckste vvaren van de gheheele vverelt. VVaer uyt consequen-telijck sal volghen, dat de voorschreven vrye Neder-*

land-

landsche Repub- | lijcke t'allen tijden so sal vvesen ghequalificeert, in 't stuck vande | Equypagie ter Zee, Soo om de Caep, als deur de Straet van Magellaen, | dat sy sich van gheen nytheemsche macht lich- telijck aenghevochten te | vverden, fullen hebben te vreesen. Maer ter contrarie (met Godts | hulpe) op hare In-landsche, ende naebuerighe Bontgenooten faec | ken goede ordre ghestelt hebbende, Inde uiterste deelen, ende by d'al- | derrijckste ende verre ghesetene groote Poten- taten van de VVe- | relt niet alleen bekent, maer oock lieff-tael, vvel- bemint, | ende van vele derselver, seer gheacht, ende ontsien sul- | len vvesen, &c. Ende dit alles tot groote vercleenin- | ge, jae in eenige quartieren gantsche vernie- | tinghe der groote aansienlijcke Heerschap- pijs van de Hispaensche en | de Portugesche Natien, in | de selve quar- | tieren. | GHEDRVCKT. ANNO 1608. 4°.

(A discourse in form of a Remonstrance; showing the Necessity of Navigation to the East Indies, by means of which the free Netherland Provinces promise to attain the greatest prosperity in the richest and most costly wares of the whole world. Whence will consequently follow that the aforesaid Free Netherlands Republic will in all times be strong in her navigation as well around the Cape as through the straiss of Magellan, that she will not have to fear the attacks of an hostile power; but on the contrary (with the help of God) having put her domestic affairs and those of her neighbouring Allies into order, be respected, liked and loved in the farthest parts of the world and by the most eminent and most potent monarchs, and be much respected and feared by many of them. And all this to the great diminution, and in some places, the entire annihilation of the very considerable possessions of the Spanish and Portuguese nations in those same places.)

14 pp.

36. ONPARTYDICH | Discourſe ofte Handelinghe | van de Andien. 4°.

(Impartial treatise on the Indian commerce.)

8 pp.

37. Waerschouvvinghe | Van de ghewichtighe redenen die de Heeren Staten-Ge- | nerael behooren te beweghen, om gheensins te | wijcken van de handelinghe en de Vaert | van Indien. 4°.

(An Advertisement of the weighty reasons which ought to determine their H. M. the States General not a to give up the commerce and na- vigation to India in the treaty with Spain.)

8 pp.

38. Memorie van de ghewichtighe redenen die de | Heeren Staten Generaal behooren te bevoeghen om | gheensins te wycken van de handelinghe en-

de vaert van Indien. (at the end): In dese tvveede Editie verbetert. 4°.
 (Second edition of the former pamphlet. The same title, with the exception of the first word.)
 8 pp.

There are in the library of the Royal Institution at Amsterdam, two other editions of the Memorial. It is very likely that the three or four editions that have the word "Memorie" instead of "Waerschouwinge" have all been issued by the publisher of the *Byekorf*. They are all alike in type and in the distribution of the words and lines.

39. SOMMAIRE | RECVEIL | DES RAISONS PLVS | importantes , qui doivent mou- | voir Messieurs des Etats des | Provinces unies | du Pays bas | de ne quitter point | les Indes. | Traduit de Flamant en François.) | Par Iean Petit, Iouxte la coppie imprimée | à la Rochelle par les heritiers de Hie- | rofme Haultain. | 1608. 8°.

(Translation of the former pamphlet.)

13 pp.

40. STVCKEN | Gementioneert in den Bycorff | die byde Edele Grootmachtende Heeren Staten Ge- | neraal der vereenichde Nederlanden toeghesstaen ende niet | verboden worden / volghende den Placcate van den | xxvijen Augusti Anno sechtiendhondert ende acht | Soo raechende de vredehandelinghe | als anderssintg. | IN's GRAVEN-HAGE | By Hillebrant Iacob f z. Ghefvvoren Drucker der Welghemelte | Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1608. 4°.

(Documents mentioned in the *Byekorf*, that have been allowed and not forbidden in the edict of their High Might., dated Aug. 27th 1608 concerning the peace as well as other questions.

52 pp. Reprint of N°. 7, 18, 23 to 33 of the *Byekorf*.

Other writings of Usselincx.

41. Octroy | ofte | PRIVILEGIE | Soo by den | alderdoorluchtigsten Grootmachtigen Vorst ende Heer | HEER | Gustaef Adolph | | Der Sweden Gothen ende Wenden Koningh , Groot- | vorst in Finland , Hertogh tot Chesten ende Carelen , | Heer tot Ingermanland , &c | aen de nieulu opgerichte Zuyder Compagnie | in 't Koningrijc | Sweden / onlangs Gena- | digt | gegeven ende verleend is | | Mitsgaders een naerder Bericht over 't selve | Octroy ende Verdragh-brief | door | WILLEM VSSELINCX. | In 's GRAVENHAGE , By Aert Meuris , Boeckverkooper in de Papestraat | in den Bybel , anno 1627. 4°.

(Patens

(*Patent, or Privilege graciously granted to the new South Company in the Kingdom of Sweden, by the most Illustrious and Powerful Prince and Lord, Gustavus Adolphus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Wends, Grand prince in Finland, Duke of Chester and Carelen, Lord of Ingermanland, etc. Together with a Further Account of the same Patent and Letter of Agreement, by William Usselincx.*)

42. IOHANNIS MAR | QUARDI I. Cū. | de | IURE MERCA | TORUM ET | COMMERCIORUM. | Singulare | Libri IV | Francofurti. | Impensis | Thomae Matthiae | Götzij. | Cum Privi: S. C Maij: | (engraved title). — *TRACTATUS | POLITICO-JURIDICUS | DE | IURE MERCATO- | RUM ET COMMERCIO- | RUM SINGULARI, | IN QVO | Ex Iure Divino, Pu- | blico, et Privato, Communi, Ci- | vili, Canonico, Feudali, Saxonico, nec non variorum Juris Interpretum | Commentariis ac Consiliis, di- | versis Imperii Romano-Germanici, Regnorumque Franciae, | Hispaniae, Lusitaniae, Italiæ, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Daniæ, Succiæ, Poloniæ, Moscoviae, Persiae, Vene- | tæ, Belgii, Hanseaticarum et aliarum Rerumpubl. Duca- | tuum, Civitatum Constitutionibus, | Ordinationibus, Statutis mnnicipa- | libus, Moribus, Privilegiis, Pactis, Contractibus, ut et Phi- | losophorum, et Historicorum Classecorum axiomatibus, exemplis atque monitis Po- | liticis, | Jura Commerciorum Singularia, IV. Libris, secundum tria Juris objecta summa- | tim collecta, exposita et illustrata sunt. | Accesserunt in fine Tractatus | *Ipsa Privilegiorum, Constitutionum, Statutorum, Pac- | torum, &c. Exemplaria, peculiari designa- | tione juxta seriem Alphabeti, summis vigiliis atq. impensis, in gratiam Lectoris, passim con- | quisita, partim verò nunquam publicè visa.* | AVTHORE | IOHANNE MARQVARDO, ICto | Cum Privilegio Sac. Cæs. Majest. | FRANCOFVRTI, | Ex Officina THOMÆ MATTHIÆ GÖTZII, | ANNO M DC LXII. fol.*

(*Politico-Juridical treatise on Commercial Law, in which are exposed in IV books the juridical principles and maxims of trade according to the Divine, Public, Private, Common, Civil, Canonical, Teutonic and Saxon laws; and according to the commentaries of various learned men and with the regulations of the German empire, the Kingdoms of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Persia, Venice, Holland, and the Hanseatic towns. To which are added the original Privileges, Constitutions, Statutes, Documents, etc. with a copious Alphabetical index.*

Vol. I. xiv, 572 pp. Vol. II. iv, 744 pp.

43. Lit. M. | ARGONAUTICA GUSTAVIANA. | Das ist/ | Nothwendige Nachricht | Von der Neuen Seefarth und Kauff- | handlung. | M 3

So von dem Weyland Allerdurchleuchtigsten Grossmächtigsten
 und | Siegreichesten Fürsten und Herrn/ Herrn GUSTAVO ADOL-
 PHO MAGNO, | der Schweden/ Gothen und Wenden König/
 GrossFürsten in Finnland/ Herkogen zu Ehesten | und Carelen/
 Herrn zu Ingemanland/ etc. Allerglorwürdigsten Seeligsten |
 Andenckens/ durch Anrichtung einer | General Handel- COMPAG-
 NIE, | societet oder Gesellschaft / | In dero Reich und Landen/ zu
 derselben sonderbahren Auffnehmen und | Flor/ aus hohem Ver-
 stand und Rath/ vor wenig Jahren zu stiftten | angefangen: |
 Anieko aber der Deutschen Evangelischen Nation/ insonderheit
 den jeni- | gen welche sich in S. K. M. Freundschaft/ devotion,
 oder Verbündnus begeben/ | und sich dieses grossen Vorthells/
 bey so stattlicher Gelegenheit/ gebrauchen wollen/ zu uner-
 mess- | lichem Nutz und Frommen/ aus Königlicher Mildig-
 keit/ Zuneigung und Gnade/ mitgetheilet | worden: Und mit
 dem förderlichsten/ vermittels gnädiger Verleihung des Aller- |
 höchsten/ fortgesetzet und völlig zu Werke gerichtet werden
 soll: | Daraus denn ein jedweder klaren/ gründlichen/ und
 zu seinem Schuff | satsamen Bericht und Wissenschaft
 dieses hochwichtigen Werks einnehmen/ und | wie dasselbe nicht
 allein an sich selbst sondern auch dieses Orths Christlich/
 hochrühmlich/ recht- | mässig und hochmässig auch practicier-
 lich und ohne grosse difficulteten | sey/ zur Gnüge verstecken kan/ |
 Dabei auch zugleich vernünftig erachten und ermessen mag:
 Ob ihme | und den seinigen/ wes Standes oder Condition er
 immer seyn möchte dieses hiemit | ihm angewiesenen Vorhabens/
 zwischen diesem und dem/ geliebts Gott/ nächstkommenen |
 Neuen Jahrs Tage/ durch Einschreibung seines Nahmens
 und einer gewissen Post Gel- | des/ es sey so viel es wolle/ sich
 theilhaftig zu machen rathsam und thunlich | erfunden wer-
 den möchte. | Was aber für allerhand unterschiedene Schrif-
 ten diese Sache berref. (sic.) | sind all hier beysammen vorhanden;
 Solches wird die nächstfolgende | Seite zeigen. | 1. Regum 9. |
 Und Salomo machte auch Schiffe zu Ezeon Geber/ die bey
 Eloth

Eloth liegt am Ufer des | Schilff Meers im Lande der Edo-
miter: Und Hiram der König zu Tyro | sandte seine Knech-
ten im Schiff/ die gute Schiffleute und auff dem Meer er- |
fahren waren/ mit den Knechten Salomo/ und kamen gen
Ophir/ und hole- | ten daselbst vierhundert und zwanzig Cent-
ner Goldes/ und brachtens dem Könige Salomo. (sic.) | Gedruckt
zu Franckfurt am Main/ bey Caspar Rödtelin/ | Im Jahr Christi
1633. Mense Junio. | Mit der Eron Schweden Freyheit. |

(Argonautica Gustaviana; that is: Necessary Information on the new navigation and commerce, which the Late very mighty and victorious prince Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden etc. in his high wisdom, founded some years ago by the establishment of a General Mercantile Company; now communicated to the Evangelical German nation and especially to those who seek the alliance of the crown of Sweden and will in the same time avail themselves of this most favourable opportunity, now offered them by the special favour of His Swedish Majesty: whence everyone may gather sufficient information, at once thorough and satisfactory and sufficient for his purposes as to what concerns this highly important institution; and may see that it is feasible, reasonable and without very great difficulties, and that he may reasonable weigh in his mind, whether, in purpose to better his position in life it will be good for him, to take a part in the above mentioned new enterprise, by inscribing, in the course of the year to elapse between the now approaching and the next following new-year's-day, his name and a certain sum of money on the lists of the company. As to the several documents relating to this affair to be found in this volume the following pages will show. [Kings I. Ch. 9.] And Solomon made a navy of ships in Erron-geber, which is beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom. And Hiram the King of Tyre sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon. And they came to Ophir, and fetched from thence gold, four hundred and twenty talents, and brought it to King Solomon.)

Marquard II, p. 373—540.

44. Lit N. | Kurtzer Extract der vorneinsten | Haupt-Puncten/ so bisher weiläufig und gründ- | lich erwiesen/ und nochmals/ iedermänniglich' unvie- | dersprechlich für Augen gestellet sollen werden

werden. | In Sachen der neuen Süder-Compagnie. | Gedruckt zu Heylsbrunn bey Christoph Krausen/ | Anno 1633. Mens. Aprili. |

(A Short Extract of the principal points, that have been already proved thoroughly and at large and which shall now again be demonstrated and put before the eyes of every one, concerning the new South Company.)

Marquard II, p. 541—542.

45. INSTRUCTION | oder Anleitung: | Welcher Gestalt die Einzeichnung | zu der neuen Süder-Compagnie/ durch Schweden | und nunmehr auch Deutschland zubefördern / und an die | Hand zunehmen; derselben auch mit chestem ein Anfang zumachen. | Gedruckt zu Heylsbrunn bey Christoph Krausen. | 1633. Mens. Aprili.

(Instruction or advice in what manner the subscription for the new South Company may be advanced by Sweden; and now also by Germany; so that it may soon begin to operate.)

Marquard II, p. 542—545.

46. A. | OCTROY | Und | PRIVILEGIUM | So der Allerdurchläufigtigste/ Großmächtigste | Fürst und Herr/ Herr | GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, | Der Schweden/ Gothen und Wenden König/ Groß- | Fürst in Finnland/ Herzog zu Ehesten und Carelen/ | Herr zu Ingermanland &c. | Der im Königreich Schweden jüngsthin aufgerichteten | Süder-Compagnie allergnädigst gegeben und verliehen. | Stockholm / gedruckt bey Ignatio Meuren/ | Im Jahr 1626.

(Patent and privilege granted by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden etc. to the new South-Company created in that Kingdom.)

Marquard II, p. 545—552.

47. B. | AMPLIATIO | Oder | Erweiterung | Des | PRIVILEGIU | So der Allerdurchläufigtigste/ Großmächtigste Fürst | und Herr/ Herr | GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, | der Schweden/ Gothen und Wenden König; | Groß-Fürst in Finnland/ Herzog zu Ehesten und Carelen/ | Herr zu Ingermannland/ &c. | Der neuen Australischen oder Süder-Compagnie durch Schweden und nunmehr auch Deutschland/ allergnädigst ertheilet und verliehen. | Gedruckt zu Heylsbrunn / bey Christoph Krausen. | im Jahr 1633. Mens. Aprili. |

(Am-

(*Amplification or Extension of the Privilege which H. M. Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden etc. has granted to the new Australian or South Company, and has now enlarged and granted also to Germany.*)

Marquard II. 552—555.

48. Waerschouwinghe | over den | TREVES | met den Koning van Spaingien | Door Willem VVggeling — Ende | In Druck uijgegeven door een Lief- | hebber des Vaderlands. | TOT VLISSINGEN. | gebrukt by Samuel Daey's Verkerrc, Boekverkooper | woonende op de Haben / in den vergulde Bijbel, 1633. | 4°.

(*Reflections on the Truce with the King of Spain, by William Usselinx, And Published by a Lover of his Country.*)

89 pp. 30 I.

49. Waerschouwinghe | Over | Den Teeves met den Co | unict van Spaengien/ een alle goede | Patriotten/ ghedaen met ghewichtige redenen. | Door VVillem VVffelinck | Ende | In Druck uytgegeven door een Lief-heb- | ber des Vaderlants. | TOT VLISSINGHEN, | Ghebrukt by Samuel Claeys Versterrc, Boek- | verkooper woonende op de Haben / in- | den Vergulden | Bijbel Anno 1630. | 4°.

(*Reflections on the Truce with the King of Spain, addressed to all Good Patriots and supported by weighty reasons. By William VVffelinck, and Published by a Friend to his Country.*)

48 pp.



3. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY.

50. PLACCAET | By de Hooghmo: Heeren | Staten Generael der Vereenighde
Nederlanden/ ghemaect op 'tbelagt vande West- | Andische Compagnie. | IN 'sGRAVEN-HAGHE, | By Hillebrant Jacobsz, Ordinaris ende
Ghewooren | Drucker vande Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael. | Anno
1621. *Met Previlegie.* | 4°.

*(Edict of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United
Netherlands on the resolution concerning the Establishment of a West-
India Company.)*

8 pp.

51. ORDONNANTIEN | ENDE | ARTICVLEN | Veraemt by de Hoogh Mo: |
Heeren Staten Generael | der Geunieerde | Pzovintien | op het toe-rusten
ende toe-stellen | van eene | West Indische Compagnie. Mitsgaders alle
privilegiē | legien ende ghorechtigheden/ de zelvē ghe- | gheven ende vergunt. |
Ghedruckt in het laer onses Heeren, | ANNO 1621. | 4°.

*(Regulations and articles, laid down by their High Mightinesses the
States General of the United Provinces for the Establishment of a West-
India Company. Together with all the privileges granted and given to
the same Company.)*

16 pp.

52. ORDONNANTIEN | Ende | ARTICVLEN | Veraemt by de Ho: Mo: |
Heeren Statē Generael der Geunieer= | de Provintien / op het toerusten
ende toestellen | van eene West-Indische Compagnie. Mits- | gaders alle
privilegiēn ende gerecht | tigheden, de selve ghegeven | ende vergunt. |
Gedruckt in het laer onses Heeren | ANNO 1621. | 4°.

(The same title as that of the foregoing pamphlet.)

16 pp.

53. ORDONNANTIEN | Ende | ARTICVLEN | Voor desen veraemt/ by de |
Hoogh Mooh: Heeren Staten Generael der | geunieerde Provintien / op
het toerusten van eene | West-Indische Compagnie. | Midtsgaders | De
laeste ampliatie van de selve / ghearresteert | op den 21 Junij laestleden/
met alle pribilegiēn ende gerecht= | tigheden daer toe gegeven ende ver-
gunt. | t'ARNHEM, | by Janssen, Boeckverkooper, anno 1623. | 4°.

(Re-

(Regulations and articles: already laid down by their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces; on the Establishment of a West-India Company. Together with the last amplification of the 21th of June 1623; with all the rights and privileges given and granted to the same.)

24 pp.

54. OCTROY, | By de Hooghe Mogende | Heeren Staten Generael / verleent aende West- | Indische Compagnie / in date den derden | Junij 1621. | IN s'GRAVEN-HAGHE, | By Hillebrant Jacobsz, Ordinaris ende Ghesworen | Drucker vande Ed: Mo: Heeren Staten van Hol- | landt en VVeest- Vrieslandt. Anno 1621. | 4°.

(Patent granted by their High Mightinesses the States General to the West-India Company, in date the third of June 1621.)

22 pp.

A translation of this document is to be found in O'Callaghan, v. I, p. 399—407.

55. OCTROY, | By de Hooghe Mogende | Heeren Staten Generael / verleent aende West- | Indische Compagnie / in date den derden Junij 1621. | Mette Ampliationen van dien, | ENDE | Het accoort tusschen de Bevvint-hebberen ende Hooft-partici- | panten vande selve Compaignie, met approbatie vande Hoog: | ende Mog: Heeren Staten Generael ghemaect. | IN s'GRAVEN-HAGHE, | By de VVeduwe, en Erfghenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobsz | van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande Hog: Mog: Heeren | Staten Generael. Anno 1623. | Met Privilegie. 4°.

(Patent, granted by their High Mightinesses the States General to the West-India Company, in date the third of June 1621, with the amplification thereof and the agreement between the Directors and the Chief-shareholders of the same Company, concluded by permission of their High Mightinesses the States General.)

32 pp.

The translation of the *agreement* is to be found in O'Callaghan, V. I, p. 408—410.

56. OCTROY, | By de Hooghe Mogende | Heeren Staten Generael / verleent aende West- | Indische Compagnie / in date den derden Junij 1621. | Mette Ampliationen van dien, | ENDE | Het accord tusschen de Bewinthebberen ende Hooft-partici- | panten van de selve Compaignie, met approbatie vande Hoog: | ende Mog: Heeren Staten Generael ghemaect. | IN s'GRAVEN-HAGHE, | By de Weduwe, en Erfghenamen van wijlen

Hillebrant Jacobsz | van Wouw , Ordinaris Druckers vande Hog: Mog: Heeren | Staten Generael. Anno 1623. | Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(*This is a reprint of the foregoing pamphlet.*)

32 pp.

57. OCTROY | By de Hooghe Mogenbe | Heeren Staten Generael / verleent aende West- | Indische Compagnie / in date den derden Junij 1621. | Mette Ampliationen van dien, | ENDE | Het account tusschen de Bevvint-hebberen ende Hooft-partici- | panten vande selve Compagnie, met approbatie vande Hoog: | ende Mog: Heeren Staten Generael ghemaect. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGHE , by de VVeduwe en Erfghenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobsz | van Wouw , Ordinaris Druckers van de Hog: Mog: Heeren | Staten Generael. Anno 1623. | Met privilegie. | 4°.

(*Reprint of No. 55.*) 32 pp.

58. OCTROY, | By de Hooghe/ Moghende | Heeren Staten Generael / verleent aende | West-Indische Compagnie / in date | den derden Junij 1621. | Mette Ampliationen van dien, | Ende: | Het Accoordt tusschen de Belwint-hebberen ende | Hooft-participanten vande selve Compagnie: Met | appro- | batie vande Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten | Generael ghemaect. | IN 's GRA- | VEN-HAGHE, By de VVeduwe, ende Erfghenamen van wijlen Hillebrant | Jacobsz van VVouwy, Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho: Mo: | Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1624. | 4°.

(*Reprint of No. 55.*) 36 pp.

59. OCTROY | By de Hooghe/ Moghende | Heeren Staten Generael / verleent aende | West-Indische Compagnie / in date den | derden Junij 1621. | Mette Ampliationen van dien, | Ende: | Het accoordt tusschen de Belwint-hebberen ende | Hooft-participanten vande selve Compagnie: Met | approbatie vande Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten | Generael ghemaect. | IN 'sGRAVEN-HAGHE, Byde Weduwe, en Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobsz van Wouw, | Ordinaris Druckers van de Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael. | Anno 1629. Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(*Reprint of No. 55.*) 36 pp.

60. OCTROY, | By de Hooghe/ Moghende | Heeren Staten Generael / verleent aende | West-Indische Compagnie / in date den | derden Junij 1621. | Mette Ampliationen van dien, | Ende | Het Accoordt tusschen de Belwint-hebberen ende | Hooft-participanten vande selve Compagnie: Met | approbatie vande Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten | Generael ghemaect. | IN 'sGRAVEN-HAGHE, | By de Weduwe, en Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobsz van Wouw | Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael. | Anno 1629. Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(*Reprint of No. 55.*) 32 pp.

61. OCTROY, | Wy de Hooge Moghende | Heeren Staten Generael verleent
aen de West- | Indische Compagnie/ in date den derden Junij 1621. |
Mette Ampliation van dien, | ENDE | Het accoort tusschen de Bewint-
hebberen ende Hooft-partici- | panten vande selve Compagnie , met
approbatie van de Hog: | ende Mog: Heeren Staten Generael ghemaect. |
IN 's GRAVEN-HAGHE, Byde Weduwe , ende Erffgenamen van wijlen
Hillebrant Iacobsz | van Wouw , Ordinaris Druckers van de Ho. Mo.
Heeren Sta- | ten Generael. Anno 1642. Met privilegie. | 4°.

(Reprint of No. 55.) 32 pp.

62. OCTROY | CONCÉDÉ—PAR LES HAULTS ET | PVISSANTS SEIGNEURS
LES | ESTATS GENERAULX, DE LA | COMPAGNIE DES | INDES | OC-
CIDENTALES. | En date du troisième jour du mois | de Juin 1621. | Ensemble
la première et la seconde ampliation. | A AMSTREDAM | Pour JAQUES
DE WACHTER, demeurant sur le Dam, | à l'enseigne du Guet.
Anno 1623. | 4°.

(*Patent granted by the High and Mighty the States General to the
West India Company, on the third of the month of June, together with
the first and second amplifications.*) 24 pp.

63. COPYE | Van sekere Articulen veraemt | inde vergaderinghe vande Be-
windthebberen, ende | Gecommitteerde der Hooft-participanten vande
West- | Indische Compagnie , binnen Amsterdam. | Streckende | Tot goede
verseeckeringe der Participanten, ende ge- | rusticheyt der selfder Be-
winthebberen. | Oergelevert ter vergaderinge der Hoogh. Mogh. Heeren |
Staten Generael/ daer op de andere Cameren verschreven zijn | teghen
den 18 May in 's Gravenhage te verschijnen/ om | voort te gaen |
Dienende, | Om alle Lief-hebbers des Vaderlandts tot het teycken op te |
wecken ende lustich te maecken, so noch niet gheteyckent en heb- | ben, ende
die gheteyckent hebben, tselve te verbeteren, dewijl | het nu onghetwyffelt
seer haest ghesloten sal werden. | Ghedruckt int Iaer ons Heeren 1623. | 4°.

(*Copy of certain Articles laid down in the assembly of the Directors
and the Delegates of the Chief-shareholders of the West-India Company
in Amsterdam. Tending to assure the Interests of the Shareholders and
for the surety of aborenamed Directors. Delivered to the assembly of
their High Mightinesses the States General; on which the other Chambers of
the Company are convoked to appear in the Hague on the 18th of May , for
further deliberations. Serving to induce all who love their Fatherland
to subscribe , if they have not yet done so , and to excite those who
have subscribed to augment their subscriptions; as the list will cer-
tainly be very soon closed.*)

8 pp.

64. PLACCAET | ...(*Small fol. sheet of 47 lines of the 10th of June 1622.*)...IN's GRAVEN-HAGHE, | By de Weduwe en Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande | Hog: Mog: Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1622. *Met Privilegie.*

This publication informs its readers that the trade with Punto d'Arroy has at last been granted to the Company.

65. PLACCAET | ...(*June 10, 1622. 51 lines.*)...IN's GRAVEN-HAGHE, | By de Weduwe en Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande | Hog: Mog: Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1622. *Met Privilegie.*

Edict relating to the same subject.

66. WEST-INDISCHE | COMPAIGNIE | (*Small fol. sheet.*) First line: *De gesmeene Directeuren gestelt tottet* — last line: *ghestelt.* Together 30 lines. Subscription: *Een yeghelyck segghet den anderen voort.* (*Set it forth.*)

67. WAERSCHOVWINGHE | OP DE WEST-INDISCHE | COMPAGNIE. | *Small fol.*

(*Considerations on the West India Company.*)

68. PLACCAET (*of the 26 of November 1622.*) *Small fol. sheet.*

Prohibition to trade within the limits of the Company.

69. ADVERTISSEMENT | VOOR ALLEN DEEN GHENEN DIE | sullen willen herideren in de West-Indische Compaignie. | IN's GRAVEN-HAGHE, | By de Weduwe ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris | Druckers van de Hog: Mog: Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1623. *Met privilegie.* | *Small fol. poster.*

(*Notice to all those who may choose to subscribe for shares in the West India Company.*)

Official notice that the lists of subscription will be kept open up to the 31st of August 1623.

70. Acte, waer by een yeder gheac- | cordeert werdt, sijn in-geteyckent Capitaal te mo- | gen vergrooten met vijftich ten hondert. (*Oct. 16, 1624.*) 4°.

(*Act by which every one is permitted to increase the amount of Capital he has subscribed to the West-India Company 50 per cent.*)

4 pp.

71. Verhooginge der Capitalen vande West-Indische Compagnie | voor een derde part. (*July 1629.*) (*Large fol. sheet of 42 lines.*)

(*The Capitals inscribed in West India Company increased one third.*)

72. PLACCAET | Vande Doorluchtighe ende | Hoogh mogende Heeren Staten Generael op't | stuck van't verkoopen ende transporteren van actien inde | West-Indische Compaignie, daer by een yder geinterdiceert | ende verboden werdt, inde selve Compaignie egeene Actien te | mogen verkoopē, ten ware syluiden de selve actien effectue- | lijk inde voorseyde Compaignie zijn herederende. Met vor- | der ordre ende reglement op't transporterē ende doen bekent maken vander selve Actien, mitsgaders verboth teghen de | ghene die met Renunciatien ende andere vonden desen Plac- | cate subterfugieren. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGHE, | Byde Weduwe, ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Iacobsz | van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1630. Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(Edict by their Serene High Mightinesses the States General, regarding the sale and transfer of shares in the West-India Company; whereby every one is forbidden, to sell shares of the said Company if he does not really possess any such shares with further regulations regarding the transfer of said shares: as also prohibition against those who by renunciations and other contrivances try to elude this edict.)

8 pp.

73. PLACAET | van de Doorluchtighe ende | Hoogh mogende Heeren Staten Generael op 't | stuck van 't verkoopen ende transporteren van Actien inde | Oost ende West-Indische Compagnien/ daer by een yder geinterdiceert | ceert ende verboden werdt/ in de selve Compaignie eghene | Actien te moghen verkoopen/ ten waere syluiden de selve | Actien effectuelijck inde voorseyde Compaignie zijn herede- | rende: Met vorder ordre ende reglement op't transporteren | ende doen bekent maken vanden selve Actien: mitsgaders | verboth teghen de ghene die met Renunciatien ende andere | vonden desen Placate subterfugieren. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGHE, | Byde Weduwe, ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Iacobsz | van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten | Generael. Anno 1630. Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(Reprint of the foregoing.) 8 pp.

74. VERHOOGINGHE | Vande Capitalen inde West-Indische Compagnie / gheare- | steert hyde Vergaberinge vande Regentiene vande selve Compagnie/ gehouden tot Middel- | burch/ inde Maent van Junius sesthien- | hondert negen en dertich (1639. Large fol. sheet.)

(Increase of the Capitals inscribed in the West-India Company, resolved upon in the assembly of the Nineteen of said Company, held at Middelburgh in the month of June 1639.)

25. VERHOOGINGHE | Vandē | Capitalen inde | West-Indische Compagnie /
ghear= | resteert byde Vergaderinghe vande Ne= | gentiene vande selve
Compagnie/ ghe= | houden tot Middelburch/ inde Maendt van Junius
1639. | IN 'sGRAVEN-HAGHE, | Byde Weduwe, ende Erfghenamen van
wijlen Hillebrandt | Jacobssz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande
Ho: | Mo: Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1639.

(*Reprint of the foregoing.*)

8 pp.

76. Vertooch aan de Ed. Ho. | Mo. Heeren Staten Generael/ aengaen= | de de tegenwoordige Regeringe van de Bewint= | hebberg van de Oost= | Indische Compangie, | ende hoeveel dat den Staedt van't | Landt baer | aen ghelegen is, | dat | de selve voorzaen dooz goede | Ordere veter mach | geres | geert wozden. | (1629.) 4°.

(An Address to their High Mightinesses on the present direction of the Governors of the East-India Company; and how important it is for the welfare of the Country, that it should in future be better governed and better ordered.)

12 pp.

77. Nootwendich | DISCOVRS | Ost | Vertooch aan de Hooch-Mogende Heeren | Staten Generael van de Participanten | ten der Oost-Indische Compagnie | nie tegeng Bewinthebberg. | In't laar onses Heeren. 1622. | 4°.

(Necessary Discourse or Address to their High Mightinesses by the Shareholders of the East-India Company, against the Governors.)

40 pp.

78. TWEEDE | Nootwendiger | DISCOVRS | Oste | Vertooch aan alle Lant- | lievende/ van de | Participanten der Oost-Indische Com= | pagnie/ tegens | Bewinthebberg. | Procaptu Lectoris, habent sua fata Libelli. | In't Iaar | Een-en-twintich, der Onghe- | dane Rekeninge. | (1622.) 4°.

(Second Necessary Discourse or Address to all patriots by the Shareholders in the East-India Company against the Directors.)

16 pp.

79. Placaet tegen het: Nootwendich Discours oft Vertooch aende Ho: Mog: | Heeren Staten Generael vande Participanten der Oost-Indische Compagnie | tegen de Bewinthebberen. Middelburgh 1622. (small fol. sheet.)

(Edict against the "Discours oft Vertooch" by the States of Zealand.)

80. PLACAET | Cegheng sechier Fameus | Libel/ geintituleert/ noothwendigh | discours/ ofte | Vertooch aende Ho: Mog: Heeren Staten | Generael/ | van de Participanten der | Oost-Indische Compagnie/ te- | geng de Be- | winthiebberen. | IN 's GRAVENHAGHE, | [By de Weduwe en Erfgenamen

van wijlen Hillebrant Iacobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers van de Ed : Mog: | Heeren Staten van Hollant ende West Vrieslandt. | Anno 1622. Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(*Edict by the States of Holland and West Friesland, against a certain infamous libel entitled: Discours ofte Vertooch.*)

8 pp.

81. TEGEN-VERTOOCH, | By eenighe Lief-hebberg | vande waerheyt ende haer Vaderlandt/ ende | mede Participanten vande Oost-Indische Compagnie | aende Ed: Hoog: Moog: Heeren Staten Generael | Op | seckier vertooch/ by eenige gemiscontenteerde Parti- | cipanten soo sy haer thoennen/ in openbaren Druck | uyt ghegeven/ ende hare Hoog: Moog: doen | behandigen/ tegen de Regieringe vande Be- | wint-hebberen vande Oost-Indische | Compagnie. | Ghedruckt / By Jacob Pietersz / int | Jaer ons Heeren 1622. | 4°.

(*Counter-Discourse by some lovers of truth and of their Country, and also Shareholders of the East-India Company, to their High Mightinesses the States General, on a certain Discourse, published by some discontented Shareholders as they show themselves to be, published and addressed to their High Mightinesses against the government of the Directors of the East-India Company.*)

12 pp.

82. Het geamplieerde Octroy | Van de | OOST-INDISCHE | COMPAGNIE , | By de Hoogh. Mogh. Heeren | Staten Generael/ tot welch-neming van alle dispu- | ten ende questien/ den 13. Martij beses jaers gearresteert. | Midtgaeders : | Eene coerte verthooninge vande nootsakelicheyt | vande geotrooyerde West Indische Navigatie/ by mid- | del vande welcke de vrye Nederlandtsche Republieque met Godesg | hulpe tot de hoogste pro- | periteyt int sine vande alderryckste waren | vande geheele werelt/ tot hare ende der Participanten voozdeel sun | te gheraekken. | VVaer uyt | Con- | sequentie sal volgen/ dat de voozs Republieque r' allen ty- | den/ soo sal wesen ghequalisert/ datse den Castiliaen ter zee/ niet en sal | hebben te vreesen/ met den welcken van ten lesten eenen vasten | bestan- | digen vrede tot vlyschap vande gantsche Chri- | stenheyt/ door Gods genade can besloten worden. | Geschreven by forme van een Missive, tot vvaerschouwinge aen alle ge | trouvve Patriotten, om noch in tijs (also de Compagnie villicht voor May | sal ghesloten vworden) ter liefde vant Vaderlandt ende haer | eyghen voordeel, met eene milde tekenungh, na hare gele- | genheyt te bethoo nen. | Ghedruckt int Jaer ons Heeren, 1623.

(*The enlarged Charter of the East-India-Company, resolved by their High*

High Mightinesses on the 13th. of March for obviating all disputes and quarrels. As also: A short demonstration of the necessity of the chartered West-India Navigation, by means of which the Free Dutch Republic, with the help of God, will attain the highest prosperity by the possession of the richest merchandize in the world, to her own great profit and that of the Shareholders. Whence will consequently follow, that the said Republic will never fear the Castilian at sea, with whom She will then at last be able to conclude a firm and lasting peace, to the great joy of the whole Christian world. Written in the form of a Letter, as a warning to all true Patriots to show their interest in its welfare, in that of their country and their own profit by subscribing liberally, while there is yet time, for the lists will probably be closed before the month of May.)

24 pp.

83. *Istaer Vertooch | van de schadelijcje Directie der Belwinthebberen der vereenigde Oost-Indische Com | paignie in vier Jaeren / nae dat het ac | coort met d' Engelseche Compaig | nie ghemaect is gheweest. | Int Jaer on | seg Heeren M. DC. XX IIII | TOT REES. | Bij Pieter Gerritsz. Anno 1624. 4°.*

(A Clear Demonstration on the mal-Direction administration of the Directors of the United East-India-Company, during the four years since the agreement with the English Company has been made.)

16 pp.

84. *Ootmoedighe | BEKLAGH- | REDENEN | Aan de Hoogh-Mogende Heeren Staten Ge- | neraal vande geunieerde Provincien, ge- | daen door d'onder- | daunge Deel-hob bers in de Oost-Indische han- | delinge tegens de schade- | lijcke Disordren. | Int Jaar onses Heeren 1622. | 4°.*

(Humble complaint to their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Provinces, by their obedient servants, the shareholders of the East-India Company, respecting the shameful disorders.)

33 pp.

85. *COPYE | Van een Misfive, waer | inne voorghestelt werdt de | ghe- | gentheyt van de Oost Indische Com | pagnie, en hoe volghens het Octroy de | Par | ticipanten jarelijcks te vorderen hebben ha- | re uytgifte. (1622.) 4°.*

(Copy of a Letter in which is shown the situation of the East-India Company and how, according to Patent, the shareholders have a right to demand their dividends every year.)

16 pp.

86. *Den langh-verwachten | DONDER-SLACH. | Voorſien en voorſeijt in den | Oost-Indischen Eclipsis. | Een swaer luydende discours, teghen de | ontrouwe Be | winthebbers, ende ongherechteghe ghewinhebbers van de*

Indische Compagnie. | Wt ghegheven yxt duyster wolkchen/ door den gheest | van den onbeteenden | YMANT ADAMSEN. | Tot EEV-STADT |. In de Landtſtrouwe/ naest de wel-betende waerheydt. | Anno -o- (1622.) 4°.

(*The long-expected Thunderbolt foreseen and predicted in the "Oost-Indischen Eclipsis" a heavy-sounding discourse against the faithless directors, and unjust rulers of the East-India Company. Published from dark clouds, by the spirit of the unknown Ymant Adamson (Some body Adamson.) Onetown, in the sign of Patriotism, next door to the well known Truth.*)

10 pp.

87. Iorto | AENWYSIN- | GHE | Der | Bewinthebbers Regieringe. | (1622) 4°.

(*A Short Account of the Government of Directors.*)

8 pp.

88. Daerder | AENWYSIN- | GHE | Der | Bewinthebbers Regieringe. (1622.) 4°.

(*Further Account of the Government of Directors.*)

12 pp.

89. COPYE | Van eenen Brieff van eenen vrient aan den l anderen geschreven/ nopensde het liebreg van de | OOST-INDISCHE | Compaignie. (1622.) 4°.

(*Copy of a letter written by a friend to a friend on the subject of the reformation of the East-India Company.*)

8 pp.



5. WRITINGS IN BEHALF OF THE WEST-INDIA COMPANY.

1622—23.



90. APOLOGVS | Vanden Krijch der | GANSEN, | Met de | VOSSEN, | Ge-
practiseert door Philonem Patricium, | Tot welstant der ver-eenighde Ne-
derlanden/ | enbe bevoerdinghe vande aen staende Vloot | op West An-
dien. | Ghebzucht int Zaer onſ Heeren/ | Anna 1622. | 4°.

(*Apologue of the War between the Geese and the Foxes, composed by Philo Patricium. For the welfare of the United Netherlands and the advancement of the fleet now preparing for the West-Indies.*)

16 pp.

91. POLITICQ DISCOVRS, | Over den weestandt van dese | Vereenichde
Provintien/ nu weder- | omme met haren vyandt ghetreden zynde | in open-
bare Oorloghe. | Ende of voor de selve de Vrede of de Oorloghe |
dienstigher is. | Waer inne cortelyck werden beantwoordt | verschenen
vraegh-pointen; die de selve Landen schy- | nen te raden tot vrede ofte
Bestandt: mitgaderz waer- | achtich verhael van de vruchten/ welcke
den voorgaen | den Treueg heest voort gebracht: Ende met eenen | aenghe-
wesen de middelen waer door wy onse waerde | vryheydt teghen den Span-
giaert sulien beschermen; be- | staende insonderheit in het voorderen van
de West-Indi- | dische Compangie/ by de Hooch-Moghende Heeren | Staten
Generael gheoctroyeert; | Ghetrouwvelijck in-ghestelt by een Lief-hebber
van het Vaderlandt. | T.L.B.I.E.D.V.V. | 't Naer ons Heeren/ 1622. | 4°.

(*Political Discourse on the Welfare of the these United Provinces,
now again at open war with their enemy; and whether Peace or War
is the more useful for them. In which the different questions which
seem to render a peace or Truce advisable, are succinctly answered;
together with a true and faithful account of the fruits which the con-
tinuance of the Truce has produced; and at the same time pointing out
the means by which we shall be able to defend our cherished liberty
against the Spaniard; consisting chiefly in the advancement of the West-
India Company patented by their High Mighinesses the States General.*)

20 pp.

92. MISSIVE | daer in | kortelijck ende grondigh wert | verthoont hoe veel
de Vereenighde Nederlanden | gelegen is aen de Oost-ende West-Indi-
sche Navigatie. | Mitgaderz | 't Proft / datmen van de Oost-Indische
Compagnie/ geduyrende | den tijdt van 24 Jarren herwaerts/ daer uijt heest
ghetrocken. | Ende | Met sondamentale redenen werd bewesen/ dat door
de gheoe- | troyeerde West-Indische Navigatie, meer voordeel voort de
Participanten | met meerder dienste voor de Nederlantsche Provintien
grooter schade | ende afbreuk voor den Coninck van Spaengien sijt te
verwachten. | Gheschreven aen een seeker Vrient ende Lief-hebber van
de Welstant | des Vader-lants, ende tot ghemeenen dienst der Inghe-
setene van dien. | Eerst tot Aernhem by Jan Jansz. | Ende nu tot
Amsterdam bij Broer Jansz. / woonende op de | Nieu zydg Achter Burch-
wal in de silvere Stan. Anno 1621. | 4°.

(*Letter in which is succinctly and thoroughly proved, of how much im-
portance it is to the United Nederlands to preserve the East and West-India
Navigation. Together with the profits which have been drawn from the East-
India Company during the time of 24 years; and in which it is demonstrated
by incontrovertible proofs, that by the chartered West-India Company more*

profit for the sharholders, more service for the Nederland Provinces, and greater damage and injury to the King of Spain may be expected. Written to a certain Friend and Lover of the Welfare of the Fatherland and for the Common service of its inhabitants.)

28 pp.

93. MISSIVE. | Daer in | Stortelijck ende grondigh | werdt vertoont / hoeveel de Vereenighde | Nederlanden gheleghen is aan de Oost | ende West Indische Navigatie. | Mitgaders | 't Proffijt / dat men van de Oost Indische Compagnie / ghebuerende den tijt van vierentwintich | jaren herwaerdts / daer wt heest | ghetrocken. | Ende | Met fondamentale redenen werdt bewesen / dat door de | geocstroyeerde West Indische Navigatie/ meer voordeel | voor de Participanten met meerder dienste vooz | de Nederlantsche Provintien / grooter schade | ende afbreuk voor den Koninkl | van Spaengien zij te | verwachten. | Gheschreven aan een seker Vriendt ende Lief-hebber | van de Wel-standt des Vader-landts, en tot ghemeenen | dienst der Inghesetene van dien. | TOT ARNHEM, | by I an I an s z. Boeck-Verkooper. | ANNO 1621. | 4°.

(An exact reprint of the preceding pamphlet.)

24 pp.

94. DISCOURS | Daer in | Stortelijck ende grondigh | werdt vertoont / hoeveel de Vereenighde | Nederlanden gheleghen is aan de Oost | ende West Indische Navigatie. | Mitgaders | 't Proffijt / dat men van de Oost Indische Compagnie / ghebuerende den tijt van vierentwintich | jaren herwaerdts / daer wt heest | ghetrocken. | Ende | Met fondamentale redenen werdt bewesen / dat door de geocstroyeerde West Indische Navigatie/ meer voordeel | voor de Participanten met meerder dienste vooz | de Nederlantsche Provintien / grooter schade | ende afbreuk voor den Koninkl | van Spaengien zij te | verwachten. | Gheschreven aan een seker Vriendt ende Lief-hebber | van de Wel-standt des Vader-landts, en tot ghemeenen | dienst der Inghesetene van dien. | TOT ARNHEM, | by I an I an s z. Boeck-verkooper. | ANNO 1621. | 4°.

(Reprint of No. 92.)

24 pp.

95. Anderde | DISCOVRS | By | Forma van Messieve. | Daer in stortelijck ende grondich verthoondt | wort / de nootwendicheyt der Oost ende West Indische Naviga- | tie / oock met goede fondamentale redenen bewesen / dat door geen | ander middel/ eenen vasten verselkerden brede en is te | verwachten of te verhopen. | Worden daerom alle getrouwue Patriotten/ des | Vader- | lants/ten voersten de Siegirderg/ ende volgheng alle vermoghende |

Enwoonders vermaendt / om tot dese / nu nieulve ghectroyerde | West-Indiaensche Compagnie misdeijcijt te contribueren / ten eynde de selve beter succes tot krenckinghe van de | Castiliaensche Crasijckie | ghewinne. | Eerst gheschreven aen eenen sekeren Vriendt , ende | nu tot dienste van alle ghetrouwye Patriotten | in druck ghebracht. | Met Previlegie van die Liefhebbers der | Nederland:sche vryheyt. | ANNO 1622. | 4°.

(Second Discourse in form of a letter , in which is briefly and concisely shwon: the necessity of the East and West India Navigation; and also proved by good fundamental reasons, that by no other means can a solid and sure peace be expected or hoped for. Wherefore all the good Patriots in the Country in the first place the rulers, and then also all wealthy inhabitants are admonished, to contribute largely to this now newly chartered West India Company, in order to insure its better success in annoying the Castilian Traffic. First written to a certain Friend and now printed for the service of all true Patriots. By permission of those loyers of Dutch liberty.)

24 pp.

96. Derde | DISCOURS | By | Forma van Messive | Daer in kortelijcijt ende grondich ver= | toont wort / de noothwendicheit des Oost ende | West-Indiaensche Navigatie / oock met goede fondamen- | tale redenen bewesen / dat door gheen ander mid- | del eenen basten vergierden brede en is | te verwachten of te verhopen. | Worden daerom alle ghetrouwye Patriotten des | Vaderlants | ten voorsten de Regierders | ende volgen | alle vermogheden Enwoonders vermaent | om tot dese / nu nieu- | we ghectroyerde West-Indiaensche Compagnie misdeijcijt te contribueren / ten eynde deselve beter succes | tot krenckinghe van de Castiliaensche | Crasijckie ghewinne. | Eerst gheschreyen aen eenen seeckeren Vriendt , ende | nu tot dienste van alle ghetrouwye Patriotten | in druck gebracht. | By de Liefhebbers der Nederlantsche vryheyt. 1622. | 4°.

(Third discours in form of a letter , in which is briefly and concisely proved, the necessity of the East and West-India Commerce; and also demonstrated by good and fundamental reasons, that by no other means can a sure and solid peace be hoped for or expected. Wherefore all true patriots in the Country , firstly the rulers and then all wealthy inhabitants , are admonished to contribute largely to this now newly chartered West-India Company: in order to insure its better success in annoying the Castilian traffic. First written to a certain friend , and now printed for the service of all true patriots. By the loyers of Dutch liberty.)

8 pp.

97. DERDE | DISCOVRS. | *VVaer in* | By forme van Misſive den geheelen staet
 van | de Vereenichde Oost-Indische Compagnie vvort ten vollen gere- |
 monstreert, als ooc vvat de Participanten en̄ het gemeene | Landt vanden
 beginne daer by genoten, tot grooten | afbreuc vande Portegiesche Tra-
 fyscque. | Ende | Met goede redenen bewesen / dat hy soo verre | dese ge-
 octroyeerde West-Indische Navigatie van Godt met | gelijcken succes fal
 gesegent worden / dat niet alleen de Par- | ticipanten meer voordeel ge-
 nieten sullen / maer ooc de | vrye Nederlantsche Republieke t'allen tijden
 so fal gegualificeert wesen int stuc vande Equip- | page ter Zee / datse
 voor de Castiliaensche | macht niet meer fal hebben te vreesen / waer op
 ten lesten eenen verselier- | den vrede sy te verhopen. | *VVorden derhalven*
 alle getrouyye vermogende Pa- | triotten des Vaderlands, so noch niet op dese
 leste Compagnie hebben ge- | teeckent, vriendelicken vermaent, datse tot dese
 Equippagie, die nu | voorgenomen yyort, mede vryllen na hare gelegenheyt
 mil- | delick contribueren, also na de betalung vanden eersten | termyn op
 den leste Decemb. de Compagnie vil- | licht fal gesloten vvorden, om niet
 meer te | mogen teecken. | Hier by een Extract wt een *Tegen-vertooch*
 op seelier Discours/ | by eenige discontentierde Participanten vande
 Oost-Indische | Compagnie wtgegeven. | Ghedruckt int Iaer ons Hee-
 ren 1622 | 4°.

(*Third discourse by which in form of a letter, will be fully demonstrated the whole state of the United East-India Company, and also what the Shareholders and the Country in general have enjoyed thereby, from the beginning, to the great annoyance of the Portuguese traffic. And in which is proved by good reasons, that, as far as it pleases God to bless this chartered West India navigation with similar success, not only the shareholders will enjoy more profit, but that also the free Dutch Republic will at all times be qualified, in as far as regards the Fleet, to have nothing to fear from the Castilian power; whence at last a solid peace is to be hoped for. All true and wealthy Patriots of the Fatherland therefore, who have not yet subscribed to this last Company, are amicably admonished, that according to their means they may contribute largely to the Preparations now making; as on the payment of the first instalments on the last day of December the lists of Shareholders will probably be closed, and they will no longer be able to subscribe. To this is added a counter-discourse against a certain discourse published by some discontented Shareholders of the East India Company.)*

98. KORTE | Onderrichtinghe ende ver= | maeninghe aen alle liefhebbers des
Vader= | landts / om liberalijcken te teeknen | in de West-Indische Com=
pagnie. | In de welcke | kortelijck wort aenghewezen / de nootgaectelijck=
heit / doenlijckheit ende nutrichheit van de selve. | Door een liefhebber
des Vaderlants inghestelt, ende | tot ghemeyne onderrichtinghe in druck |
vervoordert. | TOT LEYDEN | In de Druckerie van Isaak Elzevier,
Boeck-bruycker | vande Universiteyt / Anno 1622. | Men vintse te Koop
tot Rotterdam, by Jan van Waes- | bergh op 't Marct velt. | 4°.

*(Short instruction and admonition to all the lovers of their country, to
subscribe liberally to the West India Company. In which is
shortly demonstrated the necessity, facility, and usefulness of the same.
Written by a lover of the Fatherland, and printed for the instruction
of the public in general.)*

20 pp.

99. Levendich | DISCOVRS | Vant ghemeyne Lants wels | vaert / voor desen
de Ost / ende nu oock de | West-Indische generale Compai= | gnie aen=
ghewanghen / seer no= | tabel om lesen. | Door een Lief-Hebber des Vader=
landts. | Ghedzucht by Broer Iansz. int Jaer ong | Heeren 1622. | 4°.

*(Lively Discourse on the welfare of the Country, formerly by the East-,
now also by the West-India-Company. Very worthy to be read. By a lover
of his Country.) — 24 pp.*

100. Vooztgancht vande | West-Indische Compaignie. | Wat is: | Levendich
Discours | Duydelijck ende krachtelijck verthoonen= | de / hoe nootwendich
ende proftelijck/ vooz den staet vande Landen in | het gemeen/ ende
allerley inwoonders in het particulier/ sy den voortgang | vande langh=
ghewenschte West-Indische Compaignie / ende met | wat vlijt ende ernst/
elck Patriot / na sijn vermoghen/ moet | helpen arbeydeu / om de selve
metten eersten in | tregt te doen henghen. | Geseelt door een oprecht Patriot
ende Liefhebber vanden | gemeenen welfant. | [Engraving, representing
three large and two small ships, with the inscription:]

*Westindjen Kan sijn Nederlands groot gewin,
Verkleynt 'svijands Macht brengt silver platen in.*

T'AMSTELREDAM, | Vooz Marten Iansz: Brandt, Boeck-verkooper by de
Nieuwe Herck | inde Gerefoemerde Catechismus. 1623. | 4°.

*(Progress of the West-India Company, that is: Lively Discourse showing
powerfully and clearly how necessary and profitable for the state
of the land in general and for many inhabitants in particular the
success of the long expected West India Company is; and with what
earnestness and diligence every Patriot, according to his means, should*

labour to bring it about as soon as possible. Written by a sincere patriot and lover of the common weal.

West-India can become a treasure to the state

Abridging the foeman's power, and capturing silver-plate.)

20 pp.

Each page of this very interesting Pamphlet has a heading title : *Levendich Discours*, but it is a quite different book from N°. 99.

101. Fin de la Guerre. | Dialogus, of t' Samen-syzelinge | P. Scipio Africarus raedt den | Romeynen datmen naer Africam most | trecken om Carthago te bekrygen ende bestrijden | so verre men Hannibal uyt Italien wilde jagen. | Q. Fabius Maximus raed datmen niet naer Carthago trecken most, maer datmen Hannibal in Italien met alle | macht most aen vallen ende daer uyt slaen. | Dienende tot een Exemplaer | of Spiegel om te bewyse dat de West- | Indische Interprinse v' enige | ende veste middelijs niet alleenelijks om de | Spangtaerden uyt den Nederlanden te jagen | en dese langdurige Oorloge | te ijndigen | de gescheele Chirstenheyt te verzedighen: De ghepreten | deerde Spaensche Monarchie ende hooghmoet te krencken; | ende te dempen: Maer dat daer en boven noch six cincq | op den Ceerling loopt | om de West-Indien hooz | een slang te strijcken. | Audaces Fortuna fuyat timidosque repellit. | t'AMSTERDAM, | Ghedruckt by Paulus Aertsz. van Ravesteyn. | 4°.

(The end of the War. A Dialogue or Conversation. P. Scipio Africarus advised the Romans to go over to Africa to make war on Carthage and to attack it, if they wished to chase Hannibal out of Italy. Q. Fabius Maximus advised them not to go to Carthage but to attack Hannibal in Italy, with all possible power, and drive him thence by force of arms. Serving as an Example or Mirror to prove that the West Indian enterprise is the only and the best means, not only to drive the Spaniard from the Netherlands, and to put an end to this long war, to procure peace to the whole Christian world, to wound the pride of the haughty grand Spanish monarchy; but also that besides there is a chance of ten to one on our gaining the West-Indies. — Fortune favours the bold; the timid she repels.)

44 pp.

6. WAR WITH SPAIN. 1624-1626.
(On BRASIL.)

102. Copie | Eens Briefs / geschreven | uyt West-Indien / inde Hoofst-stadt van Bresiliën / ghenaemt | de Todos le Sanctos , den 23 Mey , Anno 1624. Door den gheleerden Jan Cornelijsz Pick / Dienaer | des godlijcken Woordg albaer. | Met consent der Ed : Heeren der Stadt Delff. | TOT DELFF | Ghedruckt by Cornelijsz Jansz Timmer / woonende aen't | Merckt-helb/ Inden vestghen Wybel | ANNO 1624. | 4°.

(Copy of a letter written from the West Indies in the capital of Brasil, named Toton le Sanctus the 23 of May 1624, by the learned Jan Pick, (the son of Cornelius) Minister of the Gospel there. By permission of the Municipality of Delft.)

4 pp.

103. Gheluck-wenschinghe | Aan de | West-Indische Vloote. | Afghevaren uyt Nederland in de | Maand Januario , des Jaars 1624. | T'AMSTERDAM | Ghedruckt by Broer Jansz woonende op de nieu= | zijds achter Borchwal in de Silvere Kan. 1624. | 4°.

(Felicitation to the West-India fleet that set sail from Netherland in January 1624.)

8 pp.

104. Goede nieuwe tijdinghe ghecomen met het | Jacht de Vos ghenaemt , asghesonden van den generael Jacob | Wilckens uyt Bresiliën , aen de Heeren Bewint-Hebbers | vande gheoctroyerde West-Indische Compagnie. | Ghedruckt by Broer Jansz. Out Courantier in't Legher van sijn Princelycke Ex- | cellentie woonende op de Nieu-zydg achter Borchwal/ in de Silvere Kan / by de Brouwerie | van den Hogenbergh / den 27 Augustus/ Anno 1624. | 4°. (small fol. sheet.)

(Good news brought by the Yacht "De Vos" which was sent by Gen. Jac. Wilckens from Brasil to the Directors of the Chartered West-India Company.)

105. Gedenen | Wæromme de West- | Indische Compagnie dient te trachten het Landt van BRASILIA den Co- | ninck van Spangien te ontmach- | tigen , en dat ten eersten. | Wesenbe een ghedeelste der Propositie | ghe- daen

daen door Jan Andries Moerbeeck, aen zijn Vor- | stelijcke Ghenade
Mauritio Prince van Orange/ etc. | ende eenighe andere Heeren Ghe-
committeerde van | de Hooghe ende Groot Moghende Heeren de Staten |
Generael der Vereenichde Nederlanden/ in^s Graven | Haghe den 4, 5,
ende 6 April Anno 1623. | t' AMSTERDAM | By Cornelis Lodelwijcksz
van der Plasse/ Boekel-vertrekooper, op de | horeck van de Beurg / in den
Italiaenschen Wijbel. Anno 1624. | 4°.

(*Reasons, why the West-India Company ought to try to conquer the country of Brasil from the King of Spain, and that in the first place. Being the first part of the proposition of Jan Andrew Moerbeeck laid before his grace Maurice Prince of Orange and some delegates of their High Mightnesses the States General of the United Netherlands in the Hague, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April 1623.*)

16 pp.

106. *Reygs-boeck van het rjckie | BRASILIEN | Rio de la Plata ende Magallanes, | Daer in te sien is: | De ghelegenheydt van hare Landen ende | Steden/ haren handel ende wandel/ met de | Druchten ende Druchthaer- | heyt der | selver: Alleg met copere pla- | ten uytghebeelt. | Als oock | De | leste reyse van den Heer van Dort, met | het veroveren van de Baege | De todos los | Santos, | v'samen ghestelt door N. G. | Ghebrucht in't Jaer | onseg Heeren / Anno 1624. | By Jan Canin. | 4°.*

(*Book of travel in the rich Country of Brasil, Rio de la Plata and Magellanes; in which is shown the situation of the regions and of the towns; their manners and customs with the fruits and fertility of the same. The whole ornamented with copper plates. To which is added the last journey of Mr. van Dort with the conquest of Todos los Santos; collected by N. G.*)

68 pp. 2 maps. three folding plates.

107. *Basuyne des Oorloghs, | Oste | Waerschouwinghe / aen de | Vereenichde | Nederlanden/ dat de selbige | in den Oorloghe met den Coningh van | Spaen= | gien moeten Continueren. | Ghestelt door een Oprecht Lief-hebber | der selver Landen. | Ghebrucht voort Pieter Walschaert, Anno 1625. | 4°.*

(*The Trumpet of War or a demonstration to the United Netherlands that they must continue the war against the King of Spain. Written by a sincere lover of these lands.*)

24 pp.

108.

108. Waerachtich verhael | Van de gantsche reijse ghebaen by den | eersamen | Jan Dircksz Lam/ als | Admirael van een Vloot Schepen | uts de ver- eenichde Nederlanden : | Ende voortz vande nedezlaghe aent Kasteel de Myna/ | op de kust van Guinea voortgevallen. | Alles ghestelt by een loof waerdich Persoon die selfs alles ghesien/ | ende met nauwe oplettinche beschreven heeft. | TOT AMSTERDAM, | Voor Jan van Histen/ in de Beurz-straat inde twee | vergulde Wapen-ringhen. | Anno 1626. | 4°.

(*True account of the whole voyage made by honest Jan Dircksz Lam, Admiral of a fleet from the United Netherlands. And further on the defeat near the castle of Mina on the Coast of Guinea. The whole composed by a trust-worthy Person who was an eye-witness of the whole, and who has described it with exactness and precision.*)

16 pp.

109. DE TWEEDÉ WACHTER, | Brenghende tydinghe vande nacht, | dat is/ | Van het overgaen vande | BAHIA, | MET | Eenen heylsamen raedt, wat daer | over te doen staet. | Jerem. 3. 8. | Hoewel hare Suster, Iuda de ver- stockte gesien heeft, hoe | de Heere de ongehoorsaemheit Israels des af-val ligen | ghestrafht heeft, ende haer verlaten, ende haer eenen | scheyt-brief gegeven; So en vreest hare Suster Iuda de | verstockte niet, maer gaet henen ende drijft oock | hoererie. | Jerem. Claech. 4. 15. | Soo datmen oock onder de Heydenen began te segghen, | sy en sullen daer niet langhe blijven. | s'GRAVENHAGE, | Voor Aert Meurs Boeck-vercooper, inde Pape-straet | inden Bybel, Anno 1625. | 4°.

(*The Second Watch-man, bringing news of the night; that is: on the loss of Bahia. With a salutary advice on what must be done there. Jerem. III. 8. Although her treacherous sister Judah has seen how the Lord has punished and put away backsliding Israel, and giyen her a bill of divorce, yet her treacherous sister Judah feared not, but went and played the harlot also. Lamentations of Jeremiah IV. 15. So that they said even among the Heathen, they shall no more sojourn there.*)

52 pp.

This piece was written by *Ireneus Philalestius*, pseudonym for Will-Teelinck, Reformed Minister at Middelburgh in Zeeland.

110. PLACCAET | Ende Oordonnantie vande | Hoge ende Mo: Heeren Staten Generael der | Vereenichde Nederlanden/ tegenz Mech-loo= | pers die hun indienst van de West-Indische | Compagnie gegeven hebbende/ ver= | loopen/ ofte ooc in tijt van neot | haer Schepen verlaten. | IN s'GRA- VENHAGHE, | By de Weduwe, ende Erfghenamen van wijlen Hille- | brant Iacobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho: | Mo: Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1625. | 4°.

(*Edict and Ordinance of their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Netherlands, against those who desert from the West-India Company's service, and who run away or leave their ships in time of need.*) — 8 pp.

7. AMSTERDAMSCHÉ REQUESTEN. 1628.

III. COPIE | Van Requesten van de goede gehoorsame Bur- | geren ende
Gemeente deser Stede Amstelredamme, | wenschende onse E. E. Hee-
ren Burgemeeste- | ren, 36 Raden, geluck, heyl en saligheyd. | Placcaet
gevolgh op de voorgaende eerste Re- | queste, gepubliceert den eersten
April 1628. | Requeste van de dolerende Burgeren aen de E. E. Heeren
over het Publiceeren van 't Placcaet. | Requeste van de Predicanten,
ende Ouderlingen | der gereformeerde ghemeente, aen de Eersfame,
Wijse, Voorsienige, seer Discrete Heeren, myn | Heeren de Burgemeesteren
en ses-en-der- | tig Raden deser Stede Amsterdam. | Requeste vande
West Indische Compaignie | over-gelevert aen sijnen Vorstelickje Genade,
Prince Frederick Hendrick van Nassou- | wen, Prince van Oraignien. |
Requeste van de Burgerij ende Nego- | tianten, ofte Koopluiden van
Amster- | dam, aen sijne Vorstelickje Genade den Prince van Oraignien. | ANNO M. D. C. XX VIII. | 40.

(*Copy of the Request of the good and obedient citizens and community of this city of Amsterdam, wishing health, happiness and salvation to our Burgomasters and to the 36 Common Counsellors, Edict published against these requests, April 1, 1628. Request of the complaining citizens against the publication of the Edict. Request of the Ministers and Elders of the Reformed Church, to the venerable, wise and very discreet, the Burgomasters and thirty Counsellors, of this city of Amsterdam. Request of the West India Company, delivered to his Grace, Prince Frederick Hendrik of Nassau, Prince of Orange. Request of the Citizens and Merchants of Amsterdam, to his Highness the Prince of Orange.*)

16 pp.

112. Ondersoeck der | Amsterdamsche Requesten | Tot | VERDEDIGINGH | Der
Onschuldighe, | ENDE | ONDER-RECHTINGH | Der misleyde | Ghedrukt
int Jaer ong Heeren | M. DC. XXVIII. | 40.

(*Investigation of the Amsterdam Requests. Printed for the defence of the Innocent and for the information of the Mis-led.*) — 36 pp.

8. PIET HEYN. 1628.

113. Extract uyt den Brief van den | E. Generael PIETER PIETERSZ. HEYN | aen de Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, ghe- | schre-
ven in 't Schip *Amsterdam*, ghedateerd den 26 Sep- | tember, 1628, 140
mylen by Westen Eyland *Bermuda*. (1628.) | 4°.

(*Extract from the letter of the noble General P. P. Heyn to the chartered West India Company; written in the ship Amsterdam, dated the 26th of September 1628, 140 miles westward of the Island of Bermuda.*)

4 PP.

114. RAPPORT | gedaen aen hare Ho. Ma. | ende Sijn Excell./ van den Capiteijn ſalo- | mon Willemſz. over 't ver=oberen bande | Silber-Vlote komende van nova Hispania, door 't beleijt van den Heer | General Pieter Pietersz. Heyn. | In 'sGRAVEN-HAGHE | By de Weduwe, ende Erfghenamen van wijlen Hille- | brant Jacobſsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers | vande Ho. Mo: Heeren Staten Generael. | Anno 1628. | 4°.

(*Report made to their High Mightinesses and to his Excellency by Capt. Sal. Willemſz., on the capture of the Silver Fleet coming from Nova Hispania, by the conduct and bravery of General P. P. Heyn.*)

4 PP.

115. TRIVMPHE | Van vveghen | de Gheluckighe ende Over-Rijcke | VICTORIE | VVelcke de Heere onſe God op den 8.en Septembris | des Jaers 1628. verleent heeft aen de Vlote | vande VWest Indische Compagnie, onder | het Beleydt vanden Heer Generael | Pieter Pietersz. Heyn. | Teghen de Silber-Vlote onſet Vyanden | ſta | mende van Nova Hispania, in en omtrent | de Haben von Matanca. | Beschreven door | Dionysium Spranckhuyſen. | TOT DELF, | Ghedrukt by Jan Andriesz. Kloeting, Boeck=ver= | cooper aen't Marcht=vecht in't Gulden A, B, C. | ANNO 1629. | 4°.

(*Triumph upon the happy and very rich victory, which the Lord our God granted on the 8th of September to the fleet of the West-India Company, under the command of General P. P. Heyn, against the Silver Fleet of our enemies, coming from Nova-Hispania; in and about the harbour of Matanca. Written by Dion. Sprankhuyſen.*)

VIII. 80 pp.

(Pag. 55—80 contain: *Cort Verhael | Vande | Voyage ghedaen door de Vlote | vande VWest Indische Compagnye, onder het beleydt | vanden Herre Generael Pieter Pietersz. Heyn.* — (*Short Account of the Voyage, made by the Fleet of the West-India Company, under Command of General P. P. Heyn.*)

116. WEST-INDISCHE | TRIVMPH-BASVYNE, | Tot Godes ere / ende roem
der Batavieren gestelten / van we- | gen de veroveringe der Spaensche
Silber-vloete van Nova | Hispania / inde Vaij van Matanca / door de
Schepen vande Ge- | octroijeerde West-Indische Compagnie / onder het
veleyd | vande E. Manhaste Heren See-Heiden PIETER | PIETERSZEN
HEYN, Generael / ende HEYN- | RICK KORNELISZEN LONK, Admirael / |
geschied den 8. Sept. 1628. | WOOG | SAMVEL AMPZING, | Bedienaar
des Goddelijken Woords inde Gemeynte des Heren binnen Haerlem. | Tot
HAERLEM. | By Adriaen Rooman, Ordinarijg Stadg-Wees- | dzucker /
clo 10 c xxix. | 4°.

(West-Indian Triumphal Trumpet, blown in honour of God and to the glory of the Batavians; upon the conquest of the Spanish Silver-Fleet of Nova Hispania, in the bay of Matanca, by the ships of the chartered West-India Company, under the direction of the noble and courageous heroes, General P. P. Heyn and Admiral H. K. Lonck, on the 8th of Sept. 1628. By Samuel Ampzing, Minister of the Gospel in the community of Haarlem.)

XII. 44 pp. — On the title is a plate by C. Kittenst (eyn) representing the capture of the Silver-Fleet, and containing in the two upper corners miniature portraits of Piet-Heyn and Lonck; between them a band with two lines inscription.

117. Vol maeckte | LAUWER-CRANS, | Over het Zegen-rijcke Iaer van |
XVIe negen en twintich. | Waer in verhaelt worden alle de Victorien
die ons Godt de | Heer in het selve verleent heeft, in 't bysonder het
in-brenghen | van de SILVER-VLOOT, het winnen van den BOSCH, |
het vertreck des Vyandts nyt de VELU. | Hier by gevoecht een | BE-
SLUYT | op het vooroemde Iaer, sijnde tegelyck een vermaninge tot
Danckbaerheyt soo voor alle Weldaden die ons Godt in dit Iaer | en'd
hier te voren heeft bewesen, als met namen | voor het wonderbaer
veroveren der Stadt | WESEL, En die Plaetsen daer ontrent gelegen. |
PSALM 65. v. 12 | God ghy kroont het Iaer met uwen goede. | Tot HAR-
DERWYCK | By NICOLAES VAN WIERINGEN. | Anno M. DC. XXX. | 4°.

(Perfect Garland of Laurel, on the Blessed year 1629. In which are related all the victories which the Lord our God has granted us during that year, and especially the capture of the Silver Fleet, the conquest of Bois le Duc and the departure of the enemy from the Veluwe. To which is added a conclusion on the said year, being at the same time, an admonition to gratitude for all the blessings which God has granted to us in this year and before, and also for the wonderful conquest of the city of Wesel, and the Places there about situated. Psalm LXV. 12. God Thou crownest the year with they goodness.) — IV. 70 pp.

118. LOF-DICHT, | Over de heerlijcke Vic- | torie, in het veroveren van
de | Silver Vlote, in de Baej van Matanca, | onder het beleyt van den
E. ende Manhaften Heer | Generael PIETER PIETERZ HEYN, | Als
oock het veroveren der twee Galioenen, | comende uyt de Hond uras. |
TOT MIDDELBVRGH, | Voor *Zacharias Roman*, Kunst ende Boeck-
vercooper, | woonende in de Kerck-strate inden Vergulden Bybel, |
ANNO 1629. | 4°.

(*Panegyric upon the glorious Victory of the conquest of the Silver-fleet, in the Bay of Matanca; under the direction of the noble and courageous General P. P. Heyn; As also the Capture of the two Galions coming from the Honduras.*)

12 pp.

119. LOF-DICHT | Des Vermaerde, *Wyt-Beroemde, Manhaftige Zee-Heldt* |
PIETER PIETERSEN HEYN. | GENERAEL: | Der Geocroyerde, *Ver-
eenighde* | West-Indische Compagnie. | Waer in *Historischer-Wyse* ver-
haelt wordt | de Loffelycke daet Begaen inde Baya de Todo los Santos, en
het Veroueren | vande Silverve-Vloot, aen t Eylant Cuba | Inde Hayen van |
MATANCA. | t' Amsterdam voor *Wyllem Ianssen Wyngaert* Boeck ver Coper
by 't Stadt huys, 1629. [At the end of the book:] E. PELS AMSTERDAM-
MER | *Al met der tijdt.* | Title plate with portrait of Piet Heyn and
views of S. Salvador and Matanca. 4°. *No printed title.*]

(*Panegyric on that Glorious, Widely celebrated and Courageous Naval Hero P. P. Heyn, General of the Chartered United West-India Company. In which is Historically related the Glorious deed Executed in the Baya de Todos los Santos and the capture of the Silver-Fleet near the Island of Cuba, in the Harbour of Matanca.*)

12 pp.

120. SVVYTMEL-KLACHT | Des Spaenschen Conincks | PHILIPPI QVARTI, |
Over het eerste verlies | Van sijn Silvere-Vlote: | Waer mede dese Landen,
door Gods hulpe, verrijckt heeft | Den Moedighen en Manhaften Zee
Ridder, en Generael | PIETER PIETERSEN HEYN, | ANNO | PHILIPPI
CLAECHT VVEL bang, en berst VVEL haest VVT spIIt, | Maer VVat ISt?
aL Vergheefs hII bLLIst zIIIn VLote qVVIIt. | T'AMSTELREDAM, |
Voor *Willem Iansz Stam*, Boeckvercooper inde Warmoes- | straat, inde
Hoochduytsche Bybel. M.DC.XXIX. | 4°.

(*Pitiful Complaint of the Spanish King, Philip IV, On the first loss of his Silver-Fleet; by which, with the help of God, the Brave and Courageous Knight and General P. P. Heyn has enriched these lands. In the year: (follows a Dutch Chronodistichon, not to be rendered in English) Philip long complains, and almost bursts with spite, but all*

in vain: he cannot get back His fleet.)

16 pp.

120* Lof-dicht, | Van alle de voornaemste Exploys | ten / ghedaen onder het bewint van de Ghe= | octroyeerde Westindische Compagnie | Dooz het cloek beleyt van den Erntesten ende Manhaf= | tighen Zee-Heit den Generael | PIETER PIETERSZ HEYN, | Beginnende vanden Iare 1624. 1625. 1626. 1627. ende 1628. | TOT DORDRECHT, | Gedruct by Francoys Bosselaer. 1629. | 4°.

(Panegyric On all the principal Exploits performed under the command of the Chartered West-India Company, by the conduct and courage of that bold and manly hero, General P. P. Heyn; beginning from the Year 1624. 1625. 1626. 1627 and 1628.)

14 pp.

At the end of the preface stands: Γοιλελμος δε Βαυδονς, Χιροργος.

121. PROTEST. | OFTE | Scherp dreyghement. 't vvelek | den Coninck van Spagnen is doende d'Heeren | Staten Generael, den Prince van Oragnen, als Admiraal vande Zee, d'Heeren Bewint-hebbers vande Oost | ende West-Indische Compagnien: als oock mede alle | Capiteynen, Reeders, ende Participanten | vande Vrye-vaert. Ter occasie van 't vero- | veren vande Silver-Vlotc. | Met de antyvoorde op het selve Protest. | Als oock | Een Liedt, daer op passende. | TOT MIDDELBURGH, | Ghedruct voor Jacob vande Vivere, Boeck-vercooper, | woonende by de nieuwe Beurse, in de nieuwe Druckerie, | ANNO 1629. | 4°.

(Protest or Angry menace of the King of Spain against the States General, the Prince of Orange as Admiral, the Directors of the East and West-India Companies, as also all the Captains, Ship-owners and Shareholders in the free Navigation. Published on the occasion of the conquest of the Silver-Fleet. With the answer to the same Protest. And also a song suitable to the occasion.)

14 pp.

122. TEKEL | OFGHE | Vveech=schale | vande groote monarchie | van Spain-gien / waer hij ontdekt | wert / dat de selve goo veel niet en | vermach / als sy haer onderstaet te doen. | Ter occasie vande Silber Vlotc by | den Generael Pieter Pieterszen Heyn veraas | wert / neder=ghestelt. | Jeremia 48 vers 92. Men heeft altyt ghesegt vanden stouten Moab, | dat hy seer stout zy | hoveerdich, hoochmoe- | dich trotsich ende overmoedich. | Doch de Heere spreect: Ick kenne zijnen toorne | wel, dat hy so veel niet en vermach, ende on- | derstaet hem meer te doen dan zijn vermo- | ghen is. | MIDDELBURGH. | Gedruct by Hans van der Hellen. | Voor | Jacob vande Vivere. Boeck- | vercooper / woonende bij de nieuwe Beurse / inde nieuwe Druckerie. Anno 1629. | 4°.

(Tekel)

(*Tekel or Balance of the great monarchy of Spain; in which is discovered that she cannot do so much as she supposes herself able to do. Written on the occasion of the conquest of the Silver-Fleet by Gen. P. P. Heyn. Jerem. XLVIII v. 29. It has always been said of wicked Moab, that he is exceeding preud, lofty, arrogant, proud and haughty. I know his wrath, that he shall not be able to do so much and that he tries to do more than is in his power.*)

48 pp.

123. PRACTICKE van den | SPAENSCHEN | AES-SACK : | Aen-geyvesen |

Op de Veroveringe, en Victorie van den | *Loffelijcken, Voorsienighen, Manlijck-hertighen* | Heer Generael | PIETER PIETERSZ. HEYN. | Met By-voeginghe van noodighe Poëtische 't Samen-spraccke; | *Ende Aerdige Rijm-Vyeren, en Wellekomsten.* | MITSGADERS | Eenige Treur-Versen op het droevich ongheluck des | CONINCKL: M: van BOHEMEN. |

Let op het spel: Want loos bedroch

En wachtje wel: Dat guychelt noch.

1N 's GRAVENHAGE, | *Gedruckt in 't Jaer ons Heeren 1629.* | 4°.

(*Practice of the Spanish Dust-bag: Shown on the occasion of the victory of the Praiseworthy, Farsighted, Courageous General P. P. Heyn; with the addition of appropriate Poetical Dialogues and Funny rhymes and Greetings. Together with a Monody on the sorrowful misfortune of the King of Bohemia.*)

Pay attention to the game For cunning deceit

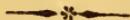
And beware: Still dazzles the sight.

32 pp.

124. TRANEN, | *Over den doort Van den Grooten Admirael van Hollandt, loffelijcker, ende onsterfse-licker gheachtenisse,* | PIETER PIETERSZ. HEYN. | *Midsgaders syn TESTAMENT* | *Aen de Generale Gheocroyerde West- Indische Compagnie.* | *Oste Onbedriegh'lijcke LEYD-STERRE,* | *Tot geluckige Voyerage van der selver Scheepg's-Vloeten.* | *door Dionysium Spranckhuysen.* | *TOT DELF,* | *Ghedorcht by Andries Iansz. Kloetingh Boeck-berkooper/* | *woonenbe by de Haber-hzugge/* int *Ghelinkeerde Schijf-boeck.* | *ANNO 1629.* | 4°.

(*Tears on the death of the Great Admiral of Holland of glorious and immortal memory P. P. Heyn. With his Testament To the general chartered West-India Company. Or the Unfailing Load-star for the fortunate voyage of her fleets. By Dion. Spranckhuysen.*)

36 pp.



9. TRUCE WITH SPAIN. 1629—1630.

126. Antwoort | op sekeren Brief | EVLALY, Verhantende de redenen waerom datmen | met den Vyandt in geen Conferentie | behoozt te treben. | Door wien, ende met wat ordre de selve | voor den dagh gebracht ende versocht is. | Ende eyntlyck dat den Treueg in alle manier | ten schade-lijck voort 't Landt is etc. | Gedruckt in 't laer M. DC. XXIX. | 4°.

(Answer to a certain letter of Eulalius, Containing the reasons why one should not enter into Transactions with the Enemy, by whomsoever and with whatsoever sort of intentions it be brought forward and requested. And lastly that the Truce is in every way injurious to the Country.)

16 pp.

127. Vereenighde Nederlandischen | RAEDT | Het eerste Deel | Bewijfende met klare Exempelen ende levendige re- | denen , datmen dese Vereenighde Nederlanden (met | Godes hulpe) in korten tijd van de vrees en de perijckelen der tegenwoordige Oorlo- | ge kan verlossen , misgaders den Staet | haerder Bondgenoten , redresse- | ren ende verseeckeren. | Den vierden Druck by den Autheur | gecorrigereet ende vermeerderet. | IN 'S GRAVEN-HAGE | Bij Aert Meuris, Boeckverkooper in de Papestraet | in den Bybel , Anno 1628. | 4°.

(Advice to the United Netherlands. Part I, Proving by clear examples and lively reasons that one can, with God's help, release these United Netherlands in a short time from all fears and perils of the present war; and also improve and strengthen the State of her allies. Fourth edition, corrected and enlarged by the author.)

40 pp.

128. Vereenighde Nederlandischen | RAEDT | Het tweede Deel | Aenwijsende hoe ofte op wat manier , datmen met Godes hulpe , dese Vereenighde Nederlanden haest | ende met kleyne kosten , van den tegenwoordige Oorloge sal verlossen , Misgaders den | Staet haerder Bondgenoten redresse- | ren ende verseeckeren. | Den tweeden Druck by den Autheur gecorrigereet ende vermeerderet. | IN 'S GRAVEN-HAGE | By Aert Meuris Boeckverkooper in de Papestraet | in den Bybel , Anno 1629.4°.

(Advice to the United Netherlands, Part II, Pointing out how and in what

what manner and at how small an expence one can, with the help of God, deliver these United Netherlands from the present war; and also improve and strengthen the State of their Allies. The second edition corrected and enlarged by the author.)

60 pp.

129. DISCOVRS | over | Den Nederlandtschen | Vrede-handel. | Ghestelt dooz een Liefhebber | des Vaderlandts. | Tot Leeuwaerden/ | Ghedzucht by Dirck Albertsz. Boeck-bercooper | woonende inde Klock-straat | inde vergulden Wybel/ | Anno 1629. | 4°. Uncut.

(Discourse on the Dutch Negotiations of Peace written by a Lover of his Country.)

32 pp.

130. CONSIDERATIEN | Ende | Redenen der E. Heeren | Bewind-hebberen | van de Grootreerde West- | Indische Compagnie inde Vergaederinghe van de Ed. | Hoog-Moghende Heren Staten Generael deser Verl eenigde Vrye Nederlanden overgelevert | nopen-de de teghenwoordige deliberratie over den | Treves met den Coning van Hispanjen. | Midtgabers | Conscientieuse Bedenkingen op dese Vrage, | Of men in goeder conscientie mach Treves maecken met den Coning van Spangjen. | Ghedzucht te Haerlem, by Adriaen Rooman, Boeckdrucker | inde Jacobynne-straat | inde vergulde Parze. 1629. | 4°.

(Considerations and Reasons of the noble Directors of the Chartered West-India Company, delivered in the assembly of their High Might. the States General of these Free United Netherlands, on the present deliberations on a Truce with the King of Spain. With Conscientious Reflections on the question: Whether one can in Conscience make peace with the King of Spain.)

32 pp.

131. REMONSTRANTIE, | Van vveghen den CONINCK van | BOHEMEN | Aen de Hoogh-Mogh. Heeren Staten Generael | der Vereenichde Nederlandsche Provintien, | ghepresenteert ende overghegheven. | Op het Tractaet van Trefves. | Ghedruckt na de Copye by Glaude Fonteyn, Boeckdrucker Ordinaris | der Ed. Mogh. Heeren Staten van Vrieslandt. 1629 | 4°.

(Remonstrance of the King of Bohemia presented and written to their High Might. the States General, on the Treaty of Truce.

8 pp.

132. CONSIDERATIEN | Ende | Redenen der E. Heeren | Bewind-hebberen van de Grootreerde West- | Indische Compagnie inde vergaderinge van de Ed. Hoog- | Mogende Heren Staten Generael deser Vereenigde Vrye

Ne- | verlanden overgelevert / nopen de teghentwoozdighe | deliberatie
over den Trebes met den Ho- | ning van Hispanjen. Mitsgaders | Con-
scientieuse Bedenkinghen op dese Vraghe, | Ofsmen in goeder Conscientie
magh Trebes maecken met | den Coningh van Spangjen. | Ende eenighe
Consideratien op den 'Treves. | Noch | De Remonstrantie van zijn Konings-
lijcke Majest. van Bohem- | men / inde Vergaderinge van de Ed. Hoog-
Mogh: Heeren | Staeten Generael in-ghegeven. | Ghedrukt te Haerlem,
by Adriaen Rooman, Boeckdrucker | in de Jacobijne-straat / in de ver-
gulde Parsze / 1629. | 4°.

(Reprint of Nos. 130 and 131.)

32 pp.

133. CONSIDERATIEN | Ende | Nedenen der E. Heeren | Bewind-hebberen
van de Geocroijeerde West- | Indische Compagnie inde vergaberinge
van de Ed. Hoog- | Moghende Heeren Staten Generael deser Vereenigde
Nijze Ne- | verlanden overghelevert / nopen de teghentwoozdighe | de-
liberatie over den Trebes met den Ho- | ning van Hispanjen | Mits-
gaders | Conscientieuse Bedenkingen op dese Vrage, | Ofsmen in goeder Con-
scientie magh Trebes maecken met | den Conink van Spangjen. | Ende
eenighe Consideratien op den Treves. | Noch | De Remonstrantie van syn
Koninklijcke Majest. van Bohem- | men / inde Vergaderinge van de Ed.
Hoog. Mogh: Heeren | Staten Generael in-ghe geben. | Ghedrukt te
Haerlem, by Adriaen Rooman, Boeckdrucker | inde Jacobijne straat /
inde vergulde Parsze. 1629. | 4°.

(Reprint as above. The titles of No. 132 and 133 are entirely
alike but there are some differences in the books themselves; f. i. the
last page of No. 132 has 31 lines and FINIS in capital Roman charac-
ters. No. 133 has 27 lines and FINIS in Italics)

133. TRACTAET | tegens | Pagg/ | Trebes/ | en | On- | verhandelinge met den
Koningh | VAN | SPAIGNIEN. | Waer inne meest alles, wat ten propooste
van dien | bygebracht kan werden, verhandelt wert. | Ezechiel 13. vers. 9. |
Ende mijn Handt sal komen over de Propheten | die daer leugenen
propheteren, sy en sullen in de versamelinghe mijns Volck niet zijn,
ende in de ghetalle des Huys | Israels geschreven worden, noch in 's
landt Israels komen, | ende ghy sult gewaer worden dat ick de Heere
ben, | daerom dat sy mijn Volck verleyden, ende seg- | gen, vrede
soo doch daer geen vrede en is. | IN 'S GRAVEN-HAGE, | By Aert Meuris,
Boeckverkooper in de Papestraet | in den Byle / Anno 1629. | 4°.

(A Treatise against Peace, Truce and Negotiation with the King
of Spain; In which nearly every thing is considered that can be brought
for-

forward on this subject. Ezechiel 12. v. 9, 10. And mine hand shall be upon the Prophets that divine lies; they shall not be in the assembly of my people, neither shall they be written in the writing of the House of Israel, neither shall they enter into the land of Israel; and ye shall know that I am the Lord God, Because they have seduced my People, saying, Peace, and there is no peace.)

32 pp.

135. REDENEN | waeromme dat de Vereenighde Nederlanden, geen- | sints eenighe Vrede met den Koningh van Spaingnien | kunnen mogen, noch behooren te maecken. | Zijnde het | Cweebe Deel | VAN'T | TRACTAET | tegens | Payg/ Trebes/ en On- | derhandelinge met den Koningh | VAN SPAIGNEN. | IN 'S GRAVEN-HAGE. By Aert Meuris, Boeckver- kooper in de Papestraet | in den Bijbel. | Anno 1630. | 4°.

(Reasons why the United Netherlands neither can nor may nor should make any Peace with the King of Spain; Being the Second Part of the Treatise against Peace, Truce and Negotiation with the King of Spain.)

66 pp.

136. Klare Aenwijsinge. | Dat de Vereenighde Nederlanden, gheen Treves | met den Vyandt dienen te maecken. | Sijnde het | Derden Deel | VAN'T | TRACTAET | tegens | Payg/ Trebes enbe Onderhande- | linghe met den Vyandt. | IN 's GRAVENHAGE, | By Aert Meuris, Boeckverkooper in de Papestraet | In den Bybel, Anno 1630 | 4°.

(Clear demonstration That the United Netherlands should make no Truce with the Enemy. Being the Third part of the Treatise against Peace, Truce and Negotiations with the Enemy.)

12 pp.

137. WTWISSINGE | Der schandelicker | BLAMEN, | Daer mede de SCHRY-VER vande | TRACTATEN | tegen | Payg/ Trebes etc. | De Remonstranten | onrecht beluerpt in sijn Derde | Deel. | Ghebrucht in 'g Gzaben-Haghe | by Aert Meuris Anno 1630. | Gedruckt | In 't Iaer onses Heeren ende Salichmacker Jesu Christi, M. DC. XXX. | 4°.

(Refutation of the shameful Blame, which the writer of the Treatises on Peace, Truce and Negotiations has unjustly thrown upon the Remonstrants in the Third Part of his essay [By Uyttenbogaert.])

138. De Vruchten van 't Monster van den Treyes. | Coe-gheboecht | aen de Ed. Heeren de Va- | derg van Godg kercke | enbe aen allen | Patriotten van ong lieve Vader-Landt | enbe Oost | enbe West-Indische Compagnie. | Door een Lief hebber der selver. | Door aensprake van 't Serpent ende sijne Supposten | comt den Mensche in't verderf. | Ghedruckt int Iaer ons Heeren, Anno M. DC. XXX. | 4°.

(*The Fruits of the Monster animal of the Truce. Addressed to the Reverend Fathers of God's Church and to all Friends of their country and to the East and West India Companies. By a Lover of the Same. By persuasion of the Serpent and his subjects Man comes to ruin.*)

8 pp.



10. WAR WITH SPAIN. 1630—1640.



139. COPIE | Vande Missive/ gheschreven by den Generael WEERDENBURCH, aende Ho. Ma. Heeren Staten Generael / | noopende de veroveringhe vande Stadt | OLINDA DE FERNABVCO, | met alle sijne Forten ende | stercke Plaetsen. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGHE. | By de VVeduwe, ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrandt | Iacobssz van Wouw. Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho; Mo: | Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1630. | 40.

(*Copy of the Letter written by Gen. Werdenburch to their High Might. on the conquest of the city of Olinda de Fernambuco with all its Forts and strong Places.*)

8 pp.

140. COPYE | Vande Missive / geschreven by den Ghenerael Weerdenburgh/ aende Ho: Ma: Heeren Staten Generael / | nopen de veroveringhe der Stadt | Olinda de Farnambuco / | met alle zyne Forten ende | stercke platesen (sic) | 't Utrecht/ Gedrukt by Lucas Symongsz de Dries/ | woonende op de Vischbrug inden Romeyn. Ha de | Copye in 's Graven-
Hage. Anno 1630 | 40.

(*Reprint of No. 139.*)

4 PP.

141. OLINDA , | Ghelegen int Landt van Brasil , | in de Capitania van Pernambuco , met Manne- | lijcke dapperheit ende groote couragie ingheno-
men, ende | geluckelijck verovert op den 16. Februarij A°. 1630. Onder | het beleydt vanden seer Manhaften ende cloeckmoedigen | Zee-
helt, den Heere Henrick Lonck, Generael weghen de | Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, over een mach- | tige Vloote Schepen, door den VVel-Edelen, seer gestren- | gen ende grootmoedige Heere Diederich van Weerdenburg, | Heere van Lent, Velt-Overste ende Colonel over dry Regi- | menten Infanterie. | Cozt enbe claeer weschzeven/ Dooz | JOAN-
NEM BAERS , | Dienaer des Godlijcken VVoorts inde Heerlijckeit van Vreeswijk, gheseyt | de Vaert, als een sichtbaer ghetuyge, int vijftigste jaer sijsn Ouderdoms. | Prov. 21. 31. | De Heerden wozden wel ten strijd daghe beregts/ doch de over- | winninghe comt van den Heere. | Ghedruckt tot AMSTERDAM, | Voor HENDRICK LAURENTSZ. Boeck-vercooper op't | Water, int Schrijf-Boeck, Anno 1650. 14°.

(Olinda, situated in the country of Brasil in the Capitania of Pernambuco, happily conquered with manly bravery and great courage on the 16th of February Anno 1630. Under the direction of the very valiant and prudent naval hero Mr. Henry Lonck, General (Commander) of a fleet of ships belonging to the chartered West-India Company and by Diederick van Weerdenburg, Lord of the manor of Lent, commander and colonel of three Regiments of Infantry. Shortly and Clearly described by John Baers, minister of the Gospel in the manor of Vreeswijk, called the Vaert, who was an eyewitness of the expedition in the fiftieth year of his age. Prov. XXI. 31. The horse is prepared against the day of battle, but victory cometh from the Lord.)

43 PP.

142. Veroveringh | van | De Stadt Olinda / | Gelegen in de | Capitania van Pernambuco , | Door den E.C. Manhaften | Gestrenghen | HEYNDRICK C. LONCK , Generael te | Water ende te Lande. Mitsgaberg: | Diderick van VVaerdenburgh , Colonel over de Militie te | Lande, van wegen de Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie | onder de Hoog: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael, ende | den Prince van Orangen, Gouverneur Generael der | Vereenighde Neder-landen. | T'Amsterdam, Door Hessel Gerritsz. Pas=Caert=schryver / ende Boeck= | verkooper in de Pas=Caert / op de hoeck van de Doele=straet. | 14°.

(Conquest of the town of Olinda in the Capitania of Fernambuco, by the Noble courageous and worshipful H. C. Lonck, General by sea and Land; and also Diederick van Waerdenburgh, Colonel of the Militia in the service of the West-India-Company and under their High

Might, and of the Prince of Orange, Governor General of the United Netherlands.)

30 pp.

143. De | Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlan- | den etc. — (Verklaring van bescherming en vryen eigendom van bezittingen aan de Portug. inwoners der veroverde plaatsen in Brazilie.) IN'sGRAVENHAGHE, | Bij de Weduwe ende Ersghenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris | Druckers van de Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1630. | Met Privilegie. | fol. sheet. 43 lines.

(The States General of the United Netherlands, etc. [Proclamation insuring protection and the free enjoyment of their possessions to the Portuguese inhabitants of the conquered places in Brazil.])

144. Ghebendt-weer- | dich verhael / van l'ghene datter | ghepasseert is / tusschen de Ghecommit- | teerden bande H. M. H. Staten ter rener | zijde / ende van weghen de Hertoginne / en de Sto- | ninck van Hispanien ter ander zijde: | Gock wat de Hertoginne in Bra- | bandt heest doen Publice- | ren. | Middsgaderg een naerder advijz | bande tresselijcke Vlooten / bande | Geoetroyerde WestIndische Compaig- | nye / wat hy deseive ghepasseert is: Als oock van | Don Frederick de Colletta / Generael van | de Spaen- | sche Vloot. | Gock mede den wonderlijcken handel | tusschen sijn konincklijcke Majesteyt van | Sweden ter rene zijden: Gock igt wat oorsaken | den Koninck van Denemarchen weder- | om op nieuz den Crommel | voet slaen. | Middsdien een seltsame saeck / wat binnen | Dordrecht ghebonden is / wonder | om te hoozen. | Tot Rotterdam: Voorz Jacob Ganz 1630. | 8°.

(Account of what has passed between the commissioners of the States and those of the Dutchess and the King of Spain. As also what the Dutchess has proclaimed in Brabant. With a further advice about the excellent fleets of the West-India-Company and what happened with them; and about Don Frederick de Toledo, the Spanish General. Also the surprising conduct of the King of Sweden: also the reason why the King of Denmark again begins to beat the drum. Followed by a strange event which took place in Dordrecht, wonderful to hear.)

8 pp.

145. DESENGANO | A los Pueblos del | BRASIL, | Ydemas partes en las | Indias Occidentales, | Para quitarles las dudas y falsas imaginaciones que | podrian tener acerca de las Declaraciones de los Ilustrissi- | mos Señores Estados Generales y los Admini | stradore de la Compania. | Com- | puesto | Por DANIEL BREDAN, Notario y Escrivano | publico en Amsterdam.

| En

[En AMSTERDAM, | En la Emprenta de Pablo Aertsen de Ravestein. |
Ano M. DC. XXXI. | 4°.

(*The real truth addressed to the people of Brasil and of the other parts of the West-Indies, with a view of doing away with the doubts and false ideas they may have conceived respecting the declarations of the High and Mighty the States General and of the West-India Company. Composed by Daniel Bredan, public Notary at Amsterdam.*)

14 pp.

146. Een cort ende warachtich Verhael | Van de vermaerde See- | strijd en Iosfijckie Victorie | die Gott Al- | machtich verleent heeft de Generale West-Indische | Compagnie/ onder 't beleyt vanden Manhasten Ad- | mirael Generael Adriaen Ianssen Pater, ende Vice-Adm- | mirael Maerten Tyssen, teghen de Spaensche Armade/ | onder 't beleyt van Don Antonio Doquendo Biscayn, | geschiet op de Cust van Brasil/ op de hoochste van 17. | Graden/ omtrent 50 Myllen bezugden ofte boven de | Bahia de todos los Sanctos/ indezen Maer 1631. | TOT MIDDELBURGH, | Bij Zacharias Roman, Boeck-bercooper/ woo- | nende op den Burght inden Vergulden Bybel / AD. 1631. | 4°.

(*A Short and true account of the glorious sea fight and laudable Victory which the Almighty has granted to the West-India Company under the direction of the courageous Admiral, General Adriaen Jansen Pater and the Vice-Admiral Marten Tyssen, against the Spanish Armada under the direction of Don Antonio d'Quendo of Biscay; which took place on the coast of Brasil on the height of 37 degrees, about 50 miles south of the Bahia de todos los Santos.*)

8 pp.

147. Pertinent | BERICHT | van alle de Particulari- | teyten soo sich hebben toegebragen in | West-Indien/ 't welck geadviseert | wert aande Gedeli- | geerde Heerren | van weghen de Geocstroyerde West-Indische-Compag- | nie tot Fernambuco van | date de 18 April 1634. | In 'sGraven-Haghe | By Ludolf Breeckeveld, Boeck-Drucker | woonende op 't Speuy naest 't Zout-huijs 1634. | 4°.

(*Pertinent Account of all the particulars as they have occurred in the West-Indies, and which were reported by the Delegates of the chartered West India Company in Fernambuco under the date of April 18. 1634.*)

4 PP.

148. EXTRACT | uit den Brief vande Po- | litycque Raeden in Brasil gen de Ed. Heeren Ghecom- | mitteerden ter Vergaderinge der Negenthiene vande | Gheocstroyerde West-Indische Compagnie / over | de veroveringe van de Stadt Philippia nu Frederick- | stadt, met alle sijn Forten en

Startchten / ghelegen in de Capitania van PARAIBA | (At the end) IN 'sGRAVEN-HAGHE | Bij de Weduwe, ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Jacobssz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers van de Ho: Mo: | Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1635. | 4°.

(Extract from the Letter of the Political Council in Brasil to the delegates of the assembly of the XIX of the chartered West-India Company, on the conquest of the town of Philippia, now Frederikstadt, with all its forts and fortifications, situated in the Capitania of Paraiba.)

4 pp.

149. HET SPEL | VAN | BRASILIEN, | Vergheleken by een goedt | Verkeer-Spel. | Ghedruckt in 't laer ons Heeren 1638. | 4°.

(The Brasil play, compared to a good game at Back-gammon.)
8 pp.

150. Het SPEL | van | BRASILIEN, | vergelecken by een goet Verkeer-Spel. | (1638.) (Small fol sheet.).

(Reprint of IV°. 149.)

151. Het Naderste ende Sekerste | Journael Verhael | OFTE | Copye van sekeren Brief, gheschreven | uyt BRASYL, aen de E:E: Heeren Bewint-hebberen | der geoctroyerde West-Indische Compagnye, ter Ka- | mer van de Mase, nopens de treffelijcke ende langh- | gewenschte VICTO- RYE die Godt Al-machthigh ons | verleent heeft, onder 't wijfselfijk beleyt van *Sijn Excell: | Graef Maurits van Nassau, &c.* in *BRASTL*, tegen de | machtige Vloot des Konings van Spanjen, bestaende in | 88. Zeylen, voor-ghevallen in de Maendt van Januario, 1640. | Mitg-gaders | Een krogt Verhael van de Justitie | welcke ghedaen is | aen eenighe Ca- piteynen die in desen Scheeps-strijdt | haer devoir niet en hebben gedaen. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | Gedruckt by ISAAC BURCHOORN, Boeck- drucker in | de Speuy-straat | inde Nieuwe Druckery | 1640. | 4°.

(The last and most Accurate daily Journal or Copy of a certain Letter from Brasil, written to the Directors of the Chartered West-India Company, chamber of the Meuse, on the excellent and long desired Victory which God Almighty has granted us in Brasil, under the wise direction of his Excellency Court Maurice of Nassau against the mighty fleet of the King of Spain composed of 88 sail, in the month of January 1640. Also a short account of the Justice executed upon some captains who did not do their duty in this sea fight.)

16 pp.

152. Copye | Van 't Journael gehou= | den by Gedeon Mozig | Hoopman op het | Schip vande West-Indische Compagnye | genaemt de Princesse | uytghebarren

uytgevaren naer Bre- | slien van Zeelandt den 27 Februarij 1640. | daer Capiteyn op is Peter Constant van Middelburg. Gesonden uyt Pooz-
land in En- | gelant aende Kamer van Zeelandt per Mis- | ghe in dato
2 Martii 1640. | Daer in verhael staet / hoe couragieus ende | mannelijck
sy hun gedraghen hebbhen tegen elf Tuyne- | kerche Fregatten / die sy naer
eenighe uren ge- | bechtet so gemattert ende ghetracteert heb- | ben/
datse 't selue Schip hebbhen | moeten verlaten. | t' AMSTERDAM |
voor FRANCOIS LIESHOUT, Boeckverkooper op | den Dam in 't
Groot-Boeck. | Anno 1640. | 4°.

(Copy of the Journal kept by Gideon Moris, Merchant, on the Vessel of the West-India Company called the Princes\$, which sailed for Brasil from Zealand the 27th. of February 1640, Captain Peter Constant of Middelburgh; sent from Portland in England to the chamber of Zealand by letter of the 2 of March 1640. In which is related how courageously and manfully they acted against eleven Dunkirk Frigates, which after some hours of combat they so much battered and damaged that they were obliged to abandon the above ship.)

8 pp.

153. CORT VERHAEL, | Vande ordre die sijne Co- | nincklike Majesteyt
van Spa- | gnien aen syn Generalissimo den Graef de la Torre | inde
Bay de todos los Santos gegeven heeft, om int | werck te stellen
al 'tghene hy tot recuperatie van | Brasil noodigh achten soude. | Mits-
gaberz 't remarcabelste dat op de Euse van | deselve Capitania, soo int
ghevecht vande Spaensche Vloote | sterkt 87 zeylen / ende 41 Hollandtsche
Schepen / als mede | by de gene die hy te Lande vande Bahia door de
Wos- | schen in 't Lant gebzacht hadde / voortgevallen is / van | den 19
November tot den 28 Februarij 1640. toe. | Beschreven dooz den Eerw.
M. M. | Tot Amsterdam, by Ian van Hilt. | 4°.

(Short Account of the order which his Majesty the King of Spain has sent to his generalissimo the Count de la Torre in the Bay de Todos los Santos; that he is to effectuate everything he should think necessary for the recapture of Brasil. As also the most remarkable which has happened as well in the battle with the Spanish fleet of 87 sails and the 41 Dutch ships, as also of what has happened on Land in the woods of the Bahia from the 19th of November to the 28th of February. Described by the Rev. N. N.)

16 pp.

154. Tranfaet uyt den Spaenschen, | Weghens | 't Gevecht tusschen des

Conincx | Silver Vloot, en den Admirael Houte-been | in West-Indien op den 31 Augustus 1638. | 12 Mylen van de Havana. | *Mitgaders.* | *De Lyste van de Dooden ende gheueste die op den Conincx Armade geweest zijn.* | Eerst gedruckt in Spaensche tot Calis door Fernando Rey. | ANNO. 1639. | Endc nu t'AMSTELREDAM | Gedruckt voor Franchooys Liefshout, Boeckh-verkooper op den Dam | in t' Groot-Boeckh/ Anna. 1639. | 4°.

(*Translation from the Spanish on the battle between the King's Silver-Fleet and Admiral Houtzebeen in the West-Indies on the 31th of August 1638 , 12 miles from the Havana , with the list of the dead and wounded on the King's Armada, First printed in Spanish in Calis by Fernando Rey.*)

12 pp.

155. BRIEVE RELATION | de l'Estat | De PHERNAMBVCQ. | Dedié a l'assemblée de XIX. pour | la tresnoble Compagnie d' West-Inde. | Par AVGVSTE de GVELEN. | A AMSTERDAM, | Chez Louys Elzevier, 1640. | 4°.

(*Short Account of the Situation of Fernambuco. Dedicated to the assembly of the Nineteen of the West-India Company By Augustus de Guelen.*)

44 PP.

156. KORT VERHAEL | Vanden staet | VAN | FERNANBVC, | *Toe-ge-eygent de E. Heeren Gecommitteerde | ter Vergaederinghe, vande Negenthiene, inde Geo- | Groyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, ter Camere van | AMSTEL-REDAM. | Door AUGUSTUS van QUELEN. | Met het François int Neder- duitsch vertaelt.* | T'AMSTERDAM, | Ghedruckt in t' Gaer ons Heeren/ 1640. | 4°.

(*Translation of N°. 155.*)

30 pp.

157. Auctentycck Verhael van 't remarc- | quabelste is voorgevallen in BRASIL, tufschen den Hollandschin Admirael | WILLEM CORNELISZ. ende de | Spaensche Vloot. *Mitgaders* | De Sententie ende executie over eenige Schippers, | die haren Eedt in 't ghevecht niet | betracht hadden. | T'AMSTERDAM. | Ghedruckt voor Jan van Hilten. | Anno 1640. | 4°.

(*Authentic account of the most remarkable that has happened in Brasil between the Dutch admiral Willem Cornelisz and the Spanish fleet. With the sentence and execution of some captains who , during the battle , did not act up to their oaths.*)

16 pp.

158. COPYE | OFTE | D Toxt rude waerachtigh | verhael van 't gene ghe-
passeert is so te | Water als te Lande/ sint de komste | ende vertreckt
van de Spaensche Vloot in | Bzafil/ overgesonden dooz sijn Genade |
Heer Gzaef Mauritz van Nassau | waer van het p^rincipael ghesonden
is | aen sijn Hoochgeyt den Prince van | Ozaengien. | T' AMSTERDAM, |
Dooz Francoys Lieshout, Boest-vertrooper op den Dam / in 't | Gzoot
Boest. Anno 1640. | 4°.

(Copy of the short and true account of what has happened as well by Sea as by Land since the Arrival and departure of the Spanish fleet in Bzafil; sent over by his Grace Count Maurice of Nassau; of which the principal points have been submitted to his Highness the Prince of Orange.)

16 pp.

159. ARTICUL- | BRIEF. | Beraemt over het Scheepse ende Criggse- | Volck/ |
Ten dienste van de | Ge-octroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie in |
BRASYL, GUINEA | Ende voordz^r de LIMITEN van den Octroye.—
Tot GROENINGEN, | Gedruckt by HANS SAS Boekbedzucker Ordinarij |
Anno M. DC. XL. | 4°.

(Articles laid down for the sailors and soldiers in the service of the West-India Company in Brasil, Guinea and further within the limits of the Patent.)

20 pp.



II. FREE TRADE WITH BRASIL AND SIMILAR PAPERS.

1630—1639.



160. West-Indische Compagnie. | ARTICVLEN, | Met | Approbatione vande
Ho: Mog: | Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde | Nederlanden /
p^rovisioneelijck beraemt by | Belwinthebberen vande Generale geortroy- |
eerde West-Indische Compagnie/ ter Ver- | gaderinghe vande Neghen-
thiene / over het | open ende hzy stellen vanden Handel enbe | Negotie op
de Stadt Olinda de Parnambuco, | ende Custen van Bzafil. | T' AMSTEL-
REDAM, | Gedruckt by Paulus Aertsz van Ravesteyn. | ANNO 1630. | 4°.

(West-India Company's articles; With the approbation of their High Might. the States General, provisionally laid down by the Directors of the General Privileged West India Company in the assembly of the Nine-

Nineteen, on the opening and exemption of the commerce and Navigation to the town of Olinda di Fernambuco and the coasts of Brasil.)

8 pp.

161. Ordre ende Reglement, Byde Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden ghearresteert / Waer op / ende waer naer alle gemonterde Scheepen igt dese respective Provincien / sullen vermoegen te varen in seckier gedeelte vande Limiten van 't Octroy vande West-Indische Compagnie / Hier nae gheexpzimeert. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGHE. | Byde Weduwe, en Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrandt Jacobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1633. *Met Privilegie.* | 4°.

(Order and Regulation decreed by their High Might., according to which armed vessels from the Respective Provinces shall be able to trade within certain Limits of the Patent of the West-India Company, as hereafter laid down.)

8 pp.

162. REDEN | Van dat die West-Indische Compagnieoste Handelinge / niet alleen proftijtelijck / maar oock noodtsaekelijck is / tot behou denisse van onsen Staet. | Ghedruckt in 't Iaer ons Heeren, M. DC. XXXVI. | 4°.

(Reasons to prove that the West-India Company and Commerce is not only profitable but even necessary to the maintainance of our State.)

16 pp.

163. NADER ORDRE | Ende Reglement vande Ho: | Mo: Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden / ghearresteert by advijs ende deliberatie vande Belvintt-hebberen vande Generale Gheortroerde West-Indische Compagnie / ter Vergaberinge vande Regenthiene / waer na alle ende een yder der Ingescetenen vande Geunieerde Provincien / sullen vermoghen te halen Hout / Tabacq / | Cattoen / ende allerhande Waren ende Stoopmanschappen / ballende in seckiere gedeelte vande Limiten van 't Octroy der voornoemde Compagnie hier nae geexpzimeert. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By de Weduwe ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrandt Jacobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers van de Hog: Mog: Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1637. *Met Privilegie.* | 4°.

(Second order or regulation by their High Might., the States General of the United Netherlands; passed by the advice and deliberation of the Directors of the General Chartered West-India-Company in the assembly of the Nineteen, according to which each and every one of the inhabitants of the United Provinces shall be able to fetch wood, tobacco, cotton and all sorts of Merchandise within certain limits of the abovementioned Company.)

8 pp.

164. *Vertoogh* | *By een Lief-hebber des Vaderlands vertoont.* | Teghen het ongefondeerde ende schadelijck sluyten der vryen handel in | **BRAZIL** — *In 't Jaer ongs Heeren / M. DC. XXXVII. | 4°.*

(Discourse by a Lover of this Country, against the causeless and injurious stoppage which has been put to the free trade with Brasil.)

8 pp.

165. *Examen* | *OVER HET VERTOOGH* | Tegen het ongefundeerde en schadelijke sluyten der Vrijen handel in Brasil | *Door | Een ondersoecker der waerheyt | In 't Jaer onses Heeren | M. DC. XXXVII. | 4°.*

(Examination of the discourse against the causeless and injurious stoppage which has been put to the free trade with Brasil. By an examiner of Truth.)

16 pp.

166. *Examen* | *Over het VERTOOGH* | Teghen het onghefondeerde ende schadelijke sluyten der Vryen handel in Brasil | *DOOR | Een ondersoecker der waerheydt. | In 't Jaer onses Heeren | M. D. C. XXXVII. | 4°.*

(Reprint of N°. 165.)

16 pp.

167. *CONSIDERATIEN* | *ALS* | *Dat de Negotie op BRASIL behoort open gestelt te worden, onder Articulen hier na beschreven, | DOOR | Ior. H. Gr. Gron. | Ghedruckt in 't Jaer ons Heeren 1638. | 4°.*

(Consideration that the commerce with Brasil ought to be thrown open under the conditions hereafter proposed; by H. Gr. Gron.)

12 pp.

168. *West-Indische Compagnie.* | *Reglement byde West-Indische Compagnie / ter Vergaderinge van de Regentiene / met approbatie van de Ho: | Mo: Heeren Staten Generael / over het openstellen vanden handel op Brasil provisioneel / ghearresteert.* | *IN 's GRAVEN-HAGHE, | Byde Weduwe, ende Erfgheramen van wijlen Hillebrandt | Iacobffsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho: | Mo: Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1638. | 4°.*

(West-India Company. — Regulation by the West-India Company, provisionally decreed in the assembly of the Nineteen, with the approbation of their High Might. respecting the opening of the trade with Brasil.)

8 pp.

169. *BRIL-GESICHT* | *Dooz de verblinde eyghen | baetsuchtige Handelaers op | BRASIL. | By Forme van Abbijss dooz een Lief-hebber van 't Vaderlandt geschreven aen synen Vriendt. | GEDRVCKT | Na de Geboorte ongs Heeren en Saligmakers Jesu Christi | Op het Jaer / 1638. | 4°.*

(A pair of spectacles — for the blinded, self-interested merchants trading with Brasil. Put in the form of an advice by a Lover of the Fatherland as written to his friend.)

8 pp.

170. **De ghelyctenderden over- | last van eenighe Angeboorenen ende An- | ghesetenen/ dooz de Zeeuwen enbe | wthemsche Kameren haer in | Bzasil aengebaen.** | Ghedruckt in 't Iaer ons Heeren 1638. | 4°.
(The pretended vexation which the Zealanders and foreign Chambers are said to have done to some natives and inhabitants of Brasil.) 4 pp.

171. **DEDVCTIE, | Waer by onpartijdelyck over-vvogen ende | bevvesen vvort, vvat het beste voor de | Compagnie van West-Indien zy: | Den Handel te sluyten/ | of open te laten.** | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | Gedruckt by ISAAC BVRCHOORN, Boeck-Drucker op | de west-zijde van 't Speuy, inde nieuwe Druckery, over de Bagijne-Straet. | 4°.
(Deduction by which is impartially considered and proved, what is the best for the West-India Company: to close the commerce or to leave it open.) 32 pp.

172. **ONTDECKINGHE | VAN | Rijcke Mijnen | IN | BRASIL. | Luctor & Emergo. | T°AMSTERDAM, | Ghedruckt voor Iohan van Hilten. 1639. | 4°.**
(Discovery of Rich Mines in Brasil.) 8 pp.

 12. PORTUGAL DELIVERED ; TRUCE WITH PORTUGAL.

1641.

173. **Manifest | van 't Koninghryck van | PORTUGAEL | In d'welcke verklaert wort de gerechte | oorsake en de reden waerom de Anwoonderg sich | hebben getrocken uyt de gehoorsaemheit des Koninghs | van Castille en nu aengheuomen den Serenissimo Heer | Don Joan de IIII. van dien Name | wesende | den XVIII. gerechten Koningh van | dit Koninghryck. | Met Gracie ende Privilegie. | Gedruckt naer de Coppe tot Lisbona, By Paulus van Craesbeecke. Enbe nu getrouw | wellyck overgheset in 't Nederlantg | Door C. F. Portugees. | En worden nu uytgegeven, | By Broer Jansz. Jan van Hilten, En C. de Pas. Anno 1641. | 4°.**
(Manifest of the kingdom of Portugal; in which is declared the rightful cause and the reasons why the inhabitants have with-drawn themselves from the yoke of the King of Castille, and now accepted his Serene Highness Don Joan IV of this name, he being the 18th lawful King of that Kingdom.) 8 pp.

174. **Copyen van drie Missiven, | Een door den Marquis de Montuval, Vice-Roy vande | Bay, gheschreven ende ghesonden aan sijn Excell: Grave | Mauritius van Nassau, tot Fernamboršt. | MITSGADERS : | Noch een vanden Colonel Hinderson ende Capi- | teyn Day, aan sijn Excell: voorsz.**

voorsz. Inhoudende in wat maniere den voorsz. Vice-Roy sich verclaert den Koninck van PORTEGAEL aen te nemen; Ende hoe hy de Spanjaerden ende Italianen daer op gedisarmeert heest. | Noch een Missive gheschreven van Fernambuco | dat van daer gheordineert ende vertrocken waren Gecom- | mitteerden aen den voorsz. Marquis | om met den selven te handelen. | T' AMSTERDAM, | Gedruckt voor Jan van Hilten woonende inde Beurs- | straat. Anno 1641. | 4°.

(Copy of three Letters; one by the Marquess de Montuval, Vice-Roy of the Bay; written and sent to his Excellency Count Maurice of Nassau at Fernambuco; with also one by Colonel Henderson and Capt. Day to his Excellency aforesaid; containing in what manner the aforesaid Vice-Roy has declared for the King of Portugal; and how he has thereupon disarmed the Spaniards and Italians. Further a letter written from Fernambuco, that from thence delegates had been sent to the said Marquess to negotiate with him.)

8 pp.

175. DEN | Portugaelsen Donder-slagh, | Tot | Ontwakinge van alle trou- | heytige Neder-landsche Regenten ende | Ondersataten. | Om de Balance vanden Gheunieerden Staet | wel te maken, tot voor-cominghe van alle onheyl, | en bevestinghe van onse groot-beroemde | Republiecke. | Dooz THEOPHILUS ANTI-PATER. | Tot Gzoeningen / By de Ersgghenamen van Mathanac | Roman/ woonende op de Martel / ANNO 1641. | 4°.

(The Portuguese Thunderbolt; to awaken all true hearted Dutch Governors and subjects, to bring the balance of the United State in good order, to prevent all possible accidents and to affirm our great and celebrated Republic. By Theophilus Anti-Pater.)

40 pp.

176. TRACTATVS | Induciarum & Cessationis om- | nis hostilitatis actus, ut & Navigationis ac Com- | mercij, pariterque succurssus factus, initus & conclusus Hagæ Co- | mitis die duodecimā Iunij 1641. tempore Decennij inter Domi- | num Tristatæ de Mendoça Furtado, Legatum & Con- filiarium Sere- | nissimi, Præpotentis Don Iohannis Quarti ejus nominis Regis Lu- | sitaniæ, Algarvæ, &c. Et Dominos Deputatos Celsorum & Præ- | potentum Dominorum Ordinum Generalium Unitarum Provin- | tiarum Belgicarum. | HAGÆ-COMITIS, | Typis Viduæ ac Hæredum Hillebrandi Iacobi à Wouw, Celsorum & Præpotentum Dominorum Ordinum Generalium Ordinarij | Typographi, Anno 1642. Cum Privi- legio. | 4°.

(A treaty of armistice and cessation of all hostilities as also of commerce, of navigation and of alliance against hostile attacks; made, begun and concluded

concluded at the Hague the 12th of June 1641 for ten years; between Lord Tristan de Mendoza Furtado envoy and privy counsellor of the most Serene and most potent Don Joan IV King of Portugal, Algarve etc. and the Lords Deputies of their High Might. the States General of the United Provinces.)

16 pp.

177. Treslado do Latin na lin- | goa Portugeza. | Trattado das Tregosas es-
pensas de todo o acto de | hostilidade ebem assi de navegaçāo, Comercio
ejuntamente Socorro, fei- | to, começado eaccabado em Haya de Hollande
a xij. de Junho 1641. por | tempo de des annos entre o Senhor Tristaō de
Mendoza Furtado, | do Conselho e Embaixador do Serenissimo epoderofis-
simo Dom Ioaõ' | IV. deste nome Rey de Portugal e dos Algarvos, Eos
Senhores Depu- | tados dos Muito poderosos Senhores Eſtados Geraes das
Provincias | Vnidas dos Paizes Baixos. | Em a HAYA. | Em caza da Vinya
e Erdeiros de Hellebrandt Iacobſon van Wouw, Impri- | midor Ordinario dos
Muy altos e poderosos Snuores Eſtados Ge- | nerais, Anno 1642. Cum
Privilegio. | 4°.

(Translation of N^o. 176.)

16 pp.

178. Translaet uyt het Latijn inde | Nederlantsche Tale. | Tractaet van Be-
ſtant ende | ophoudinge van alle Acten van Hyandtschāp/ als oock van
Crassijcq/ Commercien ende ſecourz/ gemaelit/ geaz/ | reſteert ende
besloten in 's Graven-Hage den twaelfden Junij 1641. voor | den tydt van
tien Jaren/ tuffchen de Heer Tristao de Mendoça Furtado, | Ambaſſadeur
ende Staet handen Doortuchtigſten | Grootmachtigen Don | Jan de
Vierde van dien Naem/ Coninc van Portugaēl/ Algarveſ/ xc. | Ende
de Heeren Gedeputeerden vande Hooge ende Moogende Heeren Sta- |
ten Generael vande Vereenighde Provincien der Nederlanden. | IN
's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By de Weduwe, ende Erfghenamen van wijlen
Hillebrandt Ia- | cobſz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers vande Hog.
Mog. | Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1642. | Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(Translation of N^o. 176.)

16 pp.

179. Verkondinghe van het Bestant ende ophoudinghe van | alle acten van
hyandtschāp/ den twaelfden Junij ſeſtien-hondert een-en-veertigh/ in
's Graven-Haghe | finalijck besloten ende ghehouden voor ghearreſteert/ |
tuffchen den Doortuchtigſten Grootmachtigen Don Jan, de vierden van
die naem/ Coninc van Portugaēl/ Algarveſ/ ende Heer in Guimēa/ |
ende inde | conqueſten des Zee-vaertg ende handelg in AEthiopia/ Arabia/ |
Persia ende India etc. ter eentre/ ende de | Hoogh Mogende Heeren
Staten

Staten Generael vande Vereenigde Nederlanden ter andere zijde / ende dat / voor so veel concerneert hunne respectieve Coninckrijcken / Landen / Provintien / Eylanden enbe Plaetsen / met den onderdanen ende Inwoonders van dien / in Europa of elvers / gelegen bnyten de Limiten vande respectieve Octropen als die van d'Oost ende West-Indische Compagnie respectivelijck hier beboren / verleent / ende met den Hoog- / gemelsten Koningh effectivelijck sijn houdende / of hier nae bebonden sul- / len / worden te houden jegens den Koningh van Castilien. | In s'GRA- / VEN-HAGE | By de Weduwe , ende Erfgenamen van wylen Hillebrandt Jacobsz van Wouw , Ordinaris Druc- | kers vande Ho : Mo : Heeren Staten-Generael. Anno 1641. Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(Publication of the truce and cessation of all acts of hostility finally concluded the 12th of June 1641 between the most Serene and most potent Don Joan IV King of Portugal, etc. on the one side, and their High Migh. the States General of the United Provinces on the other side; to maintain the former against the King of Spain, in all his possessions that are not situated within the limits of the lands belonging to the chartered East- and West India Company.)

8 pp.

180. EXTRACT | Wyt d'Articulen van het | Tractaet van Bestant ende ophou-
dinge van alle Acten | van vyantschap / als oock van Crassijc ende Com-
mercie / mitsgaders van | Secours / ghemaecht / geazresteert / ende besloten
in 's Graven-Haghe den | twaelsden Junij 1641. tuschen de Heer Tristao
de Mendoça Furtado | Ambassadeur ende Raebt van den Doozuchtichsten
Grootmachthighen | Don Ian de vierde van die naem van Portugael / Al-
garbes / ende ten weder- | zijden vanbe Zeen in Africa Koningh xc. ter
eenre / ende de Heeren Com- | missarisen vanbe Hoogh Mo : Heeren Staten
Generael / ter andere zijde: | Ende dit alles by provisie rarekende de
respectieve Plaetsen ende Zeen gele- | gen in Europa ende elvers bnyten
de Limiten vande Octropen hier bebos | tens respectivelijck verleent aen
die van d'Oost ende West-Indische | Compagnie respectieve. | IN 'sGRA-
VEN-HAGE , | Byde Weduwe , ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrandt
Jacobsz van | Wouw , Ordinaris Druckers vande Ho : Mo : Heeren
Staten | Generael , Anno 1641. Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(Reprint of N°. 179.)

8 pp.

181. ACCOORT | ende Articulen | Cusschen de Croone van | Portugael / ende
de Hoog=mogende | Heeren Staten Generael / der | vrye Vereenigde
Nederlanden / | Wegens de West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen. |

't AMSTERDAM, | Voorz Francoys Liefhout, Voet-berkooper woonende | op den Dam in 't Groot Voet. ANNO 1641. | 4°.

(*Agreement and Articles between the Crown of Portugal and their High Might. the States General of the Free United Netherlands; respecting the West-India Company of these Lands.*)

12 pp.

182. ACCOORT | ende Artijckelen | Cusschen de Croone van Portugael / | ende de Hoogh-mogende Heeren Staten Generael / | der hzye Vereenigde Nederlanden / | Weghens de West-Indische Compagnie | deser Landen. | TOT MIDDELBVRGH, | By de Webulue ende Ersghenamen van SYMON | MOVLERT, Ordinarij Drucker vande Ed: | Mog: Heeren Staten van Zeelandt. | 4°.

(*Reprint of the foregoing N°.*)

8 pp.

13. BRASIL. 1643—1644.

183. APOLOGIÆ, | Ofte vvaerachtighe verantvoordinghe | Van | ARNOUT van LIEBERGEN. | Over de Enorme ende noyt gehoorde Proce- | dueren, tegens zijnen persoon gebruyckt, by de ge- | wese Hooge Raden van Brasil, wegen eenige | gedeclareerde verraders, als *Gabriel Soaris* | ende *Franciscus Vas,cum Sociis*, ende het | vervolg van dien; dienende tot een | Claer-lichtende Fackel: | *VVaerin*, als in eenen klaren Spiegel gesien kan wor- | den, 'tgeene in Brasil gepasseert is, soo weghen de boven- | genoemde verraders, als de onwettige Procedueren | tegens hem Liebergen gehouden. | Al doet de loogen wat zy mach, | De waerheyt brengt het aan den dach. | t' AMSTERDAM, | Ghedruyckt voor den Autheur, woonende op het Rockin, alder- | naest de vergulde Leeuw, Anno 1643. | 4°.

(*Apology or sincere defence of Arnout van Liebergen; on the enormous and unheard of proceedings used against his person by the late High Counsellors of Brasil because of some declared traitors as Gabriel Soaris, Franciscus Vas,cum Sociis and the consequence thereon, serving as a Light giving Torch; in which as in a clear mirror may be seen what has passed in Brasil, as well regarding the above named traitors as the unlawful proceedings against him, Liebergen.— Let falsehood do her utmost, Truth will bring everything to light.*)

182 pp.

184. Consideratie / | over de tegenwoordige ghe- | legentheydt van Brasil. |
 In twee Deelen ghestelt : | Int eerste werdt aenghewesen op wat maniere |
 men aldaer alles beter coop sal connen | hebben , ende wat voordeelen |
 aldaer | uyt staen te verwachten. | Int tweede deel ofte profijtelijcker is |
 dat / sulcx geschrive de Compagnie selfs / ende | hare Dienaers alleen/ ofte |
 door | Particuliere. | Alles met redenen bevesticht, ende de teghenworpinghe |
 die daer | tegen souden connen worden byghebracht , voldaen. | t'AMSTEL- |
 REDAM , | Ghedruckt by Iohannis Iaques , woonende inde Nieuwe- |
 Lely-straet. | Voor Ian van Hilten , Boeckverkooper woo- | nende inde |
 Beurs-sraet. 1644. | 4°.

(*Considerations on the present situation of Brasil; in two parts: The first showing how one may have every thing there much cheaper, and what advantages may be derived therefrom; The second, whether it be better that this should be done by the Company alone and by her servants or by Private persons. All proved by good reasons; and those which could be brought forward against it refuted.*)

34 PP.

185. Tydingh uyt Brasil aende Heeren | Bewinthebberen van de West- |
 Indische Com- | pagnie , van wegen den tocht by den Generael Brouwer |
 nae de | Zuyd-Zee gedaen , komende met het Iacht de Zeeusche | Jager , |
 dat den 5 Marty met brieven aen de Heeren | Bewinthebberen , tot |
 Rochel gearriveert is | t' Amsterdam by Franchois Liefhout , op den Dam , |
 1644. | Small fol sheet.

(*News from Brasil addressed to the directors of the West-India Company, on the expedition made by General Brouwer in the South Sea, coming with the Yacht the Zealand Jager which arrived the 5th of March with letters to the Lords directors at Rochelle.*)

186. VRYHEDEN | Ende | EXEMPTIEN | t'Accordeeren ende toe te staen , |
 weghen de Generale Geoctroyerde West- | Indische Compagnie , uyt |
 krachte van den Octroye by hare Hog. Mog. de | Heeren Staten Gene- |
 rael der Vereenigde Nederlanden deselve verleent , aen alle de- | gene |
 die hun met hare woonstede naer Brasil sullen willen begeven , ofte |
 tegenwoordig daer woonen. | (25 Nov. 1644.) | Small fol. sheet, 49 lines.

(*Liberties and Exemptions to be accorded and allowed by the General chartered West-India Company, by force of the Octroy of their High Might. the States Gen. of the United Netherlands to all those who will take up their residence in Brasil, and to such as are now there residing.*)

14. SCHEME FOR UNITE THE EAST AND WEST-INDIA
COMPANIES. 1644—1646.

187. AENWYSINGE: | Datmen vande Oost en | West-Indische Compagnien / een | Compagnie dient te maken. | Mitsgaders | Twintich Consideratien op de Trafyque, | Zeevaert en Commertie deser Landen, | Concordia res paruæ crescent. | In 'sGRAVEN-HAGHE, | Gedruckt by Jan Veeli, Boeck-verkooper in | de Gortstraet, 1644. | 4°.

(*Proof that one ought to make one Company out of the East and West India Companies. Together with twenty considerations on the traffic, navigation and commerce of these lands.*)

36 pp.

188. Klaer Licht, | OFTE | Vertooch van 'g Lantg wel= | baeren / | AEN-
GAENDE | De Combinatie van de Oost en | West-Indische Compagnien. | 4°. | 1644.

(*Clear light or Discourse on the welfare of the Land; concerning the East and West-India-Companies.*)

12 pp.

189. CLAER LICHT | Oste | Vertooch van 'g Lantg | werbaeren / | AEN-
GAENDE | De Combinatie vande Oost-ende-West- | Indische Compagnien. | 4°.

(*Reprint of N°. 188.*)

190. Ontwerp, en Voorstel | Tot | Remedy, van twec fwarigheden | Inde
WEST-INDISCHE | COMPAGNIE. | Gedruckt, in 'tJaar 1644. | 4°.

(*Plan and proposal as a remedy for two difficulties in the West-India-Company.*)

8 pp.

191. SCHAEDE | Die | Den Staet der Vereenichde Nederlanden, | en d'Jn-
ghesetenen van dien, is aen- | staende, by de versyumenisse van | d'Oost en West-Indische Nego- | tic onder een Octroy en So- | cieteyt te begrijpen. | DISCORDIA | RES MAGNÆ | DILABUNTUR. | IN 'sGRA-
VEN-HAGHE, | Voor Jan Veeli, Boeck-verkooper woonende in 'tGort- | straetjen, ANNO 1644. | 4°.

(*Damage which menaces the State of the United Netherlands, and the Inhabitants thereof from neglecting to unite the East and West-India Commerce under one charter and Company.*)

52 pp.

192. SCHAEDE | *DIE* | Den Staat der Vereenichde Nederlanden, | en d'Jn-
ghesetenen van dien, is aen- | staende, by de versuymenisse van | d'Oost-
en West-Indische Nego- | tie onder een Octroy en So- | cieteyt te be-
grijpen. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGHE, | Voor Jan Veeli, Boeckverkooper
woonende in 't Gort- | straatjen, ANNO 1644. | 4°.

(Reprint of No. 191.)

54 pp.

193. Ooghen-Salve | Tot verlichtinghe , van alle Participanten , so | van de
OOST, | Ende | WEST-INDISCHE | COMPAIGNIEN, | Mitsgaders | Ver-
schenyden notabele Consideratien , aengaende de | Vereeninghe van de
OOST- ende- WEST- | Indische Compaignien , met malkanderen. | *Leest*
zonder voor-oordeel totten eynde. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGHE , | By LIEVEN
de LANGE, in April. An. 1644. | 4°.

(*Eye salve , for clearing the eyes of all the Shareholders as well of
the East as of the West-India Company. Together with different notable
Considerations regarding the Union of the East and West-India Compa-
nies. Be without prejudice to the end.*)

20 pp.

194. *Kort discours* , | ofte naardere verklaringe van de onderstaende | V.
POINCTEN, | 1 Aengaende de verlichtinghe die desen staat heeft ghe-
nooten, | door de oprechtinghe en Oorloghen van de West-Indische |
Compagnie. | 2 Dat men deselve Compagnie , met die van de Oost, of
hare bey- | de Octroyen, vereenigende, nu ongelijck meerder verlichtin- |
ge , jae in korten het eynde van dese lastighe en ghevaerlickhe | Oor-
logen , sal kunnen erlangen. | 3 Dat sonder dese Combinatie den Staat
van de voorsz. West- | Indische Compagnie , niet alleen gene verligh-
tinge meer en | heeft te verwachten: | 4 Maer in plaeſte haer sal moeten
beswaren met de Subſidien van | eenige tonnen Gouts gereet, en jaer-
lijcx tot de ſubſiſtencie van | de ſelue Compagnie. | 5 Ende daer en
boven de Oorlochs laſten hier te lande , jaerlijcx | noch vele tonnen
Gouts fullen aanwaffen , om dat den Ko- | ninc van Spanien gheen-
aenſoeck hebbende van de voorsz. | Compagnie , zijne retouren uit
West-Indien met te minder | kosten thuys bekomen, en ſulcx te meerder
macht tegen desen | Staat, ter Zee, en te Lande , sal kunnen brengen. |
Gebzucht voor een Lief-Heuſter van 't Vaderlant/ 1644. | 4°.

(*Short discourse or further declaration of the following five points:*

1. *As to the assistance which this State has enjoyed by the establishment and the wars of the West India Company.*
2. *That by uniting this Company with that of the East, under one Patent, infinitely more*

advantage would be obtained, and in a short time we shall arrive at the end of this tiresome and perilous war. 3. That without this union the State not only cannot expect any more help from the West India Company; 4. But will on the contrary have to burden itself with a subsidy of several hundreds of thousands in ready money and yearly to assist the said Company. 5. And that besides this, the annual charges of the war in this country will increase by many hundreds of thousands of money, because the King of Spain having no fear of the afore said Company, will be able to get home his returns from the West-Indies with less expense and will thus be able to augment his forces against this Country as well by Sea as by Land.)

36 pp.

195. REMONSTRANTIE | AEN DE HOOGMOGENDE HEEREN | MYN HEE-REN DE | Staten | Generael | der Vereenigde Nederlanden. (1644.) | 4°. (Remonstrance to their High Might. the States General.)

12 pp.

196. Remonstrantie ende Consideratien | Aengaende | De Vereeninghe vande Oost ende West- | Indische Compagnien: | Eerst aen de Ed: Groot-Mogen-de Heeren Staten | van Hollandt ende West-Vrieslandt, ende op den 13en. | Februarij deses Jaers 1644. aen de | Ed: Hooge ende Mogende Heeren de Staten | Generael der Vereenichde Nederlanden, | ENDE | Aen sijne Hoogheyt den Heere Prince van | Orangien, &c. overgehe-ven | Door de Gedeputeerde Heeren Bewinthebberen van de Geoctroyeerde | West-Indische Compagnie. | MIDTSGADERS, | De Consideratien ende Andt-woorden by de Heeren Bewinthebberen | vande Oost-Indische Compagnie daer teghenḡt aen de selve Hare Ed: Groot-Moog: overgelevert. | Eendracht maeckt Macht. | IN 's GRAVENHAGE, | Ghedzucht haag Lieven de Langhe, den 21. Martij/ 1644. | 4°.

(Remonstrance and considerations regarding the Union of the East- and West-India Companies, deliuyered first to their High Might. the States of Holland and West-Frieland and on the 13th of February 1644, to their High Might. the States General and to his Highness the Prince of Orange; by the Directors of the East-India Company. Together with the considerations and answers of the Directors of the East India Compauny, there to, as delivered to their High Might. Union is Power.)

40 pp.

197. TVVEE | DEDVCTIEN, | Aen gaende de Vereeninge van d'Oost ende | West-Indische Compagnien/ aen de | Ed: Groot Mog: Heeren | Staten van Hollandt ende West- | Vrieslandt/ vande West-Indische | Compagnie/ over-

over-gelevert. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By Ian Veely, Boeck-berliooper woonende | in de Gooij straat: ANNO 1644. | 4°.

(*Two deductions regarding the union of the East and West India Companies; presented to their High Might. by the West Indian Company.*)
24 pp.

198. TVVEE | DEDVCTIEN, | Aen-gaende de Vereeninge van d' Oost ende | West-Indische Compagnien/ aen de | Ed: Groot Mog: Heeren | Staten van Hollandt ende West- | Vrieslandt/ vande West-Indische | Compagnie, over-gelevert. | CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCVNT. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By Ian Veely, | Boeck-berliooper woonende | inde Gooij straat: ANNO 1644. | 4°.

(*Reprint of No. 197.*)

24 pp.

199. DISCOVRS | Op | Verscheyde Voorslaghen | Rakende | d' Oost en d' West-Indi- | sche Trafyken. | Het Eerste Deel. | Waerinne ghehandelt wert van 't Prolon- | geren of vernieuwen van 't Oost- | Indische Octroy. | Gedruckt (sic) int Iaer ons Heeren 1645. | 4°.

(*Discourse on different proposals regarding the East and West India Traffic. The First Part. Treating of the Prolongation or renewal of the East India Charter*)

40 pp.

200. DISCOVRS | Op | Verscheyde Voorslaghen | Rakende | d' Oost en d' West-Indi- | sche Trafyken. | Het Eerste Deel. | Waerinne ghehandelt wert van 't Prolon- | geren of vernieuwen van 't Oost- | Indische Octroy. | Gedruckt int Iaer ons Heeren 1645. | 4°.

(*Reprint of the preceding No.*)

40 pp.

201. Consideratie/ | Overgelevert by de Heeren | Bewinthebberen van de Oost Indische | Compagnie. | Aen de Edele Groot-Moghende Heeren Staten van | Holland ende West-Vriesland | Waeromme het voor de selve Compagnie | onmogelick ende ondienstigh is, om met de West-Indische | Compagnie te treden in handelinge, om beyde onder | een Octroy ende Societeyt gebracht te worden. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By Jan Fran- | sen/ Boeckberliooper / 1644. | 4°.

(*Considerations delivered by the Directors of the East India Company to their High Might. the States of Holland and West-Friesland: Why it is impossible and unserviceable to enter into negotiations with the West India Company, to bring both Companies under one charter and Company.*)

20 pp.

202. BEDENCKINGE | Over d' Antwoordt der Heeren Bewint- | hebbereg vande
Oost-Indische Compagnie: | AEN | d'Edele Gz: Mog: Heeren | Staten
van Hollandt en West-Frieslandt | in t'wee Schriften | overgelevert/ be-
langhende de Combinatie der t'wee | Compagnien. | CONCORDIA RES
PARVÆ CRESCVNT. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGHE, | By Jan Veesli, Boeck-
verkooper in 't Gortstraetjen, | ANNO 1644. | 4°.

(*Reflections on the answer of the Directors of the East India Company: delivered to their High Mightinesses the States of Holland and West-Friesland; in two papers, concerning the combination of the two Companies.*)

24 pp.

203. Lof der Oost-Indise | COMPAGNIE, | Ende de E. Heeren | BEWINT-
HEBBEREN | Van dien. | Waer onder anderen aen-ghewesen wort, hoe
nootsake- | lijck het is voor ons Vader-Land in dese Occurrentie | van
tijden haer verfochte Octroy niet te weygheren. | t'AMSTERDAM, |
Gedruckt by HENDRICK JANSZ. VISSCHER, op de | Keysers gracht, by de
Prince-straet, Anno 1646. | 4°.

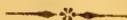
(*Eulogium on the East India Company and its Directors, in which amongst other things, it is proved, how necessary it is for the Fatherland in this conjuncture not to refuse them their demanded Patent.*)

18 pp.



14. BRASIL AND ANGOLA. 1645—50.

(See note to "Breeden Raedt.")



204. UYT-VAERT | VANDE | WEST-INDISCHE COMPAGNIE, | Met een
Propositie ende Vertooninge, Ghedaen dooz ern | selter Heere, aenden
Coninck van Castillien, teghengs de | West-Indische Compagnie. | Als
mede; | Het Raport van sijne Administratie, hem dooz den voorsz Coninck
hez | last/ volghengs de Propositie dien hy den Coninck habbe | gebaen/
ende het gene daer op ghevolghgt is. | GEDRVCKT | Voor den AVTHEVR.
1645. | 4°.

(*Departure of the West-India Company. — With a Proposal and De-
mon-*

monstration by a certain Gentleman to the King of Castille, against the West-India Company. As also the Report of the Administration by command of the said King and what followed there upon.)

22 pp.

205. AVTENTYCK | VERHAEL | Van 't gene in Brasiel tot den 15 September is | voorgevallen, geschreven uyt 't Resif | t'Amsterdam, voor JAN van HILTEN inde Beurs-straet, inde gebor- | duyrde Hantschoen. 1645. (a small fol sheet.)

(Authentic Account of what has passed in Brasil up to the 15th. of September; written from the Reciff.)

206. AEN-SPRAECK | aen den | Getrouwien Hollander, | NOPENDE | De Procedures der Portugesen | in BRASILL. | In 's Grayen-Hage, | Gedruckt by ISAAC BURGHOORN Boeck-drucker, | op 't Delffsche Wage-Veer, 1645. | 4°.

(Adders to the Faithful Hollander on the Proceedings of the Portuguese in Brasil.)

24 pp.

207. ANTVVOORT | Vanden | GHETROUWEN HOL- | LANDER. | Op den Aenspraak van den | HEETGEBAECKERDEN | HOLLANDER | Vrienden moghen kijven, | Maer moeten Vrienden blyven. | Ghedruckt Anno M.VIC.XLV. | 4°.

(Answer of the Faithful Hollander to the Address of the Hotheaded Hollander. Friends may quarrels but should continue friends.)

16 pp.

208. COPIE | Van een Missive gheschreven by een vry Man, in | Brasil, aen seecker zijnen vrient alhier, gevonden onder de verdroncken brieven, uyt het Schip Zeelandia tegen 't Eylant Wicht gestrandt, ende de West- | Jndische Compagnie ter hant gekomen. | Voor Francoys Liefhout op den Dam, 1646. (a small folio sheet.)

(Copy of a Letter written by a free man in Brasil to a certain friend of his in this country; found amongst the drowned letters from the Ship Zeelandia, foundered on the shore of the Isle of Wight, and which have fallen into the hands of the West India Company.)

209. COPYE, | Van een Brasiliaenschen Brief ghe- | schreven van Pieter Potty Brasiliaen en Comman- | derende over 't Regiment Brasiliaren van Paraiba, aen Camaron mede Brasiliaen en Overste vande Brasiliaren van die van de Bahia dato 31 October 1645. | Geschreven in de Brasiliaensche Tale en daer uyt getranslateert. | Voor Francoys Liefhout, op den Dam, 1646. (a small folio sheet.)

(Copy of a Brazilian Letter written by P. Potty, a Brasilian and commanding the Regiment of Brasilians of Paraiba; to Camaron, also

a Brasilian and Commander of the Brasilians of the Bahia, dated Oct. 31. 1645. Written in the Brasilian Language and translated therefrom.)

210. **Door-looper /** | Brenghende oprecht bescheyt | uyt Amsterdam | aen een voortreffelijken Heer in | 'sGRAVENHAGHE, | weghenſ de verraderijen in | BRASIL | Met het Schip Zeelandia, afgevardigd | den twaelfden December 1645, van | Pharnambuco. | Gedruckt in 't Iaer ons Heeren 1646. | Den thijenden Februarij | 4°.

(Fore-runner, Bringing a true account from Amsterdam to a very excellent gentleman in the Hague, of the Treason in Brasil. By the ship Zeelandia; sent from Fernambuco the 12th. of December 1645.)

4 pp.

211. **WEL-VAERT /** | Vande | WEST-INDISCHE | COMPAGNIE. | Waer in klaerlijck vertoont wert dooz wat | Middel deselve Compagnie tot groote Con- | questen soude sionnen gheraken. | 4°.

(Welfare of the West-India Company; by which is clearly proved, by what Means the Company could arrive at great Conquests.)

36 pp.

212. **Le Bon Voisin / C'EST A DIRE /** le PORTVGAIS. | Rendez lui, ainsi qu'il vous à fait, & lui payez au double, | Selon ses œuyres. Apoca. 18. 6. | Imprimé Anno 1646. | 4°.

(The Good Neighbour; that is to say the Portuguese. Give is him, as he has done to you; and pay him double, according to his works.)

8 pp.

213. **EXTRACT / ende Copye /** | Van Verscheyde Brieven en Schriften, | Belangende | DE | Rebelle der Paepsche Portugesen | van desen Staet in Brasilien. | Tot bewijs | Dat de Kroon van Portugael schuldich is aen de selve. | Ghedruckt in 't Iaer ons Heeren. 1646. | 4°.

(Extract and Copy of different letters and writings Concerning the Rebellion of the Popish Portuguese subjects of this country in Brasil. A Proof that the Crown of Portugal is guilty of the same.)

32 pp.

214. **MANIFEST /** Door d'Inwoonders van Parnambuco uytgegeven tot hun | verantwoordinge op 't aennemen der wapenen tegens | de West-Indische Compagnie; ghe dirigeert aen alle | Christene Princen, ende besonderlijck aen de Hoogh- | Mo. H. H. Staten Generael van de Vereenighde Neder- | landen. | 't Heeft schijnen han quaet / | Maer niet de dart. | Nolite | judicare secundum faciem, sed justum judicium | judicate. Joannis 7. vers.

24. | Ghedruckt ende uyt het Portugies overgeset in onse Nederduytsche Tale. | TOT ANTWERPEN, | Ghedruckt by Pieter van den Cruyffen, Boeckverkooper inde Lombert-straet. Anno 1646. | 4°.

(Manifest published by the Inhabitants of Pernambuco in defence of their having taken up arms against the West India Company, directed to all Christian Princes and chieflly to their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands. It appears evil but is not really so. Judge not according to appearance, but judge righteous judgement. John VII:24. Translated from Portuguese into Dutch.)

12 pp.

215. MANIFEST, | door d'Inwoonders van Parnambuco uytgegeven tot hun ver- | antwoordinghe op 't aennemen der wapenen teghens de | West-Indische Compagnie; ghedirigeert aan alle Christe | -ne Princen, ende besonderlijck aan de Hoogh-Mo H. H. | Staten Generael van de Ver- eenigde Nederlanden. | *¶*Heest schijn van quaet / Maer niet de daet. | *Nolite judicare secundum faciem sed iustum judicium* | *judicate.* Joannis 7. vers. 24. | Ghedruckt ende uyt het Portugies overgheset in onse Nederduytsche Tale. | Anno 1646. | 4°.

(Reprint of No. 214.)

12 pp.

216. KORTE | ANTVVOORT, | Tegens'T | Manifest ende Remonstrantie, | Overgeleverd door d'Portugesche Natic, en In- | woondereu van Phar- nambuco, wegens 't aen-nemen der Wa- | penen tegens de West-Indische Compagnie. | *¶*Joannes Cap. 13 vers 11. | Want hy wist wie hem verraden soude, daeromme | seyde hy, ghy zijt niet alle reyn. | Gedruckt int Iaer ons Heeren, 1647. | 4°.

(Short answer to the Manifest and Remonstrance delivered by the Portuguese Nation and the Inhabitants of Pernambuco on the taking up of Arms, against the West-India Company. John XIII: 11. For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean.)

12 pp.

217. VERTOOCH | AEN DE | Hoogh en Mogende Heeren Staten Generael | der Vereenichde Nederlanden, | NOOPENDE | De voorgaende ende tegenvoor- dighe Proceduren | van BRASIL. | MIDTSGADERS | De documenten daer toe dienende. | t'AMSTERDAM, | Gedruckt by Johannes van Marel, Boeckverkooper, | woonende in de Globe. ANNO 1647. | 4°.

(Discourse addressed to their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands on the former and present Proceedings in Brasil, with the documents relating thereto.)

32 pp.

218. KORTE | OBSERVATIEN | Op het | VERTOOGH, | Door een ongenaem-
den uyt-gegeven, | AENDE | HO: MO: HEEREN STATEN GENERAEL |
der Vereenighde Nederlanden. | Nopende de voor-gaende ende tegen-
woordige | Proceduren van BRASIL | *In geschrift door een Lief-hebber des*
Vaderlandts. | t'AMSTERDAM, | Gedruckt by Pieter van Marel Boeck-
verkooper woonende | inde Hemelsche Globe: Anno 1647. | 4°.

(Short observation on the Discourse published anonymously and addressed to their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands, on the former and present proceedings in Brasil. Got up by a Lover of his Country.)

8 pp.

219. COPYE | Vande | Volmacht van Don Iuan , by der Gracie Godes Coninck
van Por- | tugael ende van Algarben &c. Ghesonden ende ghegeueu aen |
Francisco de Souza Coutinho sijnen Raet ende Gouverneur ende Capiteijn
Generael vande Vlaemsche Eylanden, ende sijnen | Ordinaris Ambassadeur
by de Staten Generael vande Veree- | nighde Nederlanden , om met de selve
ende de Bewinthebberen | vande Oost- ende West-Indische Compagnie te
handelen, ende | vast te stellen een accoort van een Generaele, oft particuliere |
Vrede ofte Treves voor een tijt van Iaeren. (1647.) Small fol. sheet.

(Copy of the Commission, given and sent by Don Juan, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and Algaroe etc. to Francisco de Souza Coutinho, his Counsellor and Governor and Captain-General of the Flemish Islands, and his Ambassador in ordinary at the Court of their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands; to negociate with them and with the Directors of the East and West India Companies on the subject of a general or private peace or truce for a number of years.)

220. PROPOSITIO | FACTA CELCIS PRÆ- | potentibus Dominis Ordinibus
Gene- | ralibus Confœderatarum Provinciarum Belgii in concessu |
publico 16. Augusti 1647. | PER | D. FRANCISCUM DE SOUSA | COV-
TINHO, Serenissimo Lusitaniæ Regi a Con- | siliis, illius Gubernatorem
& Capitaneum Generalem in- | fularum quas Terceiras vocant, nec non
status Brasiliæ jam | nominatum, atque in his Confœderatis Provinciis
Lega- | tum Ordinarium. | HAGÆ-COMITIS, | Excudebat Iohannis Breecke-
velt, Typo- | graphus. Anno 1647. | 40.

(Proposition made to the High and Might. the States General of the United Netherlands in their public assembly Aug. 16 1647 by Fr. de Sousa Coutinho, Privy Counsellor of the most Serene King of Portugal, his Governor and Captain-General of the islands named Terceira, and also

also of the States of Brasil; as well as his ambassador in ordinary at the court of their High Mightinesses.)

12 pp.

221. PROPOSITIE | **GHEDAEN** | Ter Vergaderinghe van hare Hoogh- | Mog : d'Heeren Staten Generael der Ver- | eenichde Nederlanden, In 's Gra- venhage den | xvien. Augusti 1647. | *Door de HEER | FRANCISCO DE SOVSA CONTINHO, | Raedt van zijn Conincklijcke Majesteyt van | PORTVGAL: | Zijnen Gouverneur ende Capiteyn Generael vande | Vlaemsche Eylanden. | Ghenoemt | Met denselven Titel van den Staet van BRASIL | ENDE | Ambassadeur by hare Hoog-Mog. | Ghedruckt ANNO 1647. | 4°.*

(Reprint of N°. 220.)

16 pp.

222. **Haerder** | PROPOSITIE | *ghedaen door de Heer Ambassadeur van den Co- | ningh van | PORTUGAEL | FRANCISCO DE SOVSA COTINHO &c. | op den 15 October 1647. | Ter vergaderinghe van Hare Hoogh Moogh. de | Heeren Staten | GENERAEL | Der Vereenighde | NEDER- | LANDEN. | In 's Graven-Hage. | Gedruckt in 't Jaer 1647. | 4°.*

(Further proposition made by the Ambassador of the King of Portugal, Francisco de Sousa Continho; on the 15th of Oct. 1647; in the assembly of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces.)

4 pp.

223. **Haerder** | PROPOSITIE , | *Gedaen door de Heer Ambassadeur van | den Koningh van Portugaels, | FRANCISCO DE SOVSA | COTINHO, &c. | Op den 15. October 1647. Ter Vergade- | ringe van hare Ho : Mo : de Heeren | Staten Generael der Vereenichde Ne- | derlanden. | In 's Gra- venhaghe. | 4°.*

(Reprint of N°. 222.)

8 pp.

224. BREVIS REPETITIO | *Omnium que Excellentissimus D. Lega- | tus Portugalliae ad componendas res Brasilicas | proposuit vel egit a die 23. Maij. usque ad. 1. No- | vembris hujus anni 1647. Exhibita Celsis Pre- | potentibus D.D. Ordinibus Generalibus harum | Confœderatarum Provinciarum. ad. 28. diem | ejusdem mensis. | HAGAE-COMITIS, | Excudebat Ludolphus Breeckevelt , | Typographus. Anno 1647. | 4°.*

(Short Repetition of all that his Excellency the Envoy of Portugal proposed or transacted with regard to the Brasilian affairs from the

23 of May to 1st of November of this Year 1647. Exhibited to their High Mightnesses the States General, on the 28th day of the same month.)
16 pp.

225. CONSIDERATIEN | Op de | CAUTIE | Van | PORTUGAEL. | Gedruct
Anno M.VIC.XLVII. | 4°.

(*Considerations on the Security (or pledge) of Portugal.*)
16 pp.

226. DISCOURS | De la | PAIX, | Contre le | PORTUGAIS. | 4°.

(*Discourse on the Peace against the Portuguese.*)
16 pp.

227. Cort ende waerachtich verhael | van der | PORTUGYSEN IN BRASIL | Revolte ende verraderlycke hostiliteit, | Voorgenomen | Ende in 't werk
gestelt, | Tegens | De Staet deser Landen | Ende de | WEST INDISCHE |
COMPAGNIE | Ende andere goebe Ingescetenen ende Me- | derlanders
albaer woonende. (1647.) | 4°.

(*Short and true account of the Revolt of the Portuguese in Brasil
and their treacherous hostility, begun and executed against the State
of these Lands and the West-India-Company and other good Inhabitants
and Netherlanders living there.*)

8 pp.

228. CLAAR VERTOOCH | VAN DE | Verradersche en Vyantlijcke Acten |
en Proceduren | VAN | POORTUGAAL, | In 't verwecken ende stijven van
de Rebelle | ende Oorloghe | IN | BRASIL. | Welweesen igt de Brieven en
Geschriften van het | selve Rijks ende hare Ministerſ/ dooz een Lies-
hebber by | een versamelt/ tot wederlegginge van de Trijvile Ex- | cuse
tot der Portugijſen onſchuld voort gehachjt. | t' AMSTERDAM, | Gedruckt
by de Weduwe van Ioost Broersz. woonende in de | Pijl-steegh, in de
Boeck-druckerye 1647. | 4°.

(*Clear account of the Treacherous and Hostile Acts and Proceedings
of Portugal, In exciting and assisting the Rebellion and war in Brasil.
Demonstrated from letters and writings from that Kingdom and from
its Ministers; Collected by an Amateur to refute the Trivial Excuses
brought forward to prove the innocence of the Portuguese.*)

40 pp.

229. IOURNAEL | Oftc | liocht Discours/ nopende | de Gebeughe ende verrade-
lycke Dessegnen | der Portugesen/ alhier in Brasil voorgenomen/ | 'tweckt
in Junio 1645. igt ontdeckt. | Ende wat voerder daer nae ghepasseert igt/ |
tot den 28 April 1647. | Beschreven door een Lief-hebber, die selfs int
begin

begin | der Rebelleye daer te Lande is gheweest, ende | aldaer noch is
refiderende. | Tot ARNHEM, | Ghebzucht by Jan Jacobsz. Boeck-ber-
kooper woonende in | de Wachter-straat/ in de vergulde Persse. Anno
1647. | 4°.

(*Journal or short Discourse on the Rebellion and treacherous Intentions of the Portuguese here in Brasil; which were discovered in June 1645. and what further happened afterwards up to the 28th of April 1647. Written by an Amateur who was himself in Brasil in the beginning of the rebellion, and who still resides there.*)

80 pp.

230. De Brasilsche | BREEDE-BYL; | OFTE | T'SAMEN-SPRAEK, | Tusschen
Kees Jansz. Schott, ko- | mende uyt Brasil, en Jan Maet, | Koopmans-
knecht, hebbende | voor defen ook in Brasil geweest, | OVER | Den
verloop in Brasil. | In 't Jaer onses Heeren, 1647. | 4°.

(*The Brasilian Broad Axe (Port of the Reciffo) or the dialogue between Kees Jan Schott, coming from Brasil and Jan Maet, Merchant's-clerc, who has been formerly in Brasil; on the loss of Brasil.*)

36 pp.

231. Brasilsche | GELT-SACK, | Waer in dat Maerlijck ver= | toont wozt/
waer dat de Particulanten | van de West-Indische Compagnie haer |
Geldt ghebleven is. | Gedruckt in Brasiliën op 't Reciff in de | Bree-
Bijl. Anno 1647. | 4°.

(*Brasilian Money-Bag; in which is clearly shown what has become of the money of the shareholders of the West-India-Comp.*)

28 pp.

232. COPIE | Van de tweue | SENTENTIEN, | Uytgesprocken vanden Hove
Pro- | vinciael van Hollandt eerst, | Ende ten tweeden he | SENTENTIE |
VAN | APPEL | vander Hoghen Rade van Hollandt, | TEGENS | GAS-
PAR DIAS de FEREIRA. | Gebooren tot Lisbon in Portugal. | Ge-
bzucht naer de oiginele Copien vanden selven Hoben. 1647. | 4°.

(*Copy of the two Sentences, the first pronounced by the Provincial Court of Holland; And the Second the sentence of appeal by the High Court of Holland, against Gaspar Dias de Fereira, born at Lisbon in Portugal.*)

8 pp.

233. Beneficien voor de Soldaten gaende | naer Brasil. | IN 's GRAVEN-
HAGE, | Byde Weduwe, ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrandt
Jacobsz van Wouw, Ordi | naris Druckers vande Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten
Generael. Anno 1647. | fol.

(*Advantages for the soldiers that go to Brasil.*)

4 pp.

234. Extract | Uyttert Register der | RESOLUTIEN | vande Hoogh Mogh. Heeren Staten | GENERAEL | Der Vereenighde | NEDERLANDEN | Tot ALCKMAER | By Jan Claesz, Boeck-vercooper, woonende | op Uliscevort (?), 1647. | 4°.

(Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands.)

8 pp.

235. BRANDT | IN | BRASILIEN. | Gedruct in 'taer ons Heeren 1648. | 4°.
(Conflagration in Brasil.)

20 pp.

236. TEGEN-ADVYS, | Op de Presentatie van Poztugal. Gesonden uyt 'g Graven-hage. | Aen eenen Vrient in Zeeland. | Waer in | De beziegerij/ enbe trouweloos handel der Portinguyzen met | de H. H. Staten der Vereenighde Nederlanden/ ende | Belvindt-hebberg van de West-Indische Com- | pagnie aengerecht/ slact aen den dagh woz | den gebracht/ dooz een Lief-hebber | desf Vaderlandts. | 't Eenemael oock dienende | Om den Brant in Brasilien (in dzucht dese dagen noch gege- | ven) krachtelijck uyt te blusschen. | Aere ciete Viros, Martemque ascendere can. | Gedruckt in 't eerste Jaer desf Eeuwigen Vrede met Spaeng- | jen | gheimaerlt/ 1648. Mensæ Junij 15. | 4°.

(Counter-Advice on the Presentation of Portugal. Sent from the Hague to a friend in Zealand; in which the treacherous and faithless proceedings of the Portuguese towards their High Might, the States of the United Netherlands and the Directors of the West-India Company are clearly exposed by a Lover of the Fatherland. Serving also totally to extinguish the Conflagration in Brasil, recently published.)

8 pp.

237. Genige Advijzen | ENDE | VERKLARINGHEN | uyt BRASILIEN. | In data den 19 May 1648. | Van 't gepasseerde. | TOT AMSTERDAM, | By Philips van Macedonien, Drucker | in de Druckerij van Jan Roonpoorts Toorn. | Anno 1648. | 4°.

(Some Advices and Declarations from Brasil in date the 19th of May 1648. On what has happened there.)

8 pp.

238. EXTRACT | Van seckieren Brief/ ghe- | schreven uyt Loando St. Paulo, in Angola, van | weghen de groote Victorie die de Onse | verkregen hebben tegen de Portugesen | onder 't beleydt van onsen Di- | recteur Ouman: mitsgaders | de assistentie van de Ko- | ninginne Linga aen | onse gedaen. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGE | By Ludolph Breeckevelt, Boeck-drucker, | woonende in de Pooten in de Vinder vande Druckery. | ANNO M. DC. XLVIII. | 4°.

(Ex-

(Extract from a certain Letter written from Loando St. Paulo in Angola on the great Victory which Our People have gained there over the Portuguese, under the command of our Director Ouman, as also the assistance rendered us by queen Linga.)

8 pp.

239. EPISTOLA | GASPARIS DIAS | FEREIRA | In carcere, unde erupit, scripta. | Die 17 August. 1649. | 4°.

(Letter by Gaspar Dias Fereira written in the prison, whence he fled, on the 17 of Aug. 1649.)

8 pp.

240. CONCEPT | Van Reglement op Brazil | Ghenomen by haere Ho. Mo. de Heeren | Staten Generael der Vereenigde Ne- | derlanden / ende de Bewindt-hebberen | der Geortroyerde West-Indische | Compagnie. | Ghedzurkt in 't Jaer ons Heeren | 1643. | 4°.

(Draught of the Regulations for Brazil, resolved by their High Might. the State General of the United Netherlands and the Directors of the chartered West-India Company.)

8 pp.

241. West Indische Compagnie. | Reglement by de West- | Indische Compagnie / ter Vergaderinge vande | Regentiene / met approbatie van de Ho: Mo: | Heeren Staeten Generael / over het open=stellen | vanden handel op S. Paulo de Loando / probis / soneel geazreert. | IN's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By de Weduwe, ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Ia- | cobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers van de Hog. Mog. | Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1648. | Met privilegie. | 4°.

(West-India-Company. Regulation laid down by the West-India-Company in the Assembly of the Nineteen; with the approbation of their High Might. the States General on the opening of the commerce with S. Paulo de Loando provisionally resolved.)

8 pp.

242. West-Indische Compagnie. | Reglement bij de West- | Indische Compagnie / ter Vergaderinge vande | Regentiene / met approbatie vande Ho: Mo: | Heeren Staten Generael / over het open=stellen | vanden handel op Brazil / provisoneel ghazreert. | IN's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By de Weduwe, ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrant Ia- | cobsz van Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers van de Hog. Mog. | Heeren Staten Generael. Anno 1648. | Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(West-India-Company. Regulation laid down by the West-India-Company in the Assembly of the Nineteen with approbation of their High Might. the States Gen. on the opening of the commerce with Brazil; provisionally resolved upon.)

12 pp.

243. SPECULATIEN | Op 't | Concept van Reglement | Op | BRASIL. |
t'AMSTERDAM, | Ghedauct by Samuel Vermeer, op den Nieuwen
Dijck, 1648. | 4°.
(*Speculations on the Draught of the Regulation for the commerce
with Brazil.*)
24 pp.

244. Seeckere naedere Misfive, | Geschreven uyt Brazilien/ | een een
seerster goedt Vriendt / waer | in blaerlijck verhaest wozdt het | Ghe-
vecht/ het welcke tusschen | de Onse ende de Portu- | gijzen op den
19 April | is geschiedt. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By Ludolph Breecke-
veelt, Boeck-Drucker | woonende inde Pooten inde Vinder vande
Druckery. | ANNO M. DC. XLVIII. | 4°.
(*A certain further Letter written from Brazil to a certain good
Friend; in which is plainly related the battle fought between Our
People and the Portuguese on the 19th of April.*)
8 pp.

245. POINCTEN | van | CONSIDERATIE, | Raekende de Vrede met |
PORTVGAL. | 'tAMSTERDAM, | Gedruckt in 't Jaer ons Heeren
1648. | 4°.
(*Points of Consideration regarding the Peace with Portugal.*)
8 pp.

246. BRASILSCHE | OORLOGHS | overwegingh. | Gedruckt in 't jaer
1648. | 4°.
(*The Brazilian war considered.*)
8 pp.

247. EXTRACT | uyt de Missive vanden | PRESIDENT | ENDE | RADEN |
aende Ho. Mo. Heeren | STATEN | GENERAEL. | Op 't Recif den
22 April 1648. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By Ludolph Breeckeveelt,
Boeck-drucker, | woonende inde Pooten inde Vinder vande Druc-
kery. ANNO M. DC. XLVIII. | 4°.
(*Extract from the Letter of the President and Counsellors to their
High Might. the States General, in date: Reciffo 22 of April 1648.*)
8 pp.

248. Aen de | Hoogh Moog: Heeren Staten Generael | der Vereenighde
Nederlanden. | (Adres van participanten der West-Indische Compag-
nie.) | Extract uyt het Register der Resolutien | van haer Hoogh
Moog. | Den XIX Janmary 1649. | 4°.
(*To their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands.
[Address of the Shareholders of the West India Company.] Extract
from the Register. [4 pp.] of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses.*)
16 pp.

249. REMONSTRANTIE, | Van de Hoofd-partijci- | pantei / ende geintres-
seerde vande West- | Indische Compagnie / aen alle de Regenten des |
Vaderlandts: versoekende een spoedighe | effectieve Assistentie / tot meyn-
tenue | van de selfde/ teghen alle de ghene | diese soekien te dissol-
veren | en te ruyneren. | Ghedzucht in 't Jaer onseß Heeren | Anno
1649. | 4°.

*(Remonstrance of the Chief Share-holders and those interested in
the West-India-Company to all the Governors of the Fatherland; beg-
ging for their speedy and effective assistance against all those who try to
dissolve and to ruin them.)*

16 pp.

250. COPYE | VANDE | Resolutie van de Heeren Burgemee- | sters ende
Raden tot Amsterdam. | *Op 't stück vande* | WEST-INDISCHE COM- |
PAGNIE. | *Genomen in Auguft. 1649.* | 4°.

*(Copy of the Resolution of the Burgomasters and Common Council of
Amsterdam: on the question of the West-India-Company; Taken in
August 1649.)*

16 pp.

251. COPYE | VANDE | Resolutie van de Heeren | Burgemeesters ende
Raden | tot Amsterdam | *Op 't stück vande* | WEST-INDISCHE |
COMPAGNIE. | *Genomen in Auguft. 1649.* | 4°.

(Reprint of N°. 250.)

16 pp.

252. COPYE | VANDE | Resolutie van de Heeren Burghemee- | sters ende
Raden tot Amsterdam | *Op 't stück vande* | WEST-INDISCHE COM- |
PAGNIE. | *Genomen in Auguft. 1649.* | *Tot UYTRECHT,* | Gedruct
by IAN HAVICK, by de Ganfe-Merct, 1649. | 4°.

(Reprint of N°. 250.)

20 pp.

253. EXAMEN | VANDE | Valsche Resolutie van de Heeren Bur- | gemeesters
ende Raden tot Amsterdam. | *Op 't stück vande* | WEST-INDISCHE | COM-
PAGNIE. | *TOT AMSTERDAM,* | By Abraham de Bruyn by, de Regeliers-
poort. 1649. | 4°.

*(Examination of the False Resolution of the Burgomasters and Com-
mon Council of Amsterdam; on the question of the West-India-Company.)*

36 pp.

254. Copie Czanslaet uyt het Portogijß/ | Waer in verhaelt wort de Vreede
dewelcke ghemaect is | tuschen de Onderdanen vonden | KONINGH
VAN HISPANIEN, | ENDE DEN | KONINGH VAN PORTOGAEL, | BY
DIE VAN | RIO PLATO | ENDE DIE VAN | ANGOLA. | Ghedzucht: in
*g Gra-

's Graven-Haghe by Johannes Breeckevelt, ende Michiel Stael, Bouchi-verlooper | op 't Buitenhof / tegheng-ober de Chevaghje-Poort / 1649. |

(Copy Translated from the Portuguese; In which is related the Peace concluded between the Subjects of the King of Spain and the King of Portugal; By those of Rio Plato and those of Angola.)

(A small fol sheet.)

255. COPYE, | van een Bzief / van den | KONINGH | van | PORTUGAEL, | gheschrieben een | FRANCISCO | de | SOUZA COUTINHO, | Synen Ambassadeur, residirende | in 's Graven-Hage. | t'AMSTERDAM, | Gedruckt by NICOLAES van RAVESTEYN, | op S. Anthonis Markt, 1649 | 4°.

(Copy of a Letter written by the King of Portugal to Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, his Ambassador residing at the Hague.)

8 pp.

256. Declaratie | Van Sijn Koninghlycke Majesteyt | Van | PORTUGAEL | DON IOAN: | Om over al in sijn Rijek gepubliceert te wer- | den besloten tot Lisbona den 7 Februa- | rius Anno 1649. | Gedruckt na de Copye tot Lissbon, 1649. | 4°.

(Declaration of his Majesty the King of Portugal Don Juan; to be published over the whole of his Dominions concluded at Lisbon the 17th of February 1649.)

8 pp.

257. De Instellinge van de | Generale Compagnie, | ghemaecht in | PORTUGAEL, | Na | BRASIL, | toelatinge / met de Acte van Sijn | MAIESTEYT, | Gepasseert den 10 Meert, 1649. | Gedruckt tot Amsterdam, | Voor de Webulve van Francoys Lief-houdt, Bouchi-verlooper op den | Dam / in 't Groot Bœck. | 4°.

(The Establishment of the General Company; made in Portugal upon Brasil; with the act passed by his Majesty the 10th of March 1649.)

24 pp.

258. EXTRACT | Uyt een Brief gheschreven | In | MAURITS-STADT | De | PERNAMBUCO, | In BRASIL, den thienden Meert | Anno sextien-hondert negen-en-veertich. | In 't Jaer ons Heeren Anno 1649. | 4°.

(Extract from a Letter written in Maurits Stadt de Fernambuco in Brasil; the 10th of March 1643.)

8 pp.

259. Le bon avis, | Mesprisè ou la lettre | DE MONSR. | TRISTAN DE MENDOSSE JADIS, | Ambassadeur pour le nouveau Eletto | DON JOAN EL QUARTO: | par grace de trahison Roy de | PORTUGAL. | Escripte à son successeur l'Ambassadeur de Portugal, | FRANCISCO DE SOUSA COTINHO: | presenté à la Haye. | 1649. | 4°.

(The

(The good advice despised; or letter from Tristan Mendoza ex-ambassador of the newly elected, Joan IV, by the grace of treason King of Portugal, written to his successor the Portuguese Ambassador Francisco de Souza Coutinho, now at the Hague.)

8 pp.

260. *Amsterdam* | TAFEL-PRAETJE, | Van | Wat goets en wat Quaets | En | Wat Noodichs. | Tot GOUDA, | By Iasper Cornelisz, Boeckverkooper woonende op de Cingel, | ANNO 1649. | 4°.

(Amsterdam's Table Talk of Something Good, of something Bad and of something Necessary.)

32 pp.

261. *Amsterdam* | Vuur-Praetje, | Van | 'tEen ende 'tander datter nu om gaet. | t' AMSTELREDAM, | Gedruckt by Claes Pietersz Boerhaerderoorper / | ANNO 1649. | 4°.

(Amsterdam's Fireside-Talk; On one thing and another that is now talked of at Amsterdam.)

36 pp.

262. HAERLEMS | Schuyt-praetjen / | OP 't | REDRES | Vande | West-Indische Compagnie. | Gedruct op 't Jaer 1649. | 4°.

(Haerlem's Boat-talk on the Reformation of the West-India-Company.)

24 pp.

263. *Amsterdam* | Dam-Praetje, | Van | Wat Outs en wat Nieuws. | En | Wat vreemts. | TOT AMSTERDAM, | By Ian van Soest, Boeckverkooper op de Kalver-Dijck, ANNO 1649. | 4°.

(Amsterdam's Street-Talk; on Something Old, something New, and something strange.)

40 pp.

264. *De Zeeusche* | VERRE-KY- | KER. | Ghedruckt tot Vlissingen in 't Groene Wout, | Daermen soo veel vande Capers hout, 1649. | 4°.

(The Zeeland Telescope.)

16 pp.

265. BRASYLS | Schuyt-Praetjen / | Ghehouden tusschen een Officier, | een Domine, en een Coopman, noopende den | Staet van Brafyl: Mede hoe de Officieren en Sol- | daten tegenwoordich aldaer ghetracteert werden, | en hoe men placht te leven ten tyde doen de Por- | togysen noch onder het onverdraeghelyck Iock | der Hollanderen saten. | *Wit dooz een onpaatzich toe-hoozder ghean | noteert.* | Ghedruckt in de West-Indische Kamer by Maerten, | Daer het gelt soo lustich klinckt alsser zijn Aepstaerten. | Anno 1649. | 4°.

(Brafsil's Boat-Talk; between an Officer, a Dominie and a Merchant

on the State of Brasil, and how the Officers and Soldiers are now treated there. And how one used to live whilst the Portuguese were still under the intolerable yoke of the Dutch; the whole written by an impartial listener.)

24 pp.

266. De | PORTAGOYSEN | GOEDEN | BUYRMAN. | Ghetrocken uyt de Registers van sijn | goet gebuerschap gehouden in Lis- | bona, Maringen, Caep Sint Augu- | stijn, Sint Paulo de Loando , en | Sant Tomée. | Dienende tot Antwoort op het ongesondeerde | Brasyls- Schuyt- praeftjen. | Weest onnozel als de Duyven, En voorsichtich als de Slangen. | Ghedruckt tot Lisbon, inde groote Druck-sael. | Daer uyt hooght het verradich Portugael. | Anno 1649, den 24 December. | 4°.

(The Portuguese good neighbour; Drawn from the Registers of his good neighbourship kept in Lisbon, Marignan, Cape St. Augustin, St. Paulo de Loando and St. Thome; serving as a reply to the unfounded Brasil's Boat talk. Be innocent as Doves, and prudent as Serpents.)

16 pp.

267. Amsterdamsche | VEERMAN | op | MIDDELBURGH. | Tot VLISSINGEN, | Gedruckt by my Jacob Jansz. Pieck , in 't jaer ons Heeren. 1650. | 4°. (Amsterdam Schipper to Middelburgh.)

12 pp.



15. TREATY OF MUNSTER.



268. Besoignes en Communicatien | over de | LIGUE GARENTIE | van de Heeren | Hare Hoog Mogende | de Staten Generael | Den 2, 4 en 5 Julij 1647. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE , | voor de Weduwe van Hillebrant Jacobisz van Wouw , Ordinaris | Drucker van Hare Hog. Mog: 1647. | 4°.

(Communications on the league guarantee by their High Might. the States Gen. the 2. 4 and 5 of July 1647.)

8 pp.

269 ARTICULEN | EN | CONDITIEN | van den | Eeuwigen Vrede | Gesloten tusschen den Groot=maclj= | tigen Koninck van Hispaignen , elc ter een- | der , ende de Hoog-mogende Heeren Staten | Generael der Vereenigde Ne-

Nederlanden, ter ander zijde, | onderteyckent ende bezegelt den | dertigsten Januarij 1648. | Tot MUNSTER. | Tot ROTTERDAM. | By Haest van Voortganck, Boeckdrucker van de Articulen | van de Vrede, 1648. | 4°.

(*Articles and Conditions of the Eternal peace concluded between the Great and Mighty the King of Spain etc. on the one side and their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands on the other; signed and sealed the 30th of January 1648 at Munster.*)

16 pp.



16. BRAZIL LOST. WAR AND PEACE WITH PORTUGAL

1650—1663.



270. VOOR-LOOPER | van | D' Hr. WITTE CORNELISSLZ. DE WITH, | Admirael van de West-Indische Compagnie, | Nopende | *Den Brasijfischen handel.* | Gedruct voor den Verdrucken. Anno 1650. | 4°.

(*The fore-runner of Mr. Witte Cornelisz. de With, Admiral of the West India Company, Respecting the trade with Brazil.*)

20 pp.

271. RECUET DU DISCOURS | FAIT PAR | Monsieur de Brun | Ambassadeur d'Espagne à Mes- | sieurs les Estats-Generaux, en la | grande assemblée de 28 Mars | 1651. | Imprimée à Anvers chez Jean Hu- | sens, demeurant au Marche, 1651. | 4°.

(*Report of the Speech made before their High Might. the States General by Mr. De Brun, the Spanish Ambassador, in the Great assembly of March 28, 1651.*)

12 pp.

272. Journael / | OFTE | Historiaelse Beschrijvinge | VAN | MATHEUS vanden BROECK. | Van 't geen hy selfs ghesien ende waerachtigh ge- | beurt is, wegen 't begin ende Revolte van de Por- | tugeze in Brafiel, als mede de conditie en het over- | gaen van de Forten aldaer. | t'AMSTELREDAM, | Voor GERRIT van GOEDESBERGEN, Boeck-verkoo- | per op het water, by de nieuwe-brugh, inde Delfse Bybel. Anno 1651. | 4°.

(*Journal or Historical Description, by Matthew van den Broeck, of what he has himself seen and what has truly happened concerning the designs and the revolt of the Portuguese in Brazil; also with the conditions of surrender of the forts there.*)

44 pp.; with a view of Fernambuco.

273. VERTOOGH, | Over den Toestant | DER | West-Indische | COMPAGNIE, | IN | Haer begin, midden, ende eynde, | MET | Een Gemedie tot Redres van deselve. | Eerste Deel. | GEDRVCT TOT ROTTERDAM, | By Iohannes van Roon, Doucht-verkooper op de Leuve-hawe | in 't Musisjct=boeck. 1651. | 4°.

(*Account of the State of the West-India Company in its beginning, prosperity and end; with a Remedy for its Redress, Part I. (No more published.)*)

16 pp.

274. PROPOSITIONS | presentées par | MONSIEUR | DE SOUZA DE MACE-DO | Ambasadeur de Portugal, lesquelles Mes- | sieurs les Estats n'ont pas voulu reevoir, n'y mesme lire. | Imprimée à Leyden 1651. | 4°.

(*Proposal presented by Mr. Sousa de Macedo, Ambassador of Portugal, which the States would not receive nor even read.*)

12 pp.

275. DISCOURS, | FAIT PAR | MONSIEUR | DE SOUSA | DE | MACEDO, | Ambassadeur du Serenissime | Roy de Portugal, prez Mes- | sieurs les Estats Generaux, dans | leur Assembleé Generale le | 6 Mars 1651. | Traduit du Latin en François. | Imprimé l'an 1651. | 4°.

(*Speech made by Mr. Sousa de Macedo Ambassador of his most serene Highness the King of Portugal to their High Might. the States General in their General Assembly the 6th of March 1651; Translated from the Latin into French.*)

8 pp.

276. PROPOSITIONS | CATHEGORIQUES, | Et derniere resolution | DE | MONSIEVR | DE SOUSA | DE | MACEDO, | AMBASSADEUR | De Portugal, touchant les | differens du Bresil, | Imprimé l'an 1651. | 4°.

(*Categorical Propositions and last resolution of Mr. Sousa de Macedo, Ambassador of Portugal, regarding the quarrels of Brazil.*)

8 pp.

277. Klare en Waarachtige | BESCHRYVING | Van de leste Veroerten en Afsval der Portugezen in | BRASIL; | Daar in d' oorsprong dezer zwarigheden en oor- | logen klarelijk vertoont worden. | In de Fzansche taal beschre- | ven door PIERRE MOREAU van Parrey | in Charollois, die zelf in dat | Lant gelveest / en d' oozakken dezer veroerten | naauwkeuriglijst onderzocht / en

en getrouwelijkt beschreven heeft. | Met de Reisbeschrijving van de zelve-Schrijver naar Brasili, en | de vreemdigheden, die hem daar in ontmoet zijn. | Dood J. H. GLAZEMAKER vertaalt. | t'AMSTERDAM, | Dood Jan Hendriksz. en Jan Rieuwertsz. Boekverkopers 1652. | 4°.

(Clear and True Description of the last Troubles and the Desertion of the Portuguese in Brasili; in which are clearly shown the origin and the difficulties of the war. Written in French by P. Moreau of Parrey in Charollais, who has himself been in that land, and has closely investigated and truly described the reasons of these troubles. With the voyage of the same writer to Brazil, and the strange adventures he there met with.)

102 pp. — (A map of Mauritsstad on the title-page.)

278. Nieuwe ongewoon-Wonderlykke Staert-Sterre op 't Recif in Brazil | gezien op 16 December 1652. Aldus vertoont en afgebeelt door N. N. | — t'Amsterdam A°. 1653.

(New and uncommonly Wonderful Comet; on the Reciffa in Brazil; Seen Dec. 16. 1652; Thus described and drawn by N. N.)

(An engraving in 4°.)

279. WEST-INDISCH | DISCOURS; | Verhandelende | De West-Indische Saecken. | Hoe die weder verbetert mogen worden, ten besten | der Gemeente, en 't seeckerst voor de | COMPAGNIE. | Generalijck ontworpen by maniere van Samen-spraeck | tusschen een Middelburger en Haegenaer. | Gedruckt in 't Jaer 1653. | 4°.

(West-Indian Discourse; Treating on the West-Indian Affairs. How they may be again improved for the good of the Community and the most surely for the Company. Given in the General form of a Dialogue, between an inhabitant of Middelburgh and one of the Hague.)

16 pp.

280. ARTICVLEN | Ende conditien gemaectt by het overleveren | van | BRASILIEN | als mede het Recif, Maurits Stadt ende For- | ten ende sterckten daer aan de | penderende. Gesloten den 28 January 1654. | In 'S GRAVENHAGE, | Gedruct by Jan Pietersz. Anno 1645. (sic.) | 4°.

(Articles and conditions made on the surrender of Brasili; as also of the Reciffe, Maurits Stadt and the forts and fortifications belonging thereto; signed Jan. 28. 1654.)

8 pp.

281. ACCOORD | Van | BRASILIEN, | Mede van 't Recif, Maurits-Stadt, | ende de omleggende For- | ten van Brasili. | t'AMSTERDAM, | By Claes Lambrechtsz. van der Wolf, 1654. | 4°.

(*Agreement of Brasil; as also of the Reciffo, Maurits Stadt and the neighbouring forts of Brasil.*)

8 pp.

282. COPIE, | VAN DEN | BRIEF | GESCHREVEN BY | SIGISMUND | VAN | SHOPPE, | Gewefene Generael, der Militie, in Brasiliën: | AEN | Hare Hög. Mo: de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde | Nederlanden; | Alwaer hy, SCHOPPE, in vertoont, den miserabilen Staet van de voor-nomde | BRASILIEN: | ALS MEDE | Klagende over de slechte assistentie, tot onderhoud van de Militie; | ende de onwilligheyd der oude Soldaten. | Tot MIDDELBVRG, | By SIMON de KLAGER, woonende op de Haven, in de Hoop | vol Patientie, Anno 1654. | 4°.

(*Copy of the Letter written by Sigismund von Schoppe, late General of the Militia in Brasil, to their High Might. the States Gen. of the United Netherlands; in which he, Schoppe, shows the miserable State of Brasil; as also with complaints on the want of assistance towards the Keeping of the Militia and on the ill-will of the old Soldiers.*)

6 pp.

283. MOTIVEN, | Dic de Officiers der Militie en de | Hooge Raden in | BRASIL, | hebben bewoogen met de Portugee- | sen te Contracteren. | Gedruckt in 't Iaer ons Heeren 1654. | 4°.

(*Motives by which the Officers of the Militia and High-Councillors in Brasil have been induced to treat with the Portuguese.*)

4 pp.

284. Cort, Bondigh ende Waerachtigh | VERHAEL | Van 't schandelyc over-geven | ende verlaten van de voorname Conquesten | VAN | BRASIL, | On-der de Regeringe vande Heeren | WOUTER van SCHONENBURGH, | PRESIDENT | HENDRICK HAECKX, Hoogen Raet, | ENDE | SIGISMON-DUS van SCHOPPE, | Luytenant Generael over de Militie, 1654. | TOT MIDDELBURGH, | Gedruckt by Thomas Dircksz. | van Brouwers-haven. | ANNO 1655. | 4°.

(*Short; Summary and True account of the shameful surrender and defection of the chief Conquests of Brasil, under the Government of Walter van Schonenburgh, President, Hendrick Haeckx, High Counsellor and Sigm. v. Schoppe, Lieut. Gen. of the Militia.*)

28 pp.

285. Twee Verscheyden | Remonstrantien | OFTE | VERTOGEN, | Overgege-ven | Aen hare Ho: Mo: de Heeren Staten | Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden. | Door | ANTHONIO PARÄUPÁBA, | In syu leven geweest Regi-door vande Brazilianen | inde Capitania van Rio Grande: Ende met het laetste ongo- | luckigh verlies van Brazyl, vande gantsche Braziliaensche |

Na

Natie afgesonden; aen hare Ho: Mo: om derselver Natie | erbermelijcken en jammerlijcken toestant te vertonen, | ende met eenen hulpe ende bystant te verfoeken. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | Gedruckt by HENRICUS HONDIUS, woonende | inde Hofstraet, inde nieuwe Kunst-en-Boeck-Druckery. 1657. | 4°.

(*Two different Remonstrances or Discourses delivered to their High Might. the States General by Antonio Paräupäba, in life a Regidor of the Brasilians in the Capitania of Rio Grande; together with the last unfortunate loss of Brasil; sent over by the whole Brazilian nation to their High Might. to show the miserable and pitiable state of that nation and to request at the same time help and assistance.*)

20 pp. .

286. Seeckere | REMONSTRANTIE | Aen hare Hoogh Moghende de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden | overgegeven | Door | De gesamentlycke aenwesende gedeputeerden | uit Brazyl | Tendende tot behoudeusze van die glorieuse Koninklycke Conquesten. | Anno MDCLVII. | 4°.

(*A certain Remonstrance to their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands; delivered by all the Brazilian deputies present, tending towards the Keeping of these glorious and Royal conquests.*)

8 pp.

287. VERHAEL | van den ersten Tocht ghedaen by Sijn Excellenie van | WASSENAER | Baron van Opdam &c. | LUYTENANT-ADMIRael | van de Vrye | VEREENIGHDE NEDERLANDEN | met 's Lant's Vloot, naer de Vyandlicke Landen van | PORTUGAEL, | ende van 't gene op de Reyse ghepasseeert, | ende wat ontrent die fake verders | by de Gedeputeerde binnen | Lisbona voorghe- | vallen is. | Gedruckt in 't Haer ong Heeren / Anno 1657. | 4°.

(*Account of the first expedition made by his Excellency van Wassenaer, Baron van Opdam etc. Lieut. Adm. of the Free United Netherl. with the National Fleet towards the hostile country of Portugal; and of what passed during the voyage; and on what has been further transacted in Lisbon by the Deputies regarding this affair.*)

20 pp.

288. CREDENTIALE | Van de Koningin Regente | VAN | PORTUGAEL | Beneffens | DE PROPOSITIE | Van haren Extraordinairen Ambafsadeur Ferdi- | nandus Telles de Faro. | Aen haer | HOOGHMOGENDE | over geleverd, ende geproponeert den 22 Julij. 1658. | 't Schiedam voor Philips | by Vaal 1658. | 4°.

(Cre-

(*Credentials from the Queen Regent of Portugal; Together with the proposition delivered by her Envoy extraordinary to the States Gen. Fer. Telles de Faro. July 22; 1658.*)

8 pp.

289. MANIFEST | Ende redenen van Oorloge , tot | LISBONA | Vyt-ghegeven
ende gepubliceert: TUSSCHEN | Portugael / ende de Geunieerde Neder-
santsche Provintien / | met de aenmerkinge ende den oorspronck / waer
uyt den selfs | den gheprocedeert is. | Getrouwelijck uyt de Portugesche
Tale over-geset: | Gedruckt int Jaer onseg Heeren 1658. | 4°.

(*Manifesto and reasons of war, published at Lisbon, Between Portugal and the United Dutch Provinces; with the annotation and the origin from which the war has sprung. Translated from the Portuguese.*)

16 pp.

290. MANIFEST , | OFTE | Reden van den oorlogh tusschen Por- | tugael ,
ende de Vereenichde Provintien van de Nederlanden , | met de aenwij-
singe vande oorsaek waer uyt die ontstaen is. | Tot Lisbon in de Por-
tugesche en Castiliaensche taelen | gedruckt ende uytgegeven, in 't Jaer 1657.
Ende nu getrouwelijck | en verstandelijck inde Nederduytsche taele overge-
set. | MITSGADERS | MANIFESTATIE | Van de leugenen ende valsheden
waer mede het is vervult, | Ende een | Kort ende waerachtich verhael |
van des Conincks van Portugael , ende sijner onder. | saeten trouwloose
ende meynedyge procedu- | ren, die de waere reden en oorsaek ,
ende | selfs het begin , van desen oorlogh zijn. | By HENRICUS HON-
DIUS , inde | Hofstraet , inde nieuwe Konst-en-Boeck-Druckery. 1659. | 4°.

(*Manifesto or reasons of the war between Portugal and the United Provinces of the Netherlands; with the demonstration of the reasons which gave rise to the war. Published at Lisbon in the Portuguese and Castilian Languages in the year 1657, and now faithfully and plainly translated into the Dutch. Together with a Manifesto of the lies and fictions with which it is filled, and also a short and true account of the faithless and perfured proceedings of the King of Portugal and of his subjects; and that they are themselves the true reason and even the commencement of this war.*)

56 pp.

291. L'ANTIMANIFESTE | du Seigneur | FERNANDO TELLES DE FARO |
Cy devant Ambassadeur extraor- | dinare de Portugal en | Hollande : |
Ou est descouvert la faulsete de pretextes de sa fuite , par une | Lettre ,
qu'un Gentilhomme Portugais , qui estait de ses amis , | & de ses Confidens ,
luy escrit de la Haye à Bruxelles | le 30 Juin 1659. | M. DC. LIX. | 4°.

(The

(*The Anti-Manifest of Senor Fernando Telles de Faro; formerly Envoy Extraordinary from Portugal, to Holland; in which is discovered the falseness of the pretexts of his flight, by a letter which a Portuguese gentleman, one of his friends and confidants, wrote to him from the Hague to Brussels.*)

12 pp.

292. CONTRA | MANIFEST | Van Signor | FERNANDO TELLES DE FARO, |
Voor desen geweest Ambassadeur extra- | ordinaris van Portugael in
Hollandt. | Waer in ontdeckt sijn de valsche pretexten van sijn wegh
loopen uyt | s' Gravenhage, door een Brief die seker Portugijs Edel-
man | van sijne confidante Vrienden aen hem uyt Brussel | geschreven
heeft. | M. DC. LIX. | 4°

(*Translation of N°. 291.*)

12 pp.

293. REDENEN , | Ende verscheyde notable | OMSTANDIGHEDEN : | VAN |
DON FERNANDO | TELLES DE FARO , | Gewefene Extraordinaris Am-
bassaideur van Portu- | gael by de H: STATEN GENERAEL | der Ver-
eenighde Nederlanden , | Aengaende sijn vertreck uyt 's Graven-Hage
ten dienste van den | KONING van SPAENJEN , | *In de Castiliaensche*
Tale uytgegeven, ende in de Neder- | landtsche overgeset. | M. DC. LIX. | 4°.

(*Reasons and several notable circumstances regarding Don Fernando Telles de Faro, late Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal to their High Might., concerning his departure from the Hague in the service of the King of Spain; translated from the Castilian.*)

12 pp.

294. MEMORIE | VAN | Sijne Exellentie den Heere Henrique | de Souza de
Tavares da Silva, Grave van Miranda | van den Raet van den Door-
luchtigen Koningh van | Portugael, Kamer-Joncker en Opperste Stal-
mee- | ster van den Prins Don Theodozio, Gouverneur | van de Stadt
Poort a Poort, als mede van de Gerech- | te en Wapenen aldaer en
sijne destricten , Oppersten | Alcaide van de Steden genoemt, Arronches
Al- | palhan , Alvalade , Heer van de plaetsen Miranda , | Podentes ,
Vouga , Souza , Germello , Arrancada , | Olivera de Bairro , en Ousa ,
Commandeur van de | Comanderyen van de Maninhos , Alvalade , Villa |
nova de Alvito , Alpalhan , Heer van de retinden in | den Eylanden
Tarsera , St. Michiel en Madera , Ex- | traordinaris Ambassadeur van
den Hoog-gemelten | Koningh van Portugael aen de Hoog-Mog: Heeren |
Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden , &c. | *Honghst overge-*
levert op den 6. Decemb. 1660. | t'AMSTERDAM, | By NICOLAES van
RAVESTEYN, | op St. Anthonis-Marckt. 1661. | 4°.

(*Memorial of his Excellency Don Henrique de Souza de Tavares da Silva, Count de Miranda etc. etc., Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal to their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands. Presented Dec. 6. 1660.*)

40 pp.

295. *Verthjoaninge / | Ghedaen aan die van de | VEREENICHDE | NEDER- LANDEN, | By een Onderdaen ende Lieff-hebber | van deselve. | Gedruckt by een PATRIOT | VAN HET | VADERLANDT | c15 I5 c LXI. | 4°.*

(*Demonstration to those of the United Netherlands. By one of their subjects and loyars.*)

16 pp.

296. *TRACTAET | Ende | ALLIANTIE | Tusschen den Koninck ende Rijcke van | PORTUGAEL | Ter eenre, | ENDE | De Ho. ende Mog. Heeren | DE STATEN GENERAEL | Der Vereenichde Nederlantsche Provintien | ter andere zijde. | Gesloten, geteeckent ende gezegelt op den sesden | Augusty 1661. | TOT MIDDELBURGH, | Gedruct by Symon vander Plas Boeckverkooper woonende over | 't Stadthuys 1661. | 4°.*

(*Treaty and Alliance between the King and Kingdom of Portugal on the one hand, and their High Might. the States Gen. of the United Netherland Provinces, concluded, signed and sealed August 6th, 1661.*)

24 pp.

297. *ARTICULEN | VAN | VREDE | ENDE | CONFEDERATIE | Tusschen den | KONING van PORTUGAEL | Ende de | STATEN GENERAEL | Van de Vereenighde Nederlanden, | Gesloten en ondertekent den 6 Aug. 1661. | Getranslateert uyt het Latijn, na de | rechte Copye. | M. DC. LXI. | 4°.*

(*Articles of Peace and Confederation between the King of Portugal and the States General of the United Netherlands, concluded, signed and sealed Aug. 6th 1661.*)

16 pp.

298. *NAERDER ACCOORT | TUSSCHEN DEN | KONINCK VAN PORTUGAEL | AEN | D' HOOG: MOGENDE HEEREN | STATEN GENERAEL | den 10 Augusty 1661.*

(*Further Agreement between the King of Portugal and their High Might. the States General. Aug. 1661. (French and Dutch.)*)

(*A small folio sheet.*)

299. *SCHRIFTELYCKE | NOTIFICATIE | EN | PROTEST | Van den | GRAEF de MIRANDA | PORTUGEES AMBASSADEUR, | Voor sijn vertreck, aende Heeren Staten | gegeven, &c. | Naer de copije tot Delft / voor Michel Michielsen, | achter 't Stadthuys 1663 | 4°.*

(*Writ-*

(Written Notification and Protest of the Count of Miranda, Portuguese Ambassador; delivered to the States Gen. before his departure.)

16 pp.

300. Verkondiginge van het Tractaet van Vrede † den 16sten Augusti in den Jaare 1661 gemaerkt ende ghesloten / alhier in den Hage / tusschen / den Heere Coningh / en de Kroone van Portugaels / etc. etc. ter eene; Ende de Hoogh Mo= | gende Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden / ter andere syde / daer op / wederzydtg Ratificatiën der eerthienden December dgs verleden Jaers 1662 zyn ghe= | extraheert ende uytgelijsseld. | In s' GRAVEN-HAGE By Hillebrandt van Wouw, Ordinaris Drucker van de Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael | der Vereenighde Nederlanden. | Anno 1663. | Met Privilegie.

(Publication of the Treaty of Peace; made and concluded between the King and Crown of Portugal on one side and their High Might. the States Gen. of the United Provinces on the other; with the mutual ratification exchanged and given on the 14th of December 1664.)

(A small folio sheet.)

301. Aengemerckte voorvallen | Op de | Vredens Articulen | Met | PORTUGAEL. | ANNO 1663. | 4°.

(Noted incidents on the negotiations with Portugal.)

16 pp.

302. MEMORIAEL | Van de Heere | ULLOA | Eerste Minister van sijne Koninklijcke | Majesteyt van Portugaels by den Hee- | ren Staten Generael der Vereenich- | de Nederlanden. | Overgegeven den 19. Septem- | ber 1663. | 4°.

(Memorial of Don Ulloa, First Minister of the King of Portugal to their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands. Delivered Sept. 19th 1663.)

12 pp.



303. WAERACHTIGE | VERKLARINGE | Nopende de | Goude en Silvere Mijne / | Waer van den Ridder | BALTHAZAR GERBIER, Douvily | gecontracteert heeft met eenige geafossieerde | In ZEELANT. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | Gedruckt by Iohannes Rammazeyn, Boeck-drucker woonende | op de Veer-kaey, naest de Bestelder inde Boeckdruckerye, 1656. | 4°.

(*True declaration on the Gold and Silver Mines upon which the Cheyalier Balthazar Gerbier Douvilly has made a contract with several partners in Zeeland.*)

8 pp.

304. WAARACHTIGE | Verklaringe vanden RIDDER | BALTHASAR GERBIER, | B: Douviliij; | Noopende sijn saecke van Goude | en Silvere MYNEN, waer | over hy ghecontracteert hadde | met sekere Persoonen in | ZEELANT. | 4°.

(*Other piece as the foregoing.*)

8 pp. (*Additions of authentic pieces 1657, 12 pp.*)

305. Tweede Deel | Vande | WAERACHTIGE | VERCLARINGE | Nopende de | Goude en Silvere Mijne / | Waer van den Ridder | BALTHAZAR GERBIER, Douvily | gecontracteert heeft met eenige geafossieerde | in ZEELANT. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGE | Gedruckt by Iohannes Rammazeyn, Boeckdrucker woonende | op de Veer-kaey, naest de Bestelder inde Boeckdruckerye, 1656. | 4°.

(*Second Part of the True Declaration regarding the Gold and Silver Mines, upon which the Cheyalier Balthazar Gerbier has made a contract with several partners in Zeeland.*)

10 pp.

306. Derde | VERCLARINGE | Aengaende de | Goude ende Silvere Mijne | Aenghewesen door den Ridder | BALTHASAR GERBIER, | BARON Douvily, | Dienende tot wederlegginghe van een Fameux | Libel uytgespogen tegens de Waerheyd | vande saecke ende zyn persoon. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | Gedruct by Iohunnes Rammazeyn, Boeckdrucker woonen- | de op de Veerkaey, naest de Bestelder inde Boeckdruckerye, 1656. 4°.

(*Third*

(*Third Declaration respecting the Gold and Silver Mines pointed out by the Chev. Balthasar Gerbier, Baron Douvilly; serving as an answer to a scandalous libel published contrary to the truth of the affair and against his person.*)

4 pp.

307. OCTROY, | *Van de Hoog: Moog: Heeren | Staten Generael, aengaende de | Colonic op de Wilde Kust | Van | AMERICA. | Onder het beleyt van den | Ridder | Balthazar Gerbier Baron Douvilly. | Gedruckt in 't Iaer ons Hee- | ren, 1659. | 4°.*

(*Patent by their High Might. the States Gen. regarding the Colony on the Wild Coast of America. Under the conduct of the Chevalier Balthazar Gerbier, Baron Douvilly.*)

8 pp.

308. GEBEDT, | *Van den Ridder | BALTHAZAR GERBIER, | Baron Douvilly, | PATROON ende COMMANDEUR | Van de Geoctroyerde | GUIAENSE | COLONIE, | Op 't Schip | St. Jan Euangelist, ende 't Landt van Belof- | ten. | t' AMSTERDAM, | Gedruckt by GILLIS JOOSTEN, Boeck-drucker | en Boeck- | verkooper in de Nieuwe-straet. Anno 1659. | 4°.*

(*Prayer of the Chevalier Balthazar Gerbier Baron Douvilly, Patron and commander of the chartered Guiana Colony. On board the St. John the Evangelist, and the Land of Promise*)

8 pp. (*With portrait of Gerbier on the reverse of the title.*)

309. INFORMATIE | *Voor de Rechtsgleerde die van wegen d' Edele Hee- | ren | Bewinthebbers van de gheoctroyerde West-In | dische Compag- | nye ghorequireert sijn hare ad. | visen te geven op den | MOORDE IN | CAJANY | Begaen, en waer van gemelt is in het Sommier | verhael door | den BARON DOUVILY, | In druck contbaer gemaect. | 4°.*

(*Information for the lawyers who are delegated by the Directors of the West-India-Company to give their advice on the murder committed in Cajana; related in the account of Baron Gerbier.*)

12 pp

(*See also No. 11 pag. 11.*)



18. SCHULENBURGH. (1662).

310. ACTE | Vande | STATEN VAN | GROENINGEN | Ende OMMELAN-
DEN. | Daer by den HEER JOHAN Schulenburgh Gecom- | mitteert inde
Staten Generael, van alle Ampten Gede- | porteert wert, en hoe dat
noch gerefereert is, | tegens zyn Persoon, ende goederen | te Proce-
deren. | Item | Een schrifteliche Contestatie van Groeningen tegens |
Hollandt, wegens de Portugesche Tractaten. | Naer de COPYE | Te Groe-
ninghen voor HENDRICK BRONSWIJCK | An. Ch. M D C LXII. | 4°.

(Act by the States of Groningen and Ommelanden, by which Mr. Johan Schulenburgh, former Deputy to the States General is suspended in all his functions; and how it is reserved to proceed against his Person and property. With the written Protest of Groningen and Ommelanden against Holland, regarding the Portuguese Treaties.)

8 pp.

311. SENTENTIE | gepronunchieert tegens | JOHAN SCHULENBURGH |
Gewesen Staet Generael binnen GROENINGEN. | t'UTRECHT By AN-
THONY BENEDICTI, Recht over 't Paus-Huijs 1663.

(Sentence pronounced against Joh. Schulenburgh, late deputy to the States General.)

(A small folio sheet.)

312. JUSTIFICATIE | VAN DE | Resolutien ende Procedurer by de | Ed. Mog.
Heeren Staten van | STADT GRONINGEN | En | OMMELANDE | gehou-
den tegen den Heer | JOHAN SCHULENBORCH | wegens het ge-
trachteerde met den | AMBASSADEUR van PORTUGAL | Ende Refutatie
van de Deductie van denselven daer | tegens gepubliceert. | In 't Iaer
onse Heeren 1662. | 4°.

(Justification of the Resolutions and Proceedings by their Mightinesses the States of Groningen and Ommelanden, against Johan Schulenburgh, on account of the negotiations with the Portuguese Ambassador, And the Refutation of the Deduction by the same, published against it.)

36 pp.

313. Accusatie ende Conclusie | overgegeven | Aen sijn Furstelijcke Doorn-
luchticheyt den HEER | PRINS | WILHELM FREDERICK van | NAS-
SAUW &c. Stadhouder van Stadt | en Lande | Ende de H. HEEREN
gedelegeerde Richieren | van beijde Leden defer Provintie. | DOOR | d'

Avo-

Avocaten Fiscael by welgemelte Provincie ge-constitueert ; | *Op ende Tegens | Den gewesen Staet Generael | JOHAN SCHULENBORCH | wegen desselfs verscheijdene Crimes geduyrende sijn | Ampt, ende tegens de Provintie begaan. | Als mede de Sententie daer op gevolght. | Dese Editie is vermeerdert met de Instructie en den Eedt der boven- | genoemde H. Heeren gedelegeerde Richteren. | Gedruckt tot Leuwarden, | By PIETER JELLIS, Boeckverkooper in de Peper-Straet; in de Gecroonde Druckerijs. (1662.) | 4°.*

(Accusation and Conclusion delivered to his Highness Prince William of Nassau, Stadholder of Groningen and Ommelanden, and to the delegated judges of the two members for the said Province, by the Advocate Fiscal, against the late deputy to the States Gen., Johan Schulenburg; because of his several crimes committed during his office against the Province. As also the Sentence pronounced thereupon. This edition is augmented with the Instruction and oath of the abovenamed judges.)

88 pp.



19. COTMANS. (1662).



314. Ozeemd verhael van een | Stoopenman van Amsterdam ghenaemt | Koyman / die dooz verraeet de Gout=kust Guinea meende af | te loopen/ en de In= woonders daer op te dooden/ dan het | Lant over te geben aan de Kro= nink van Denemerc= | kien/ is daer over den 25 Januarii 1662 ses ja= | ren ghebannen in een besloten plaatg/ van | eeuwigh ygt de 7 Provintien/ en een | boete van twintig duysent | gulden.

(Strange account of a Merchant of Amsterdam, named Koyman, who thought to conquer by treason the Gold-coast of Guinea, and to kill the inhabitants thereof, then to surrender the Country to the King of Denmark; for which on the 25 of January he was banished into a fortress for six years and then for life out of the 7 Provinces, and condemned to pay a fine of 20,000 florins.)

(A small folio sheet.)

315. SENTENTIE | gepronuncieert den 25. Januarij 1662. tot | AMSTERDAM. | Iegens | ISAAC COEYMAN, | Koopman en Burger der selver Stadt. | TOT ROTTERDAM, | By FLORIS WILLEMSEN. | 1662. | 4°.

(Sentence pronounced on the 25th of January 1662, at Amsterdam, against Isaac Coymans, merchant and citizen of that town.)

4 pp.

316. BRIEVEN, | CONFESSIONE ; | Mitsgaderg | ADVISEN | Van verscheyden Rechtsgeleerden in de saeck van | ISAAC COYMAN | gegeven : Als mede de | SENTENTIE | Daer op gevolgt. | Gedzucht tot ROTTERDAM, voor Dirck Ianfz. woonende | op de Vischmarcht. | (1662.) | 4°.

(Letters, Confession, together with Advices from several Lawyers in the case of Isaac Coymans. With the sentence pronounced thereupon.)

16 pp.



20. DISPUTES WITH THE DANES AND THE ENGLISH.

..... (1660—1664).



317. NAERDERE KLAGTEN | Van den Heer Resident | CARISIUS, | Omtreent de | DEENSCHE AFRICAENSCHE | COMPAGNIE, | Die de NEDERLANDTSCHE | WEST-INDISCHE COMPAGNIE | Albaer niet wift gedoghen / ende alle schade | aan doet. | t'Heuckelom, voor Adrianus Poortslot 1660. | 4°.

(Further Complaints of the Resident Carisius against the Danish African Company; which will not suffer the Dutch West-India-Company there and continually injure and annoy it.)

8 pp.

318. KLAGH-VERVOLGH | Vand'en | DEENSCHEN KONINCK | En desselfs MINISTER, | Aen de | HEEREN STATEN, | Over de pretense violentic, door de Neder- | lantsche West-Indische, op de Deensche | Afrikaensche Compagnie gepleecht. | Daer de Coppe 1662. | Voor Isaack Isaacsen tot DELFT. | 4°.

(Se-

(Second Complaint of the Danish King and his Minister; to their High Mght.; On the pretended violence exercised by the Dutch West-India-Company against the Danish African Company.)

8 pp.

319. SCHRIFTELICKE | DOLEANTIE, | wegens de Bewindt-hebberen van | de West-Indische Compagnie. | AEN DE | Heeren Staten Generael: | Aen- | gaende de geweldadige verrichtinge van de | genaemde Deensche Afri- | caensche Compagnie. | Weesep, voor Hillebrant Hillebrantsz, 1664. | 4°.

(Written Complaint against the Directors of the West-India Company; to their High Mght. the States General; on the violent proceedings of the said Danish African Company.)

8 pp.

320. Remonstrantie | Aen de | Ho: Mo: Heeren de Staten Ge- | nerael der Vereenighde | Nederlanden: | Overgegeven den ... Juny 1664. | By de Heeren de Bewint-hebberen van | de Geoctroyeerde West-Indische | Compagnie der Vereenighde | Nederlanden. | Op ende jegengs | Verscheyde Memoriën van den Heer Resident *Charisius*, | wegens de (gepretendeerde) Deensche Africcaensche | Compagnie, aen haer Ho: Mo: overgegeven. | Tot AMSTERDAM, | Gedrukt by Pieter Iansz de Koningh, Boekdrucker op de Laurier- | Gracht/ in de niewe gestroonde Drue- | herte. Anno 1664. | 4°.

(Remoufrance to their High Mght. the States General. Delivered on the ... of June 1664; by the Directors of the chartered West-India Company; against several memoirs delivered by the Resident *Charisius*, on the (pretended) Danish African Company.)

32 pp.

321. ANTWOORT-BRIEF | Van een onpartydigh Coopman uyt Zeelant, | Aen syn vrient in Engelant geschreven, op 't gene den sel- | ven on- | lanckx wiert toegesonden, rakende de pretensiën | der Engelsche, van de Nederlandsche ingesetenen | ende besonderlick d' Engelsche seer onrechtmatige | bekentmakinge vol injurien, ende illationen, korts | door den Engelschen *Mercurius publicus*, de | werelt genotificeert, ende hier te lande door | de post-tijdinge getranslateert, | gerefleveert, ende over al gedistribueert, | dienende tot wederlegginge van de | Engelsche seer ongesondeerde | pretensiën, ende lasteringen, | ende tot justificatie van | de goede sake, ende e- | quiteyt der Neder- | landers. | Gedrukt voor Simoen Simoensz, 1662. 4°.

(Answer, by an impartial merchant from Zeeland to his friend in England, concerning what has been recently] sent to him on the complaints of the English against the inhabitants of the Netherlands; and

especially the late notification of the English Mercurius, so full of insult and injustice, and which has been translated and generally distributed here; serving as a refutation of the English unfounded pretences and calumnies and in justification of the good cause and equity of the Netherlanders.)

8 pp.

322. Den TOESTANT | DER | SWEVENDE VERSCHILLEN, | TUSSCHEN | De Oost, ende West-Indische | COMPAGNIEN. | van Engelant, ende van de Vereenighde | Nederlanden. | Naer de Copye. 1664. | 4°.

(*The State of the Present differences between the English and Dutch East and West-India Companies.*) *Surgeo. Donnus*

24 pp.

323. MISSIVE | Van de | Bewint-hebberen der West- | Indische Compagnie ter Camere | van Amsterdam, | geschreven den 10 July 1664, | Aen de | Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden. Neffens een Extract | Uyt de Heer Matthias | Becks, Vice Directeur op 't Eylandt Curacao | in 't Fort Amsterdam, dato den 12 Martij | Anno 1664. | Raec-kiende de Engelsche Caperg | ende haer Commissie | in de West-Indien. | Tot GOUDA | By PIETER KLAERBEECK, 1664. | 4°.

(*Letter of the Directors of the West-India-Company, chamber of Amsterdam, written July 10. 1664; to their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands. With an Extract from the letter of Matthias Becks, vice Director on the Islands of Curaçao in the Fort Amsterdam; 12th of March 1667; On the English Cruisers and their Commission in the West-Indies.*)

4 pp.

324. BRIEF | Van Iohan Valckenburgh, Directeur Generael van wegen de ges- | octroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie der Vereenighde Nederlanden | op de Custe van Guinea/ geschreven aende | Heeren Staten Generael der selver Vereenighde Nederlanden. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By Hille- | brandt van Wouw, Ordinaris Drucker vande Hoogh Mogende Heeren | Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden. Anno 1665. | 4°.

(*Letter of Johan Valkenburgh Director-General for the West-India-Company of the United Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea, written to the States Gen. of the same United Netherlands.*)

(*A small folio sheet.*)

325. Resolutie vande Ed. Groot | Mo: Heeren Staten van Hollandt ende West-Vrieslandt; | Item/ een Missive van hare Ho: Mo: de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden: Mitsgaderen | Missive vanden Directeur Generael Johan van Valcken- | burgh, aen hoogh-

eg:

gemeiste Heeren Staten Generael: Als | mede een Extract uitte Missive by den voorzoemden Di- | recteur gheschreven aende Belwinthiebberen vande West- | Indische Compagnie/ alle noopende de proceduren der | Engelschen in Guinea. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By de Erfgenamen van wylen Hillebrandt Jacobsz van Wouw, | Ordinaris Druckers vande Ed: Groot Mo: Heeren Staten van | Hollandt ende West-Vrieslandt. Anno 1664. | Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(*Resolution of the States of Holl. and West-Friesland; with a Letter from their High Might., And also with a letter from the Director General Valkenburgh to their High Might.; With an Extract from a letter of the above-named Director General to the Directors of the West-India-Company; all on the proceedings of the English in Guinea.*)

16 pp.

326. Resolutie van de Ed: Groot | Mo: Heeren Staten van Hollant ende West-Vrieslandt; | Item/ een Missive van hare Ho: Mo: de Heeren Sta- ten | Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden: Mitsgaderg een | Missive van den Directeur Generael Johan van Valcken- | burgh, aen hoogh- gemiste Heeren Staten Generael: Als | mede een Extract uitte Missive by den voorzoemden Di- | recteur gheschreven aen de Belwinthiebberen van de West- | Indische Compagnie/ alle noopende de proceduren der | Engelsche in Guinea. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE, | By de Erfgenamen van wylen Hillebrant Jacobsz van Wouw, | Ordinaris Druckers van de Ed: Groot Mo: Heeren Staten | van Hollant ende West-Vrieslant. Anno 1665. | Met Privilegie. | 4°.

(*Extract reprint of N°. 325.*)

8 pp.

The book itself is a reprint of the edition of 1664; but here the French translation is omitted.

327. KLACHTE | Der | West-Indische Compagnie | Tegen de | Oost-Indische Compagnie | Deser Vereenighde Nederlanden. | Voor-geballen in een Dialogue tusschen een Hollander/ Engelsman en Fransman. | Tot MID- DELBURGH | By Paulus Klaefsen. Anno 1664. 4°.

(*Complaint of the West-India-Company against the East-India-Company of these lands, in a Dialogue between a Hollander, an Englishman and a Frenchman.*)

8 pp.

B. HISTORY OF NEW-NETHERLAND.

329. GENERAEL OCTROY | Voor de ghene die eenige nieuwe Passagien, Haavenen, Landen | of Plaetsen sullen ontdecken. | (1614). | fol.

(General Patent for all who may discover any new Straits, Harbours, Lands or Places.)

The history of this patent is to be found in Mr. Brodhead's work, p. 59 and 60. The only known copy of this original edition (there are many reprints in such collections as Tjassens, the Plaecaet-book etc.) is appended to the charter of the New-Netherland-Company in the Royal Archives at the Hague, of which Mr. Brodhead speaks, p. 61 to 63 of his book.

330. HISTORISCH VERHAEL | al der ghedenck-weerdichste geschiedenissem, die hier en daer in EUROPA, als in Duijtschlant, Vranckrijck, | Enghe-lant, Spaengien, Hungarijen, Polen, Seven-berghen, Walla | chien, Moldavien, Turckijen en Neder-lant, van den beginne | des jaers 1621: tot den Herfst toe, voorgeyallen syn. | Door Doct. Claes Wassenaeer. | 1622. | 4°.

(Historical account of the most memorable events which have occurred here and there in Europe, viz in Germany, France, England, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, Turkey, and the Netherlands, from the beginning of the year 1621, to the Autumn. By Dr. Claes Wassenaer. 1622.)

Vot II to XIII have a slightly different title from vol. I; they begin with the words:

TWEEDE DEEL OFTE VERVOLGH | VAN HET HISTORISCH VERHAEL.....

(Second (third, etc.) volume or continuation of the historical account.)

And after the word Sevenberghen, the following words are added:

Sweeden, Wallachien, Moldavien, Turckyen, Switzerlant, Barbarijen en Neerlant, van de maent Septembri des Jaers 1621 tot den April des jaers 1622 voorgeyallen sijn. | Door Doctor Klaes Wassenaer. | Anno 1622.

Swe-

(*Sweden, Wallachia, Moldavia, Turkey, Switzerland, Barbary and Netherland, from the month of September 1621 to April 1622. By Dr. Klaes Wassenaar. 1622.*)

The volumes I—XVII have at the foot of the title the following words:

“Amstelredam | Bij Jan Evertsz Kloppenburgh op 't Water.

(*At Amsterdam by Jan Evertsz Kloppenburgh on the Water.*)

Vol XVIII to XXI (1629 to 1632) are entitled:

HET ACHTIENDE DEEL OF 'T VERVOLGH—van het Historisch Verhael aller gedenckwaerdiger geschiedenis. | die in Europa, als Dnijtſland, Vranckrijck, Engeland, Denemarcken, Spaengien, | Hungarijen, Polen, Sweden, Moscovien, Sevenbergen, Zwitserland en Nederland: in Asia, | als Turckijen, China en de omliggende Koninkrijcken: in Africa, als Barbarijen, Maroco en | Guinea: in America, als West-Indien, d^e Eijlanden en Brazil; van Octobri des jaers 1629 | tot April, des jaers 1630 voorgeval-ten zijn. | Beschreyen door Barent Lampe.. Amsteldammer Medicijn. | t' Amsterdam | Bij Jan Janſz. | inde Pas kaart.

(*The 18th (19th etc.) vol. or continuation of the Historical account of the most memorable events which have occurred in Europe, as Germany, France, England, Denmark, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Murcoy, Transylvania, Switzerland and Netherland: in Asia, as Turkey, China and the neighbouring Kingdoms: in Africa, as Barbary, Morocco and Guinea; in America, as the West Indies, the Islands and Brazil; from October 1629 to April 1630. Described by Barend Lampe, Physician at Amsterdam.*)

Wassenaeer's Verhael | having escaped the notice of Mr. Brodhead while he resided in Holland as historical agent, Mr. O' Callaghan was not enabled to use it. One of the copies which I brought over from Holland to England having been purchased by Mr. Brodhead, that gentleman has made ample use of it in his work. He speaks of the book at some length pp. 46 and 157 and quotes it pp. 59. 65. 67. 77. 79. 81. 89. 97. 146. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 155. 156. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 183. 184. 197. 200. 206. 233.

331. VRYHEDEN | By de Vergaderinghe van | de Negenthiene vande Geoc-
troyerde | West-Indische Compagnie vergunt aen allen | den ghenev/ |
die eenighe Colonien in Nieuws | Nederlandt sullen planten. | In het licht
ghegeven | Om bekent te maken wat Profijten ende Voordeelen | aldaer
in Nieu-Nederlandt, voor de Coloniers ende der | selver Patroonen
ende Meesters, midtsgaders de | Participanten, die de Colonien aldaer |
planten, zijn bekomen.

Wefindjen Kan sijn Nederlands groot gewin ,
Verkleynt 's vijands Macht brengt silver platen in.

T' AMSTELREDAM , | Voor Marten Iansz Brandt Woekverkooper / wo-
nende by | de nieuwe Kerck / in de Gerefozmeerde Catechismus. Anno
1630. | 4°.

(Privileges granted by the assembly of the Nineteen , in the name of
the authorised West India Company , to all who may plant a colony in
New Netherland. Published with a view to make known what profits
and advantages are to be obtained in that country by colonists and
their masters and patrons.

The West Indies can be of the greatest advantage to Netherland ,
It reduces the power of the enemy and takes away their silver.)

16 pp.

A translation of this important document is to be found in O' Callaghan
V, I: p. 112. See for the same paper Brodhead p. 197. Wassenaer v. XVIII
p. 194. Moulton p. 389 , N. York Historical Soc. Coll. I p. 370.

332. West-Indische Compagnie. | ARTICULEN , | MET | Approbatie vande
Ho: Mog: | Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenichde Nederlan: | den /
provisioneleit veraemt by Belwinthiebberen van | de Generale Geocstroy-
eerde West-Indische Compa: | gne / ter Vergaderinge vande Negen-
thiene / over het | open ende vzy stellen vanben Handel ende Negotie
op | de Stadt Olinda de Pernambuco , ende Custen van Brazil. | Hier zyn
achter by ghedruckt | De Vryheden van Nieu-Nederland. | t' AMSTELRE-
DAM , | Gedzückt voor Marten Iansz. Brant , Woek-verkooper by de
Nieuwe Kerck / | inde Gerefozmeerde Catechismus / ANNO 1631. | 4°.

(Articles of the West India Company , with the approbation of their
High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands , pro-
visionally laid down by the Governors of the said Company in the as-
sembly of the Nineteen , On the opening and freeing of the trade to the city
of Olinda de Pernambuco , and to the coasts of Brazil. To which is
appended: The Priyileges of New Netherland.)

24 pp.

The second part of this book — as is stated on the title-page — contains
a reprint of the preceding N°.

333. TROU-HERTIGHE | ONDERRICHTINGE , | Aen alle hoost Partici-
pan: | ten / en Lief-hebber: vande Ge-ocstroyerde | West-Indische Com-
pagnie. | Nopende | Het open stellen vanben handel op de Cust van |
Africa , namentlycht / St. Thomé , Guinea , Angola , | St. Paulo de Loan-
do , mitgabber: de Marignian , | Dieu Nederlant eude West-Indien. |
Door een trou Lief-hebber , V. W. C. | Ghedzückt in 't Jaer 1643. | 4°.

(Well-

(Well-meant Advice to all the Great Shareholders and Friends of the authorised West India Company, concerning the opening of the trade to the African coast, viz St. Thomas, Guinea, Angola, St. Paulo de Loanda, as also to Marignan, New Netherland and the West Indies. By a true freind, V.W.C.)

334. *Breeden-Raet | AENDE | Vereenichde Nederlandsche | PROVINTIEN. | Gelreland. | Holland. | Zeeland. | Wtrecht. | Vriesland. | Over-Ysel. | Groeningen. | Gemaerkt ende geslekt uyt diverse ware en waerachtige | memorien Door I. A. G. W. C. | Tot Antwerpen, | Ghe-druct by Francoys van Duynen, Boeckverkooper by | de Beurs in Erasmus 1649. | 4°.*

(Homely advice to the United Netherland Provinces, Guelders, Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysel, Groningen. Made up and composed from diuers true and faithful documents, by J. A. G.W.C.)

45 pp.

Quoted by Mr. Brodhead pp. 97 400. 410. 411. 413. 414. 417. 418. 433. 465. 466. 468. 469. 470. 471. 502. 503. 509.

The «Breeden Raet» was discovered by me in 1849; exactly two hundred years after its publication. Perceiving its importance, and desirous of making it understood, I directed the attention of Mr. Muller to it. Too timid to undertake the translation of so important a document into a language which is not that which I have spoken in my youth, I induced my friend Mr. Cowan to translate some extracts which I selected. Notwithstanding his numerous occupations and although the Dutch of the 17th century is not quite familiar to him, he was friendly enough to undertake this work, and which was published in 1850 in Mr. Muller's Catalogue, separately in a small volume. It was also reprinted in the «Documentary History of the State of New-York» edited by Mr. O'Callaghan. This translation has since been severely censured by Mr. Brodhead, too severely perhaps with regard to the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Brodhead has also tried to ascertain who was the author of the «Breeden Raet» and has come to the conclusion that it was Melyn. In consideration of the rights which the discovery of the book gives me I may perhaps be allowed to examine Mr. Brodhead's opinion with earnest, though impartial attention.

In order to prepare the way for the demonstration of our opinion we must not only recall to the minds of our readers some of our previous observations, but also acquaint them with some facts perhaps not sufficiently known.

I. When considering the history of the West-India Company, one should never

never for a moment forgot its political position: It was one of the most powerful organs of the Gomarian party; and therefore in full and open opposition to the States of Holland, to the national Dutch party and to the East India Company.

II. The West-India Company was not principally a trading society. Its grand purpose was to combat Spain, to capture the treasures of the enemy and the colonies from which those treasures were drawn; to annihilate the Spanish power and to pay itself with the spoils. Having thus taken the character of an independant state, both its acts and its fundamental dispositions were in keeping, and it became an ally of the Government, which promised to repay on equal terms the services rendered by this powerful association.

(See article XLI of the Charter or Octroy of the W.I. Comp.)

III. The services of the Company were immense. Its fleets were always worthy of a great nation and not only often equalled those which were afterwards opposed to each other by the two great maritime powers of the age, England and Holland, but were always superior to those of Spain and entirely ruled the American seas.

IV. But the national Dutch party considered the company with an unfavorable eye. Even at the time of its erection, the national jealousies with great difficulty permitted the foreign opponents to create to themselves this mighty arm. The subscriptions were so scanty that the great founder, Usselinx, himself doubted whether his scheme would ever be realised. And in vain was the Company the shield of the country, in vain did it fulfil all the terms of its engagement; the country only thought of eluding the contract which the States General of 1621, influenced by the Gomarian interests, had imposed upon it.

V. The interior condition of the Spanish dominions had largely contributed to the successes of the Dutch. The Portuguese nation bore impatiently the Spanish yoke. The Kings of Spain, by averting the hostile attacks from the Spanish possessions and making them fall on those of the Portuguese, followed out what is still said to be the Austrian line of politics towards its possessions, viz, that of hindering the growth of their power—while at the same time it gained by the diversion of the attack. That such had always been the Spanish policy appeared most clearly by the celebrated treaty of Brussels. The Portuguese on the other hand, hating the foreign enemies less than their tyrants, opposed them with doubtful energy. This had facilitated the first steps of the East India Company and the conquest of a part of Brazil by the sister association. But in the year 1641 the Portuguese, assisted by the Dutch, threw off the Spanish yoke; and the

Capitanias of Brasil which, without much ill-will, had exchanged the tyranny of Spain for the domination of a trading society, seeing the possibility of a return to a national government, rose in arms and after nearly ten years of petty warfare overturned the Dutch domination in Brasil.

VI. Neither were they simply indebted to their courage or even to their treason for their success. What made the strength of the West-India Company made also its weakness. As a mere trading society its advantages in the war were immense. The actions of its admirals were more independant, and being able to proceed without the formalities of administration which are so often a dangerous hinderance for the responsible officers of great countries, their movements were quicker and more unexpected. But on the other hand the Company was less fit to direct foreign colonies. It did not itself possess the rights of independant government which were to devolve upon its agents! This anomaly has always embarrassed trading and colonising societies. Even the grand idea of sending a Prince of one of the first houses of Europe, Maurice of Nassau, to Brasil did not terminate the difficulties. To regulate the position of such a servant towards his fellow servants and towards his masters was so arduous a task that the directors of the Company were not equal to it. The successors of the Count, Hooghe Raaden (High Councillors) as they were called, were perhaps of all agents the unfittest the Company could have chosen. Greedy of gain they did not scruple to obtain it by the most dangerous expedients. A large number of sugar manufactories were in the possession of the Dutch. These they were not able to use for themselves. The Hooghe Raaden therefore sold them to a number of Portuguese colonists; and *on credit*. It is affirmed by many of the publications of the time,— and it was even the foundation of a trial before the High Court of Holland — that the Hooghe Raaden sold this credit for large sums. The buyers being unable to pay, the company was not only defrauded of its property, but the new owners, fearing a prosecution, hoped to secure their possessions by the expulsion of the Dutch. They became the leaders of the insurgents. The impolitic conduct of the Hooghe Raaden did not however stop here. Wherever an opportunity offered they exercised the authority entrusted to them, to commit the most horrid cruelties, chiefly against the savages with whom Count Maurice had always endeavoured to be on good terms. Their avidity led them to a still more dangerous act. They sold arms to the insurgents. These at least are the unanimous accusations of the pamphlets of that time, and especially of the “Brasylsche Geldsack” and the “Brasylsche Breddebyl”. Some words of Count Maurice, of which mention is made in the Resolutions of the States of Holland, are to the same purpose.

VII. The contest between the company and the Portuguese inhabitants of Brazil was of vital interest for the King of Portugal; and although he owed his crown to the Dutch, it never has been and never can be the policy of governments to allow their conduct to be influenced by sentiments of gratitude. His hand was clearly recognisable in all these intrigues. The Dutch government was fully-aware of his treacherous proceedings; but the dominant States of Holland and West-Friesland disliked the West-India company as their natural enemy; they were blind to the clearest proofs; nor did some intercepted letters of the King to the Insurgents, which were produced at the Hague, change either their opinion or their policy. The frightful news of the disasters in Brasil, the extermination of the Dutch inhabitants there, the most ignomimous defeats, had little influence upon the resolutions of the States. Yet the solemn engagements of the country towards the West-India company made these events the frequent subjects of public deliberation. The Prince of Orange, assisted by the council of state, and by a minority favourable to their views, assisted also by the fear of the losses to which these disasters exposed the commerce of the country, the West-India-Company advocated its cause with the Provincial States, chiefly those of Holland. We have noted in our extracts from the Resolutions of the States the different phases through which the question went in that assembly. Every memorable event on the theatre of war had its echo on these benches. These debates seemed at last about to come to a result in the year 1619. The declared sympathies of the Prince of Orange, of the council of State, of the populace itself, which always belonged to the Gomarian party and befriended the West-India-Company, began to induce the government to fulfil their promises. The summer of that year was particularly remarkable for the number of resolutions passed on the subject. In the course of that summer one of the frequent recesses of the States interrupted the sessions during nearly the whole month of August. In the meanwhile the cities deliberated upon the charges to be given to their deputies. It was during this interval that the question was discussed and resolved upon in the town council of Amsterdam.

VIII. Whilst the company, assisted in this respect by their own misfortunes, began to excite the interest of the State in their behalf, the King of Portugal was not idle. Well aware of the advantages which the political position of the West India company afforded him, he continued to disavow his part in the insurrection. Sure of the connivance of his auditors, the able Portuguese ambasfador had little difficulty in discrediting his master before the States, and in assisting their natural disposition to temporise. But the means he employed were not always equally innocent; he

is said to have seduced many members by his liberal gifts, and to have by similar means created himself a powerful organ in the press.

IX. During the first years of the republic the Dutch press had received a vast development. Though the number of periodical papers was insignificant, and although even these did not actually lead public opinion, yet disputes very similar to those of our modern newspapers were carried on by the *pamphlets*. In these publications, all of small compass, the whole political life of these times has been preserved. More than 15000 such publications, of the 17th century alone, have been preserved in the Dutch libraries. Here we find the thoughts and the passions of the parties distilled and reduced to their essence by the ablest pens; here also we find many a long strife carried on by the pamphleteers against each other; they abound in criminations and insults; nor is there any want of sophistry. How great the power of the press was, appears by the polity of the States of Holland. They appointed a well known writer, the celebrated Dirck Graswinkel, to the important post of Fiscal of the Court of Holland. This man was from time to time charged with composing political pamphlets in behalf of some cause which the States considered as their own, and with combating such writings as seemed dangerous to them. Besides that, the States were by no means so liberal, towards the press as their apologists pretend. When any publication appeared dangerous to them, they were as strict in forbidding the sale as the despots of any other country; and numerous examples of their severity are still to be found in their resolutions and in the "Placcaets" issued against seditious writings. So great indeed was the fear of their opponents that, of all the pamphlets issued by the Gomarian party, only a small number bear the name of the publisher on the title-page. A similar policy was also adopted by the booksellers who published works against the foreign governments, or had any other reason to fear the resentment of the persons they offended. More frequently still, a very ordinary policy amongst the publishers of polemical writings was, to adopt a pseudonym for the place of publication. The most generally known of these is that of the firm of Pierre Marteau of Cologne. Under this name the Elzeviers printed a number of works against Lewis XIV, Charles II and James II. Of all the names of foreign towns none was so often adopted as Antwerp. In the pamphlet disputes of which we have spoken it was not, nor could it be, of rare occurrence that some of the best pens were sold to the enemy of the country; so that even in a land so small as the United Provinces, and still playing a magnificent part in the councils of Europe, every important question must needs be attached to some foreign interest. These traces of corruption we find even in the early times: in the controversy respecting

ting the truce with Spain; we find them before the great catastrophe of 1672 and we will show them here. From the beginning of the struggle an almost uninterrupted series of pamphlets served the different parties as arms. Of these pamphlets we believe the *Breeden Raedt* to have been one; and will show on what grounds our opinion has been founded. As we have already remarked and have shown in our extracts from the Resolutions of the States of Holland, a great many fittings were devoted to the question whether they should or should not assist the West-India-Company in its war against the rebels in Brafil; and what measures were to be adopted with regard to the King of Portugal, whose connivance became every day more and more evident. Should war be declared against the King? Should an important assistance be granted to the West-India-Company? Should they force the Portuguese to pay a large sum for Brafil? — These and many similar were the points between which the States seemed to hesitate. During the animated discussions on these subjects there appeared a number of pamphlets, by which it was intended to exercise an influence upon the representatives of the nation, either directly or through public opinion. Amongst these pamphlets we can discern a whole class which evidently belong together and may be considered as a series. They adopt a tone quite different from the one we are accustomed to meet with in the numerous writings for and against the West-India-Company. They exert themselves to raise the hatred of the country against the West-India-Company, to dislupate the King of Portugal as well as the rebels themselves, and endeavour to induce the government to abandon the company entirely. Although following up the same plan for more than four years, the form of these pamphlets is not always the same, and their reasoning is influenced by the state of public opinion. Yet, as we have already observed, an identity of character pervades them all.

If we endeavour to ascertain to what influences we owe these publications; we can only hesitate between two possibilities: Either they were published at the instigation of the Portuguese minister, Sausa Cotinho — or they owed their origin to the Arminian party, which was most adverse to the West-India-Company.

Let us first examine the probabilities for and against the latter supposition.

As has been shown, the Arminian party was very far from undervaluing the influence of the press; they were also in every respect hostile to the West-India-Company; we might therefore with some plausibility attribute this authorship to them.

But on the other hand it was their interest not to let the Company entirely fall to the ground. Its existence had great influence upon the then pen-

pending negociations of peace with Spain and with Portugal; both of which were of the greatest moment for the East-India-Company and for the party supporting it. Again, the unsettled state of the great Prolongation-question must, at least during the first years of this pamphlet war (1645. 1646. 1647),* have made the East-India-Company inclined to treat the sister asfociation as delicately as possible, and not to precipitate a ruin, the consequences of which would probably, in part at least, redound on the East-India-Company itself. Then again, among the numerous writings, launched against each other by the advocates of the two companies, chiefly during the years from 1644 to 1646, we do not find a single attack so vehement and bitter as all those which we are now about to enumerate.

There is also a fact which would lead us almost more than any other to reject the above supposition. The first pamphlet by which the King of Portugal was denounced to the resentment of the Dutch nation, was attributed by contemporaries to Dirk Graswinkel † the official pamphleteer of the States of Holland; a clear proof of the position taken up by that party from the beginning of the struggle.

To refer all these publications to the influence of the Portuguese minister is in every respect more natural. That minister was an accomplished intriguer (as even Mr. Netscher admits, who is else most favourable to the Portuguese). His artifices at length provoked the rage of the populace to a degree which endangered his life. Nor was it in him a crime to use every means of serving his master. The productions themselves bore such evident marks of Portuguese influence, that it was clearly recognised by almost all their opponents. Some of their authors even felt themselves obliged to begin by loudly disclaiming any connection with Portuguese interests, or that they had any other object in view than merely that of a sincere wish to forward the peace. Many of these pamphlets contained documents which were most probably communicated by the Portuguese themselves; — the whole opposition lasted during Sausa Cotinho's stay in Holland and ceased almost immediately after his departure.

All these pamphlet disputes however were opened, not by the friends but by the enemies of the Portuguese.

„The Aenspraect aen den ghetrouw'en Hollander” (See. Bibl. Ess. N°. 206) was a publication directed against the King of Portugal. It attempts to convince the public of the connivance of that monarch in the rebellion of Brafil.

* See p. 57.

† See a MSS. note on the copy of the “Aenspraect aen den getrouw'en Hollander,” in the Duncanian collection.

But in its zeal it oversteps the mark, and bases its reasoning upon unsafe grounds. It affirms, and endeavours to prove, that the Portuguese had acted towards the Spaniards like Zapyrus; their insurrection being a mere manœuvre intended to place them in a more advantageous position towards the Dutch, to warrant them against their attacks in the East-Indies, to render the insurrection in Brazil possible — after the accomplishment of these designs the Portuguese world return under the Spanish yoke. Nor do the Portuguese believe their conduct to be immoral. The Jesuits who surround their influential men persuade them that no faith is due to heretics. (A common place argument of those times, to be found in all the writings against the Roman Catholic powers).

To all these sophistries the author adds on the last pages the clear and evident proofs of the King of Portugal's treachery.

An answer to the *Aenspraeck* was published soon after, and forms the first number of the series to which we have alluded.

This reply bears the title “*Ontrouw van den getrouwen Hollander aen den heetgebackerten Hollander*”; it meets and refutes the assertions of the *Aenspraeck*, one for one; dividing its adversary's text into a number of small scrafs and opposing a reply to each.

We will give a few abbreviated extracts from this pamphlet to show its way of arguing.

p. 5 (the *Aenspraeck* speaks of the influence of the Jesuits) *Aentwoort*: you begin by speaking of Jesuits and monks; I will not defend the Jesuits; but don't you know that the King of France has them for confessors, and that he has all possible confidence in them? does France prosper less on that account? do they make France a less faithful ally?

p. 9. (The *Aenspraeck* says that the rebels in Brazil are in connection with the King of Portugal) *Antw.* The King's minister here tells us the contrary. And if there has been rebellion, the fault is to be sought in our bad administration — here follows a short but energetic account of that administration — we have goaded the Portuguese on to revolt by our intolerance.

p. 10. (The *Aenspraeck* says that the revolt had been prepared in other places especially at Angola). *Antw.* That seems to me the more doubtful, since the King of Portugal should be very careful not to irritate a nation which might be more dangerous for him than even the King of Spain.

p. 12. (Aenspr. The Governor of the Bahia has openly assisted the rebels and it is not likely that an officer of the King of Portugal's would have done so without his sovereign's permission). *Antw.* If the governor has done wrong he will undoubtedly be punished in time; the King has nothing to do with an officer's misdemeanour.

The whole of the pamphlet is in the above sense: it is nothing more nor less than an apology for the King of Portugal, and an attempt to prevent the States from assisting the West-India-Company in its war in Brasil.

The second pamphlet of our series was published in the year 1646. It bears ostensibly on the title "Antwerp printed by P. van der Cruysfen." But for any one acquainted with the typography of the two countries, there can be no doubt that this book was printed in Holland and not in Belgium. The pamphlet was interesting for Holland only, and certainly calculated for circulation in that country; And to avoid the dangers attached to such publications as this, the Dutch booksellers, without going to the trouble of getting their books printed in another country, could obtain the same advantages by merely adopting a pseudonym for the place of printing, or by publishing their books without such indication. Therefore when one examines a volume of pamphlets in the collections, one generally finds about two fifths of the pieces with the real name of the place of publication, about one half without any such name, and one tenth with such pseudonyms as Paris, Cologne, Antwerp and Francfort (written Francfoud as no German would ever have spelled the word).

The publication we are speaking of pretends to be nothing less than the manifest of the inhabitants of Fernambuco, to justify their rising against the West-India-Company.

The language of this paper is at once so violent and so artful, that none but a public enemy could have thrown it into the hands of the nation, whilst the question of the life and death of the West-India-company was being decided in the States. The conduct of the company is here represented in so odious a light that no one who believed these insinuations could sympathise with it.

This pamphlet provoked a refutation; which we pass over as bearing less upon the object we have here in view. During the time which elapsed between the publication of these two pamphlets and that of another series of four pieces, the question to which all these disputes referred seems to have exercised a powerful influence upon the negotiations at Munster. The King of Spain was at war with Portugal and with Holland. In 1641 Holland had concluded a truce for only 10 years with Portugal. Under these circumstances both the King of Spain and the King of Portugal saw how much it was to their interest to conclude a peace with the Republic, and each endeavoured to obtain its alliance against the other; it was also desirable for Portugal that its independence should be recognised by Spain. The States were therefore besieged by the prayers of both these powers — by Spain to conclude a separate peace and unite in the war against Portugal; by Portugal to change the truce into a treaty of defence and offence against

Spain, or at least to assist it in obliging Spain to grant either a peace or a truce. Should the States agree to this, Portugal promised to reduce Brasil under the Dutch dominion.

To these propositions the Dutch government answered by claiming from Portugal the provinces of Brasil, of which it had been treacherously deprived, and by menacing that Kingdom with a war in conjunction with Spain, if Portugal would give no guarantee for the honesty of its intentions. The guarantee demanded was the delivery of the town and capitania of San Salvador, with the magnificent port of the Bahia of todos los Santos. It was understood that the States would then also employ their good offices to obtain a peace for Portugal.

These offers the Portuguese minister evaded under many specious pretexts. But he offered to reduce the colonies without the above guarantee should a peace be concluded, or he would engage some places in Portugal — which of course could not satisfy the West-India-Company — or he would pay a few millions of florins for the precious province of Brasil. Twenty millions — not quite two millions of pounds sterling — he considered as much too high a price. Still by these negotiations the country seemed to be doing its duty towards the company; indeed the States-general were willing enough to do so had not the powerful Arminian faction rendered all their efforts quite ineffectual.

This state of affairs gave rise, as we have said, to a series of publications. The first was called: *Vertoogh aende Hoogh Mogende Staten-Generael* (See. Bibl. Ess. N°. 217); it was published towards the end of October 1647.

The author of this vehement paper says in his preface, that we must not consider him as a Portuguese agent — which proves sufficiently that there were Portuguese agents, and that in all probability he was one.

His plan does not differ from that of the other writings of the same class. He begins by a number of sentences, every one ending with the words: “which proves that the directors of the West-India-Company do not understand their busineſſ.”

He then tries to demonstrate that Brasil is really not worth so much as the West-India-Company demands — that it is indeed worth nothing to Holland. That one could not without injustice demand the Bahia; that they should either accept the small sum offered by Portugal; or that a peace should be concluded without a guarantee for Brasil.

Probably a short time after the *Vertoogh*, a sort of supplement was published (by the same author, as we are informed in the introduction) under the title: *Consideratien op de cautie van Portugal* (Bibl. Ess. N°. 225.)

,, When

"When I recommend the peace with Portugal" says the author "I am always asked: "what guarantee will Portugal give?"

He says that he will now prove, that it is unjust and unnecessary to demand a guarantee. This he attempts to do. But his reasons are so specious that his bad faith cannot be doubted. He of course concludes that the offers of Portugal ought to be accepted, and that the company should be sacrificed.

Whilst this was being published, a short and spirited, though not very ingenious reply to the *Vertoogh* appeared, under the title: "Korte obseruatien op het *Vertoogh*" etc. (See, Bibl. Ess. N°. 218.)

One of the most detailed pamphlets of our collection was intended to disprove this refutation.

But notwithstanding the great length and the number of its arguments, it only repeats what the *Vertoogh* has already said. It decries the West-India-Company and its administration, discredits the King, apologises for the rebels,— but it adds one new artifice. A short time before the publication of this work, the East-India-Company had at last been forced to pay the West-India-Company a million and a half of florins; the author now endeavours to excite the hatred and revenge of the East-India-Company.

He, of course, concludes that the offers of the Portuguese Government are to be accepted.

We cannot sufficiently admire the barefaced impudence of these pamphleteers, if we consider that while they thus openly urged the government to rely altogether on the good faith of the king of Portugal, irrefragible proofs of that prince's treachery were before the public; the intercepted letters to the rebels had been printed and were now in every one's hands.

Contemporary with these pamphlets were some publications, which, although not directly connected with them, also influenced the public mind and caused some change in the tactics of those writers.

These were two collections of documents concerning the war, which placed the treachery of the Portuguese court beyond all doubt; and two other publications in which no allusion was made to the peace with Portugal, but which accused the West-India-Company of mismanagement. We hesitate to ascribe the latter pamphlets (the "Brafsche Geltsack" See. Bibl. Ess. N°. 231 and the "Brafsche Breedebly" Bibl. Ess. N°. 230) to our pamphleteers, because they are written with a more exact knowledge of the affairs of the Company than is to be found in any of their declamations, and because a more honest and sincere interest can have engendered them.

We now arrive at a new period of this literature.

It appears that on the one hand the participation of the King of Portu-

gal in the sedition of Brazil was now too generally considered as an incontestable truth, for any book to dare assert the contrary without being hooted; on the other hand the want of honesty in the administration of Brazil was also accepted as a truth.

A new publication, evidently owing its origin to the Portuguese party, of which the Vertoogh, the Consideration and the Advys had been the most remarkable works, shows us what these able writers did in this new state of affairs. "Brandt in Braslien" is the title of a pamphlet printed in 1648. This paper bears a striking resemblance to some writings published also anonymously in Paris, just before the beginning of the late Russian war. The circumstances were almost entirely those in which our writers were placed: The conduct of the Emperor Nicholas was well known; it was only owing to her peculiar political position, that France hesitated to declare war, and still these authors had undertaken the task of defending Russia. They begin by deplored the blindness of the Emperor — in a way which leaves a doubt in the reader's mind; then they go on to examine the necessity, the usefulness of the war; and if they do not find it unjust, they find it at least useless. The plan of our writer is the same. He begins by accusing Portugal, and says how foolish it is to act as it has done; and he exaggerates this folly so much, that the reader almost doubts its possibility. "But" adds the author — "we too have committed faults; "and so has above all the West-India-Company. Had she not been obstinate, much blood would have been spared; the Capitania of Pernambuco "would at least not have been entirely laid waste."

This he pretends to prove by a letter from Vieira, the chief of the rebels. This letter is evidently intended to produce the following effects: By the description of all the wrongs that the poor inhabitants of Brazil are said to have suffered before the beginning of the insurrection, the hatred of the nation is to be shifted from them to the Company. The uselessness of the expedition to Brazil, at that time of the year at least, is to be proved; the actual devastation of that country and its small value for the Company is to be demonstrated.

With all possible naiveté the author goes on to tell, that the Portuguese threaten to burn and devastate everything and render the Province uninhabitable, rather than to suffer the yoke of the Dutch.

He adds some extracts from the above pamphlets (Vertoogh etc.) and from the speeches of Sousa Cotinho, all tending of course to persuade the reader, how much preferable the acceptance of such favourable conditions as the minister offers would be to a war; — at last he concludes in this sense.

The same views are defended by the "Pointen van Confideratie" (Essay N°. 245); the style of reasoning is the same. This paper is divided into paragraphs, of which there are twenty. What it adds of news is, that in the event of an alliance between Holland and Spain, Portugal would throw itself into the arms of France, or even into those of Spain, making the possession of Brazil and Angola (which had been retaken by the Portuguese in 1648) the first condition of peace. The accusations against the directors, which are only indirectly made in the last pamphlet, are repeated directly in this.

In reply to all this literature appeared in 1648 a patriotic pamphlet, "Brasilsche Oorloghs Overweging", probably the publication of an experienced man, though too much of an optimist, in which it is proved that the whole of this so much feared war would not cost more than two millions. Perhaps had this sum been conceded, and that immediately, some better results would have been attained.

We have passed in review the first periods of these agitations of the press, for and against the war with Brazil: let us in a few words resume what we have found.

The writers of the party of the King of Portugal, knowing very well with whom they had to do, followed a plan as certain as it was simple. It is known that the sentiments of hatred and enthusiasm play an important part in republics; that for every misfortune, a nation requires an object to hate, for every success a person to adore. This explains the halo of glory which surrounds many a man of but moderate abilities, or the misfortunes attributed to many a great one. Not to cite more recent events, it was thus that the De Witts had to suffer for the national misfortunes they had not caused. Thus the Dutch people had, not without cause, thrown the fault of the loss of Brazil on the King of Portugal. His ambassador Sousa Cotinho twice narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of the populace. What then did the writers do? They constantly endeavoured to prove that it was not the King of Portugal who was guilty, but the Company, and above all, her Bewindhebbers. And this was the more plausible, as on the one hand the Bewindhebbers were not innocent, and on the other they were not popular. However varied then the manner of treating the subject, the subject itself remained the same. At first they were bold enough to assert the entire innocence of the King of Portugal in the matter of the sedition of Brasil. The publicity of facts proving the contrary, rendering the persistency in this method highly imprudent, they knew how to accommodate themselves to the new necessity, and they only attacked the Bewindhebbers the more furiously. As we shall soon see, they

were more fortunate in the last period in finding an excuse for the King of Portugal; it was no longer on his side an act of aggression against the country, but a just vengeance for the taking of Angola in 1641. The measure therefore was directed only against the West-India-Company. Another means they employed was, to make the Dutch fear that an alliance with Spain would not be to their profit.

We now arrive at the last series of our literature; that to which the "Breeden Raedt" belongs. Some few words of introduction are necessary.

From August 1648 to April 1649 five important events took place: the taking of Angola and of St. Thomas by the Portuguese; the devastation of the Portuguese possessions in Brazil by the Dutch; the letters of reprisal granted to the East and West-India-Companies; the establishment of the Portuguese Company of Brazil; and the loss of the second battle of Guarapes in Brazil. All these contributed directly or indirectly to augment the demand for energetic measures. The loss of Angola and of St. Thomas was a loss of several millions a year; the devastation of the "Capitanias" of Brazil diminished the production, and consequently the trade in sugar; The Zealand cruisers took a great number of Portuguese vessels, and it was against them that the new Portuguese Company was especially directed, the King of Portugal forbidding the merchant vessels to set sail except in large numbers and convoyed by men of war. After the second battle of Guarapes, Brazil was lost for the Dutch.

Holland therefore lost its commerce; Zealand especially, interested as much in the commerce with Brazil as in the exploits of the cruisers, lost both these advantages.

They now began again to talk of an alliance with the King of Spain, and pressed the States to grant effectual succour. But in spite of their greatest efforts they met with obstinate resistance. Friesland was tired of a war by which she had but little profit, the city of Amsterdam was exhausted by her late immense efforts. She had had to carry on the war against Denmark; the other cities would have liked well enough to enjoy the advantages of an extensive commerce, but would make no sacrifices to obtain and keep it. The Portuguese writers had also created a great feeling of mistrust towards the Company. This same year Hamet and Bulstraten, Hooghen Raden of Brazil were brought to trial; the administration of the chamber of Zealand was examined, and many abuses discovered, which they talked about redressing.

This state of affairs influenced the discussions of the political bodies. Pressed from all sides, the States of Holland talked more than ever; and they were even, about the middle of the year 1649, very near arriving at a resolution favourable to the Company, when their sessions were inter-

rupted by the vacation, which lasted nearly the whole of the month of August. During this vacation the town councils deliberated on the vote to be given after the re-opening of the assembly.

The advocates of both sides of the question, well knowing the importance of these decisions, used all their power to influence them.

During the whole of the year 1649, and chiefly whilst the town councils were deliberating in the month of August, a number of pamphlets were published, much superior to anything which had as yet been written upon the subject; part of these were composed for the special purpose of influencing the town council of Amsterdam. Public opinion, and even the States of Holland, being now more favourable than before to the Company — probably under the pressure of the irritated populace of the Hague*, the share of the King of Portugal in the insurrection being now an acknowledged fact, — the King having exercised the severest reprisals against the Company, who had tried to defend its territory against his intrigues, the task of the advocates of Portugal became far more difficult than it had ever yet been. The plan they adopted was very ingenious. They published their tracts in the form of dialogues between a number of persons, assembled by chance at a table d'hôte, a market, at a public house, on a trek-schuyt (a canal boat towed by a horse, the ordinary mode of conveyance in Holland). These persons, filled with the opinions, the passions and prejudices of the day, talk on public affairs, not in the polished language of books, but in the colloquial tone of the middle and lower classes; some of them even, being foreigners, mix up foreign words and expressions. They generally do not begin at once to talk on the subject to which the pamphlet is devoted; but they soon arrive at the principal topic. Leaving his actors to expose all the grievances of the country against Portugal, with much power and vehemence, the author seems to be quite impartial; but he has always a personage at hand who refutes all these charges or shows them to be mere trifles compared with the wrongs of the West-India-Company, and persuades all his opponents that the best thing that can be done, is to accept the proposals of Portugal and to conclude a peace. Or, the question being put somewhat differently, the result of the conversation is, that the cause of Portugal is not so bad as it seems to be; and that, without any doubt the directors of the West-India-Company are great rascals.

The first of these is the "Amsterdam's Dam-Practje" (a conversation on the great Square of Amsterdam). Here a Mr. van Beeck and a Mr. Ray, after

* The influence of popular sympathies on the decisions of a government which does not join in them, has been very well illustrated by the recent events in England; the history of which, before the war, is in many respects similar to that of Holland from 1645 to 1658.

some talk encounter Senor Francisco, a Portuguese. With him they speak on the peace. Mr. Van Beeck belongs to the friends of the West-India-Company. Signor Francisco refutes or mitigates all the charges brought against his King; they are then met by a Mr. Man, an Englishman, and a director of the West-India-Company. (Such a personage really lived at the time). Mr. Man is of course more vehement than the other interlocutors. But to him Signor Francisco opposes, that if the conduct of the King of Portugal is wrong, how is one to qualify that of the English Parliament towards Charles I, (the memory of whose decapitation was then very fresh). How specious soever this argument is, it is turned to excellent service by the author; at a time when the opinion of Europe was struck by that event. This objection being thus summarily disposed of, Signor Francisco goes on to show, that his King could not fulfil demands of the States, even were he willing to do so, — the estates of the empire forbid him. Signor Francisco takes up a volume in a bookseller's window, the *Inventaire de Serres*. From a passage in this book he proves that, even at the peril of his own life, a prince must respect the decisions of his estates. He further demonstrates that after all, the West-India-Company, and not the King, is in the wrong. Mr. Man having listened a long while, and having made a vain attempt to refute the Portuguese, apologises and runs away. After his departure, a Mr. Onkelbloet arrives, confirms the opinions of Signor Francisco, and adds a long declamation on the State of the West-India-Company. He enumerates the actions of cruelty and mismanagement of the agents in all their possessions, demonstrates how much it is the fault of the directors, that it has come so far, and states, that the Company will never prosper however much be done for it.

“Amsterdam's Vuur Praetje” (a fire-side chat in Amsterdam) is more especially devoted to the then recent negotiations of Sausa Coutinho. One of the interlocutors has been at the Hague, and relates what he has seen and heard about prince Charles, afterwards Charles II, troubling the young prince of Orange with his presence — which is considered as a punishment for that person's arrogance in marrying a King's daughter, Charles's sister. (The Prince of Orange was the principal patron of the West-India-Company, and therefore, not in favour with our writers.) — Then the discussions in the States of Holland on the West-India-Company are reported, and a copy of the articles proposed by the States for an agreement with Portugal are produced. They are read one for one; and to each are added the remarks opposed by the Portuguese Ambassador; which, after some discussion, are all found to be perfectly well founded. “Summa summarum,” concludes one of the interlocutors, “it is best to accept what one can get,” (that is to say what Portugal offers.)

Amsterdam Tafel Praetje, Haerlem's Schuyt-Praetje, De Amsterdamsche Veerman op Middelburgh, De Zeeuwsche Verrekyker, Brasyl's Schuyt-Praetje, published in the last seven or eight months of 1649 and in the beginning of 1650, are all of them similar dialogues, intended to prove the justice of the Portuguese cause and the badness of that of the West-India-Company; and expatiating at great length on the vices of that asfociation.

It must be evident to everyone who has read the "Breeden Raedt", that its plan is the same as that upon which all these pamphlets are composed; the charges brought against the Portuguese are refuted or mitigated, with a seeming impartiality; the Company and its agents are attacked with great vigour.

Our writers having already produced and reproduced everything known to them about the Company's bad colonial administration, they, of course, hailed the reports on the affairs of New-Netherland, as excellent materials for their purpose. It was only their ignorance of these affairs which hindered them from introducing these details into their former publications, as is clearly shown by the following pasfage from the *Vuur-Praetje*.

"Now the West-India-Company is so organised as regards her servants "abroad, who are her hands and arms, that they will conduct themselves "like roaring lions against her friends, subjects and neighbours, without "her having them punished for so doing; and if you would like to know "more about such things, just learn how her Director Kieft did in New- "Netherland, where he had above fifteen hundred poor Africans murdered."

The "Vuur Praetje" was published in the early part of 1689; the execution of Charles I being spoken of as a recent event. Only vague rumours seem then to have reached the ears of these writer about Director Kieft's administration. But can it be doubted but that, had the author of the Vuur-praetje known what the author of the Breeden Raedt knew, he would have published it as completely, and with as many exaggerations as possible?

The defence of Portugal therefore having been almost exhausted by the numerous similar publications which preceded it, it can not astonish us, that in the Breeden Raedt a few pages only are devoted to it, whilst the report on New-Netherland is given in all its details. It must further be observed that this report is so construed as to be a fort of indirect proof in support of the assertions of the person charged with the defence of the Portuguese, the soldier Alfonso.

One remarkable circumstance must here be added. The Breeden Raedt, like all the publications of the years 1649 and 1650 which we have named,

although by their inscriptions they pretend to be printed in five different places, most probably were the production of the same printing office. They are in their appearance at once so much alike and so different from all other publications, that, without knowing anything of their contents, I at once supposed that there existed some link between them and the Breeden Raedt; and it was this idea which first led me to examine them more narrowly, although their titles do not indicate the contents.

As to the names of the places printed upon them, they are no proof; for though the Dam-Praetje pretends to be printed at Amsterdam, the Tafel-Praetje at Gouda, yet the word "*Amsterdams*" which is to be found on both, is undoubtedly executed with the very same types. At least it would be next to a miracle if nine types from two different offices were damaged, injured, broken, entirely in the same way; and placed with these defects, in the same word and in the same order.

May not the Breeden Raedt however have been the work of Melyn? I am of opinion that it was not, for

I. The Breeden Raedt is, as far as the dramatic effect of the different persons is concerned, one of the best executed of our dialogues. Where was Cornelis Melyn to have learned the art of mimicking the Frenchman, the Englishman, the Portuguese, the German, the Spaniard? Had he ever been a pamphleteer? Or have we any proofs of his being such a genius as to produce the Breeden Raedt as his first work?

II. The Breeden Raedt is evidently written by a lawyer; (as appears from the Toegift, at the end of the book.)

III. It was the aim of all our pamphlets to prevent the States of Holland from paying the subsidies due to the West-India-Company. It was for want of these subsidies that the Company was nearly reduced to bankruptcy in 1649. Is it probable, is it possible even that Melyn should have been mixed up with those whose efforts tended to deprive the West-India-Company, and consequently New-Netherland, of the only possible pecuniary support it could obtain?

IV. And even if Melyn had been so blinded by passion as not to see the dangers to which such an attempt exposed his country, he had no reason to make use of his adventures to serve the King of Portugal.

But who then was the author of the Breeden Raedt? We do not know. But we suppose that it was, as is stated upon the title "*composed by J. A. and G. W. C. from several faithful reports.*" Nor is it impossible that one of these reports was founded upon the communications of Melyn; although there is nothing to make even that a certainty.

335. VERBAEL | Gehouden door de Heeren | H. VAN BEVERNINGK, W. NIEUPOORT, | J. VAN DE PERRE, EN A. P. JONGESTAL, | Als Gedeputeerden en Extraordinaris Ambassadeurs van de Heeren | STAAETEN GENERAEL | DER VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN, | AEN DE | REPUBLICK VAN ENGELANDT. | Waer in omstandighlyck gevonden werdt de *Vredeshandelinge* met gemelde | Republyck onder het Protectoraet van CROMWEL, en alle het ge- | passeerde omtrent de berughete *Acte van Seclusie* des Prince van ORANJE | by CROMWEL gepretendeert. | Veryullende ook de Tydt en Saecken die aan de Brieven van de Raeds-Pensionaris J. DE | WITT en verdere Ministers, omtrent de Engelsche Negeciatie, ontbreecken. | IN 's GRAVENHAGE, | By HENDRICK SCHEURLEER. | M. DCC. XXV. | 4°.

(Minutes kept by Messrs. H. van Beverningk, W. Nieupoort, J. van de Perre and A. P. Jongestal, as deputies and ambassadors extraordinary of the States General of the United Netherlands to the English Republic. In which will be found a full detail of the negotiations with the said Republic, under the Protectorate of Cromwell, and of all that passed respecting the infamous *Act of Seclusion* of the Prince of Orange, as demanded by Cromwell; completing also the dates and matters respecting the English Negotiation, not to be found in the letters of the Pensionary J. de Witt and other ministers.)

Quoted by Mr. O'Callaghan vol. 1. p. 100. 104. 150. 170. 278. 279. by Mr. Brodhead p. 57. 203. 233. 235. 268. 543. 567. 586. 600. 601.

336. KORTE HISTORIAEL, | ENDE | Journaelg aenteyckeninge | Van verscheyden Voyagiens in de vier | deelen des Werelds-Ronde, als EUROPA, | AFRICA, ASIA, ende AMERICA gedaen, | Door D. | DAVID PIETERSZ. | de VRIES, Artillerij-Meester vande Ed: M: | Heeren Gecommitteerde Raden van Staten van West- | Vrieslandt ende 't Noorder-quartier. | Waer in verhaelt iwerd wat Batailjeſ hy te Water | gebaen heeft: Uher Landtschap zijn Gedierde / Gebogelt / | wat soozte van Dissen/ ende wat wilde Menschen naer 't leven | geconterfaeyt / ende vande Bosschen ende Gabieren | met haer Dychten. | t'HOORN, | Voor David Pietersz. de Vries, Artillerij-Meester van 't Noorder- | quartier. Tot Alckmaer, by Symon Cornelisz. Brekegeest, Anno 1655. | 4°.

(Short history and notes of a Journal, kept during Several Voyages undertaken in the four Parts of the World, viz. , Europe, Africa, Asia and America, by D. D. de Vries, Artillery-Master of their Noble and Mighty Lordships, the Commissioned Counsellors of West-Friesland and North-Holland. In which there are described the different battles he has fought at sea. The Animals, the Birds, the different sorts of Fishes and

some Savages drawn from life: and of the forests and rivers with the fruits.)

Mr. Brodhead not having been able to obtain a copy of this book, whilst he was employed as historical agent, Mr. O'Callaghan quotes from the *Du Simitière MSS.* His quotations are all in the first vol. of his work: pp. 105. 128. 129. 139. 141. 145. 148. 158. 170. 207. 227. 239: 260. 267. 268. 276. 282. Mr. Brodhead, using one of the copies discovered by me, quotes the original work on pp. 48. 55. 152. 153. 156. 167. 187. 201. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 212. 219. 221. 223. 226. 227. 228. 230. 235. 236. 237. 242. 243. 247. 250. 254. 255. 261. 263. 265. 266. 267. 274. 275. 289. 290. 294. 295. 302. 303. 306. 307. 308. 309. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 330. 335. 336. 337. 348. 349. 350. 351. 353. 355. 359. 360. 368. 371. 376. 380. 381.

337. **CONDITIEN**, | Die door de Heeren BVRGERMEESTEREN | der Stadt Amſtredam, volgens 't gemaectte | Accoordt met de *West-Indische Compagnie*, | ende d'Approbatie van hare Hog. Mog. de | Heeren STATEN GENERAEL der Ver- | eenighde Nederlanden, daer op gevolgh, ge- | preſenteert werden aen alle de gene, die als | Coloniers na Nieuw-Nederlandt willen ver- | trekken, &c. | t'AMSTERDAM, | By JAN BANNING, Ordinaris Drucker | deser Stede, in 't jaer 1656. | 4°.

16 pp.

(Conditions offered by the Burgomasters of the city of Amsterdam, according to the Agreement with the West India Company, and with the Approbation of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, to all those who will go as Colonists to New-Netherland, etc.)

For a translation of this document, see O'Callaghan vol. II. p. 328.

338. **CONDITIEN**, | Die door de Heeren BURGERMEESTEREN | der Stadt Amſtredam, volgens 't gemaectte | Accoordt met de *West-Indische Compagnie*, | ende d'Approbatie van hare Hog. Mog. de | Heeren STATEN GENERAEL der Ver- | eenighde Nederlanden, daer op gevolgh, ge- | preſenteert werden aen alle de gene, die als | Coloniers na Nieuw-Nederlandt willen vertrekken, &c. | t'AMSTERDAM, | By de Weduwe van JAN BANNING, Boek- | verkoopster aen de Beurs, in 't jaer 1659. | 4°.

(Same title as N°. 56.)

This new publication of the *Conditions*, — and above all the changes made in them — is a fact which has entirely escaped the historians. The reasons which led the city of Amsterdam to take this step are to be found in O'Callaghan p. 376, Brodhead p. 661.

The

The following are the articles which have been changed :

1st. Charter.

1—5.

6. There the city shall lay out a proper piece of land, by the river side, for the habitation and residence of the colonists, and fortify the same with a trench without and a wall within; and divide the enclosed land into streets, a market, and lots suitable for the service as well of traders and mechanics, as of farmers; and all this at the expence of the city.

7. The city of Amsterdam shall send there a proper person for schoolmaster, who shall also read the Holy Scriptures in public, and set the Psalms.

8. The city of Amsterdam shall also provide, as soon as convenient, for the said schoolmaster.

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19. The city of Amsterdam shall agree with a smith, a wheelwright and a carpenter, to go and live there for the convenience and service of the colonists.

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22. Each of the colonists shall settle and enjoy his land freely, with- out

17. For the convenience and service of the colonists, the city of Amsterdam has sent thither a smith, a wheelwright, and a carpenter.

B b 2

20. With regard to the land distributed to the colonists, they shall enjoy

1st. Charter.

out paying poundage, horn money, or salt money, for ten years, reckoning from the year in which the land is first sown or pastured; which ten years being expired, they shall not be taxed higher than those taxed the lowest in any other district under the government of the West India Company in New Netherland. They shall also be free from tithes for the term of twenty years, reckoning from the year in which the lands are first sown; and the said 20 years being expired, the tithes shall be given to the city of Amsterdam; always with the understanding that the half of the said tithes shall be applied to the support, as well of the public works, as of persons employed in the public service there. In like manner also, whenever any poundage or other charges shall be paid, the money shall be employed in making and supporting public works, and paying the salaries of persons in the service.

23. The city of Amsterdam shall give order, that during and after the sending of ships from Holland to trade and bring over corn, salt, wood and all other the most useful kinds of merchandise, the colonists shall, in like manner, be at liberty to charter private ships, provided they be consigned to the city of Amsterdam.

24.

25. The colonists in New Nether-
land

2nd. Charter.

enjoy freedom from poundage, horn money and salt money, till the year 1668, when such taxes shall be fixed by the Director, according as the lands are near at hand or far off. They shall besides be exempt from paying tithes till the year 1678, without making any difference between those who have received the lands early or late, excepting always those who shall have cultivated their lands before the year 1658, with regard to whom the aforesaid freedom from tithes shall not last longer than twenty years, which term will consequently expire as much earlier than the year 1678, as they brought their lands into cultivation before the year 1658; which terms of freedom, as they respectively expire, the colonists shall give the tithes to the city of Amsterdam, etc.

(The remainder of this article as in the 1st. Charter.)

21. The colonists who have not yet repaid the city for their board and transport, shall be held, till such time as they have fully liquidated above mentioned expenses, to address and consign all merchandises they will send thence, either to this city or to its deputies or agents, in order that they may be sold and made into money for the benefit of the proprietors, as has been agreed on.

22.

23. The goods the city possesses in

1st Charter.

land shall take out of the city's warehouse whatever they may require, at a fixed price, provided the account thereof be transmitted with the colonists's goods, to be deducted therefrom.

2nd Charter.

in its warehouse in New Netherland shall be delivered to the colonists who desire it, for ready money, or for their value at a reasonably moderate price, without the city being obliged at all times to have its warehouse provided.

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35. In like manner all wares, produce or merchandise, imported from the city's colonies, must be brought here, and advertised in the city's warehouse, under the inspection of a person appointed for that purpose by the Company, and the duties due to the government and to the Company must be paid out of them according to the list.

32. The colonists who have repaid the city for their board and transport costs, and acquitted their further liabilities, shall be allowed to bring all their wares, produce or merchandise, into such harbours and Kingdoms as they may regard as being most to their profit and benefit; except beavers, together with wares or merchandise, however named, which they shall destine for Netherland, for the East or the North, which they shall be obliged to bring into this city and into the municipal warehouses, to be there housed in presence of the Company's agents, and there to pay the government dues and those for the aforesaid Company, as may be seen by the following list.

(List etc.)

339. Kort en Klaer ontwerp | dienende tot | Een onderling accoordt, | OM | Den arbeid, onrust en moeite | lyckhert | van alverley handwerklieden te verlichten | DOOR | Een onderlinge Compagnie ofte | Volck-

planting (onder de proteetie vande H: Mo: | Heeren Staten Generael der vereenigde Neder-lan- | den ; en byzonder onder het gunstig gesag van de | achtbare Magistraten der Stad Amstelre- | dam) aen de Zuytrevier in Nieu-Ne- | der-land of te rechten ; Bestaende in | Landbouw-
werg | Zee-baerende Personen | Alberhande noobige Ambachtsg-luyden / en meeestersg | van goede Konsten en wetenschappen. | Steunende op de voorbechters van hare Acht- | baerheeden (als hierna volgt) tot dien zynde verleent. | t' Samen gestelt | door Cornelisz Plockhay van Zierickzee, voor hem selyen en andere. | Lief-hebbers van Nieu-Neder-land. | t' Amsterdam by Otto Barents.

(A short and concise plan, intended as a mutual agreement for lessening the labour and difficulty of all kinds of artisans, by a common company or colony (under the protection of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, and especially under the favourable authority of the Worshipful Magistracy of the city of Amsterdam) to be founded on South River in New Netherland; consisting of Husbandmen, Mariners, Workmen of all necessary trades, and masters of necessary arts and sciences. Confiding in the privileges granted by the said Right Worshipful to that end, (so as here will be found.) Composed by Cornelius Plockhay of Zierikzee, for himself and other lovers of New-Netherland.)

The "Kort en Klaer ontwerp", as is sufficiently indicated by the title, is an invitation to poor mechanics, to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, to those who consent to emigrate to their colony and the South river. These advantages were to consist in an advance of one hundred guilders to every family joining the Company of Corn. Plockhay. The Company was to consist of 24 families only. Our pamphlet contains the very singular plan upon which the associates were to constitute their community in the new world. Each one was to work six hours every day for their commonwealth; The products of this labour were to be distributed in equal portions to all persons above 20 years; and in due proportion to those under that age, the remainder of their time was left to the private industry of the individuals. Although thus constituting a society very similar to those dreamed of in our own times, they did not unite with the same rigorous equality of social condition or absence of personal distinctions in the political constitution. There was in short to be a sort of president, elected every year by all the members of the community. As to the religious professions only Jews and the most excentric Christian sects were excluded.

This plan of a constitution is preceded and followed by some other documents. Altogether the pamphlet is composed as follows:

p. 1 & 2 title.

p. 3-5. Conditions proposed by the Burgomaster and Common Council to the society of Cornelis Plockhay.

p. 6. A poem by Karel ver Loove on the proposed undertaking.

p. 7 to 12. The "Kort Ontwerp" or project of colonisation itself.

p. 13 to 15. Prickel-Vaersen, on the proposed emigration; by Jacob Steendam.

p. 16. Advertisement that the colonists are to be ready about the middle of September 1682; and how and where they are to inscribe their names.

This society seems really to have reached New-Netherland, and to have lived there under the Direction of Plockhay; the English having found them established on the South River in 1664 and plundered their colony.

In a former part of this book we have spoken of another similar society, that of the Kort Verhael, which intended to set out for America in the same year. But the more similarity of date and purpose can not induce us, as they have Mr. R. Brodhead and Mr. O'Callaghan, to regard them as identical.

A cursory glance at the two publications would excite a strong doubt as to that identity: The Kort Ontwerp, printed upon the worst and commonest paper, contains on its sixteen pages just the necessary materials for such a publication.

The Kort Verhael, printed upon the most splendid paper, diffused in every way, and 84 pages strong, is at once the manifesto of a party and an inducement to emigrants. But it nowhere shows the intention to speak to poor workmen who seek an asylum in a distant country, against the poverty and hardships of their own homes. The name of Cornelis Plockhay is not mentioned in the Kort Verhael, and the important Requesten and Vertooghen, containing the fundamental Articles of the Kort Verhael Company, are all signed H. V. Z. M.

Besides, the Plockhay-Company was to consist of 25 families, that of the Kort Verhael of not less than a hundred; the Plockhayists were to establish a community upon communism principles, the Kort Verhael society speaks nowhere of such an intention; the election of a chief is one of the express articles of the Plockhay-manifesto; the entirely opposite principle, that no member is to have a constitutional preeminence, is enounced in the Kort Verhael; and what must silence every doubt: The conditions granted to Plockhay on the 9th of June 1662, containing the engagement of the city of Amsterdam to grant free passage to the emigrants, and a hundred guilders besides, to each family, are no where mentioned in the Kort Verhael.

We have also sufficient evidence that the Kort Ontwerp was published
het-

between June and September 1662, for the declaration of the magistrates is dated June the 9th and the term of departure is fixed for the middle of September. The Kort Verhael, published in October 1662, maintain the dispositions of Jan. 10 and March 3 of the same year. If between these dates so remarkable a change of plan had taken place as the difference between the two manifests would seem to imply, — had been accepted by the magistrates and then again abandoned — should we not find some trace of it in the Kort Verhael? Under these circumstances it can be no longer doubtful that the Kort-Verhael and the Plockhay-Company are not identical.

340. REMONSTRANTIE, | Vande Bewinthebberen der Nederlantsche West—

Indische Compagnie, aende d' Heeren Staten Generael over verscheyde spe- | cien van Tyranny, ende gewelt, door de Engelsche in Nieuw- Neder- | lant, aende Onderdanen van haer Hoogh-Mog: verrecht, | en hoe sy reparatie, ende Justitie verfoecken. | SCHIDAM, voor PIETER SANDERS, Anno 1663.

(Remonstrance of the Governors of the Dutch West India Company to Their High Mightinesses the States General, on several instances of tyranny and violence committed by the English in New Netherland on subjects of Their High Mightinesses; and how they beg for reparation and justice.)

A large sheet in fol; probably destined for a poster. Of this extremely rare broadside we know of but two copies, one of which is in the Thy- Diana. We give the translation.

The governors for the time being of the West-India-Company, beg with due reverence to make known how they have been frequently obliged to complain to Your H. M. of the unjust proceedings of the English nation in New Netherland for several years, not only settling themselves in many places with violence, on lands first discovered by the Company years ago, and by them taken posession of, as appears by the signs thereto expressly set up, and standing at the time the English there forcibly entered; but also taking posession of (*invaderende*) several places, already in cultivation and where dwellings, villages and towns, with governments in the name of Your H. M. were established, producing, as a foundation for their unjust actions, merely some indefinite patents from the King of Great Britain, by which his aforesaid Majesty, and with reason, only granted them those lands unoccupied by others: all which proceedings, the Company not being able at once to put a stop to, have wished, before using any violence whatever, to try means of conciliation. They have therefore many times done their utmost, to have a fixed line of limitation laid down between the lands of the two nations in those countries, judging that by that means, all future trou-

troubles would be avoided, requesting the support and assistance of Your H. M. to that end, in which the Company in that Land had advanced so far, that in the year 1650 a provisional line of demarcation was fixed at Hertfort, with the approbation of the authorities on both sides, and Your High Mightinesses insisted in England, through Your ambassadors, on having a line of demarcation laid down, or that of Hertfort approved, or again that the authorities in America on both sides, might be allowed to lay down such a line; Yet up to the present moment one has not only not been able to persuade the English to take any steps in this matter, but we have been obliged to see them continuing their unjust proceedings, in order, as it appears, elated by their first successful steps, to make themselves master of the whole of that country, right or wrong, to elbow the Company out of villages, towns and the whole country, and to reduce the provinces of New Netherland under England, to the contempt of Your H. M., the great injury of the commerce of this land, the incalculable prejudice of the Company, and the ruin of many inhabitants of that country, as (passing over the former violences, already made known to Your H. M. before this,) on the 27 and 28 of July last, they sent a captain Tolcost, with 16 at 18 horsemen to the village of Oostdorp, within the territory and under the government of Your H. M., who there coming released the inhabitants from their oaths given in Your name to the government there, discharged the magistrates appointed by the Company, and put others in their places, and thus made themselves master of aforesaid place. Yet not therewith content, and proceeding in their unheard of conduct, the before named Tolcost, on the 24th November, sent a certain James Christi into the village of Gravefande, also situated on the territory of Your H. M., reading the people there a paper, in order to bring them to sedition like those of Oostdorp, and to reduce them under the power of the English, with intention of proceeding there for the same purpose, to Flushing, Heemstede and Rustdorp, all places under the authority of Your H. M. That there being fortunately many persons in the village of Gravesande, the aforesaid persons were apprehended, when on the evening of the 24 November 150 Englishmen, foot and horse, entered abovenamed village, surrounded the house of Lt. Stilwel, demanding him dead or alive, breaking into his house and committing many violences, without the Company daring to oppose them by force, on account of the close alliance concluded with that crown, before Your H. M. should have been made acquainted with it, and before they had received your orders and assistance, the which the Company now do make known by these presents with all humility, requesting farther that Your H. M., considering the violence so unjustly done the Company by abovenamed

Englishmen, might be pleased to grant the most strenuous assistance, that above mentioned injuries of the English in New Netherland, herein fully made known to Your H. M., may be repaired, and further to avoid all troubles, that a fixed line of demarcation may be agreed on between the two nations here, or that the respective governments there may be so authorised, or else that the line of demarcation provisionally laid down in the year 1650, with the approbation of both governments, and ratified by Your H. M. on the 22nd February 1656, as also by the English government, may be approved and the Company thus released from excessive expenses and difficulties.

Which doing publicly

Signed

MICHEL TEN HOVE.

Schidam, for PIETER SANDERS, Anno 1663.

341. Naerder Klagh-Vertoogh | AENDE | Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael, |
WEGENS | De Bewinthebberen vande Generale geocstro- | yeerde West-
 Indische Compagnie, ter sake vande onwettelijc- | ke, ende grouwelijcke
 proceduren der Engelsche in Nieu- | Nederlant, met verfoeck van
 hulp, ende assistentie vande | macht van 't lant, tegens de selve. | Benef-
 fens eenen Clagh-brief aende Hoogh-gemelde Staten vande Koopluy- | den te
 Nantes in Vranckrijck, over het groot overlaft, 't welck aldaer | op eene on-
 lydelycke wijse, int heffen vande vijftigh styyvers | per vat, etc. is geschie-
 dende. | Nae de Copye, Anno 1664. | 4°.

(Further address of complaint to Their High Mightinesses the States General, on the part of the Governors of the General privileged W. I. Company, respecting the unlawful and scandalous proceedings of the English in New Netherland, with a petition for help and assistance from the powers of this country against them.

Together with a lamentation to Their above mentioned High Mightinesses from the merchants of Nantes in France, on the great vexation which there takes place in an insupportable manner, in the levying of fifty pence a vat, etc.

From the copy. In the year 1664).

8 pp.

We here give a translation of the part concerning New Netherland.

“To Their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands.

The governors of the General privileged W. I. Comp. of these countries, together with the commissioners of the colony of the city of Amsterdam in

in New Netherland, and the deputies of the general congress of the land in New Netherland, make known with all due reverence, how that aforesaid governors on the 19 of October last, made a remonstrance to Your H. M. on the illegal proceedings of the English in New Netherland, committed there since some time, with request that in this matter all possible precautions might be taken against them, or else that the loss of the whole of New Netherland would soon ensue, aforesaid governors have since again received letters from New Netherland, bearing date Oct. 10th 1663, by which they are advised by the Director General and the Council how they had endeavoured to dispose of the question amicably, and that for that purpose the Director General Stuyvesant had set out in person to Boston to induce the English at the assembly of the four united colonies of New England, to give up their unlawful proceedings, where, when the aforesaid Stuyvesant was come; after many debates by the three colonies, viz. Bacton, New Plymouth and New Haven, the fourth (namely Hertfort) was openly declared to be in the wrong, which last however, refusing to submit to the judgement of the abovenamed three colonies, maintained that the abovementioned question should be treated in the special assembly of its own colony, and not decided by the union, and that it had no authority to reduce the limits of the patent they had obtained from the King of England. Commissioners were therefore sent in the month of October last to the special assembly of Hertfort, who after doing their utmost to maintain peace and quiet, report: that the beforernamed colony of Hertfort, absolutely declared that they knew of no New Netherland and refusing the Director General to acknowledge it, though it had now been in use for forty years, that the places we called New Netherland had been given them by his Royal Majesty, and therefore, though in our posession, must be given up to them; although his Majesty in the patent granted to them, expressly declares: That those of Hertfort may disturb no other Princes, Potentates or States whatsoever. That the Company could not show any patent from the King of Great Britain and that therefore they would, by fair means or foul, reduce the village of Oostdorp and five other villages situated on the Long Island; (which they had already summoned for the third time to submit to their jurisdiction), and extend the limits of their patent to the utmost, and consequently deprive the Company of the whole of New Netherland (according to the annexed map), under the pretence that they would no longer remain under the authority of Their High Mightinesses and the direction of the Company. That they should and would maintain this every where, and threatening to persecute with fire and sword if the ministers of the Company dared oppose them; refusing many

just offers of accommodation and immediately repenting their illegal steps. A general meeting was therefore called throughout all New Netherland, and affairs were found to be so, that without the speedy assistance of Your High Mightinesses all will be lost. The said meeting has therefore delegated two of those perfn's most interested, to make known to the directors and if necessary to Your High Mightinesses, the sorrowful state into which New Netherland has fallen by such unlawful proceedings; begging and humbly requesting that Your High Mightinesses will not suffer that thousands of persons, who, trusting to the promises of support, contained in the patent granted to the West-India-Company, and in public invitations under the fanction of your High Mightinesses, have there established their families, should now be ruined and have to regret having for 20, 30, 40 or more years laboured there, only now to be so unjustly driven out. From all this your High Mightinesses may understand on what grounds the English seek to establish their authority; wherefore the supplicants in that country, having vainly endeavoured to arrange all differences amicably, seeing no other resource than to put themselves under the protection of your H. M. and regarding you as their patrons, find themselves once more obliged to address themselves to your High Mightinesses, begging you to cast your eyes upon the proceedings of the English for several years in New Netherland, and for several years complained of to your High Mightinesses; assuring you that these provinces, posfessed for so many years by the Company at a vast cost and on the repeated encouragement of your H. M., will be entirely lost to this state if the English see that your H. M. are indifferent to their proceedings, by which the Company will not only be deprived of their advantages thence derived, and lose the money for so many years expended in New Netherland on the recommendation of your H. M., but also that so many thousand inhabitants will be turned out of house and home, naked and destitute, as was done not long ago in Brazil by the Portuguese, and will have return to this country with cries and complaints. Unless your H. M., taking into ripe consideration the complaints of your weeping and illused subjets, and that your high wisdom may so direct matters with the King of England or elsewhere, that your faithful subjets may be freed from this unrightious oppresion. To obtain this the beforenamed Bewint-hebbers and their Director-General have judged that the best means (under correction) is to agree here in Europe upon a line of demarcation between the two nations; wherefore they humbly pray that your High M. may so direct matters, that the beforesaid line of limitation may presently be fixed and arranged; and as in the aforesaid Province of New Netherland the boldness of the English is such, that most likely while the line of limitation is being

being discussed here in Europe, the English will not behave otherwise than they have hitherto done, by which it might happen that the Company had lost all, before the line of limitation could be agreed on, so the Bewinthebbers and their Director General beg that provisionally some measures may be taken to put a stop to these proceedings, prevent the English from fulfilling their designs and keep the subjects of Your H. M. in their duty. Wherefore the said Bewinthebbers request the advice of Your H. M., firstly: whether the Company may there by force oppose those proceedings or not; and in case they may, that your H. M. will send them the necessary assistance; and secondly that in order to keep their subjects in their allegiance to the state, an act under the great seal be sent to the Company, by which your H. M. may be pleased to fix the limits of New Netherland at the old calculation, viz., $37\frac{1}{2}$ degrees or along the coast to $41\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and further inland as far as one can come; and that your H. M. should further send distinct missives to all the places and villages which have stood under the jurisdiction of your H. M., but have put themselves under that of England, as well as also to those places and villages summoned by the English, ordering them to return to their allegiance or remain faithful to it, or that your H. M. will execute the missives with the force of the land, forcing them to obedience and punishing them accordingly. Thirdly: That it may please your H. M. to inform his Majesty the King of Great Britain of these proceedings, so that His Majesty may give orders in America that the places taken may be immediately again returned, and that, during the deliberations on a line of limitation, all trespass and usurpation shall be put a stop to. Which doing etc.

was signed

JOHAN TEN HOVE.

342. Antwoordt | van de | Hog. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael | deser vereenigh-
de Nederlanden, | Gegeven den 15 Augusti 1664, | op | twee distincke
memorien, | ende | pretensiën van de | Heer Appelboom, Resident van
den Konich van Sweden, | De eene overgelevert aen | haer Ho. Mo.
voorsz. Tot Utrecht, | By Pieter Dercksz. Anno 1664, | 4°.

*(Answer of Their High Mightinesses the States General of these
United Netherlands, given the 15 August 1664, to two different memo-
rials, and the pretensions of Mr. Appelboom, resident of the King of
Sweden. The one presented to Their High M. aforesaid, June 19th, the
other on the 27 ditto of the year 1664.*

At Utrecht by Pieter Dircksz. in the year 1664).

8 pp.

This piece contains the two following passages:

“Sixthly, that the Swedish American Company may be reinstated in a certain Swedish colony formerly established on the South river of Florida in America, and whence they were driven by the above named West India Company of these lands, having thought fit, after due deliberation, to meet abovenamed resident Mr. Appelboom by this written Answer.”

“And with respect to the last point, as Their H. M. will require further explanations with respect to the alleged infringement, committed by the privileged West India Company of these Lands on the Swedish nation in America, on the South river of Florida, or elsewhere, that accordingly the memorial of Mr. Appelboom on this subject has been sent to the presiding chamber of above named West India Company of these lands, in order that Their H. M. may hear their report, that such report being received and deliberated on in this assembly, such resolution may be taken as shall be found expedient and proper. Given in the assembly of above mentioned States General, in The Hague, August 15th 1664.

343. ARTYKELEN, | *Van 't overgaen van* | NIEUW-NEDERLANDT. | Op den 27 Augustij, Oude Stijl, Auno 1664. | Symon Gilde van Rarop, Schipper op 't Schip de Gideon, komende van de Menates, of Nieuw-Amsterdam in NIEUW-NEDERLANDT, rapporteert dat NIEUW-NEDERLANDT, met ac-coort, sonder eenighe tegenweer den 8 Sep-tember Nieuwe-Stijl, acn de Engelsen is over-gegeven, op Conditiën als volgt:

(*Articles of the surrender of New Netherland on the 27 August, O. S. 1664.*)

Simon Gilde van Rarop, captain of the ship the Gideon, coming from the Menates or New Amsterdam in New Netherland, reports that New Netherland, by agreement, without any opposition, was given up to the English on the 8 September N. S., on the following conditions:)

(*Articles of Capitulation O'Callaghan II. p. 532—535.*).

A Large sheet in fol., printed but on one side, and probably destined for a poster.

The only copy of these articles which I have been able to find is in the Thysiana.

344. REMARQUES | succinctes et | DEDUCTION | FAITES | *Par les Députés des Hauts & Puissants | Seigneurs ESTATS GENERAUX | des Provinces Unies des Païs-Bas. | sur le dernier | MEMOIRE | du Sieur GEORGE DOUNING | Envoyé Extraordinaire du Roy de la Grand | Bretagne. | A LA HAYE, | Au Mois de Fevrier 1665. | 4°.*

(*Summary remarks and deductions made up by the deputies of their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands, on the 1st*

last memorial presented by Sir George Downing, envoy extraordinary from the King of Great Britain.

The Hague in the month of February 1665.)

40 pp.

Being one of the Memoirs destined to convince the King of France, that in the war with England, that country was the aggressor, the "Remarques" contain a deduction of the Dutch title to New-Netherland, on purpose to prove that Charles II had no right to occupy that country. The facts upon which this deduction is founded, are contained in the appendix to the following N°.

345. SOMMIERE | AENTEYCKENINGE | ENDE | DEDUCTIE | Ingestelt | by de Gedeputeerden vande Hooge Mogende | Heeren STATEN GENERAEL | der Vereenighde Nederlanden | Op de Iest-ingediende | MEMORI | van den Heere George Downing, Extra | Ordinaris Envoyé vanden | Coningh van | Groot Brittannien. | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE In de maent Februarij 1665.

(A translation of the foregoing pamphlet.)

38 & II pp.

346. SOMMIERE | AENTEIJCKENINGE | ENDE | DEDUCTIE | INGESTELT | by de Gedeputeerden van de Ho. Mo. | Heeren STATEN GENERAEL | der Vereenighde Nederlanden | Op de Iest-ingediende | MEMORI | VANDEN | Heere GEOKGE DOWNING, | extra ordinaris Envoyé vanden Koningh van | Groot Brittannien. | In 's Gravenhage In de maent Februarij Anno CICICLXV.

(A reprint of the last N°.)

29 & III pp. C.

347. SOMMIERE | AENTEYKENINGE | ENDE | DEDUCTIE | Ingestelt | by de Gedeputeerden vande Hooge Mogende | Heeren STATEN GENERAEL | der Vereenighde Nederlanden | Op de Iest-ingediende | MEMORI | vanden Heere George Downingh, Extra ordinaris Envoyé vanden Koningh van | Groot Brittannien. | IN 'S GRAVEN-HAGE | In de maent Februarij 1665.

(A reprint of the last N°.)

24 pp. C.

348. SOMMIERE | ANTEYCKENINGE | ENDE | DEDUCTIE | ingestelt | By de Gedeputeerden vande Hooge Mogende | Heeren STATEN GENERAEL | der Vereenighde Nederlanden, | Op de Iest-ingediende | MEMORI | van den Heere George Downing, | Extra-ordinaris Envoyé van den Coningh van | Groot Brittannien. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGE In den Maent Februarij 1665.

(A reprint of the last N°.)

349. SOMMIERE | AENTEYCKENINGE | ENDE | DEDUCTIE | Ingestelt |
 by de Gedeputeerden vande Hooge Mogende Hoeren STATEN GENERAEL | der Vereenighde Nederlanden : | Op de lest-ingediende | MEMORIE | van den Heere George Downing Extra | traordinaris Envoye vanden Koningh van | Groot Brittannien | IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE | In de maent Februarij 1665.

(*A reprint of the last N°.*)

38 and IV pp.

350. SOMMIERE | AENTEYCKENINGE | ENDE | DEDUCTIE | Ingestelt | by
 de Gedeputeerden vande Hooge Mogende | Heeren STATEN GENERAEL |
 der Vereenighde Nederlanden | Op de lest-ingediende | MEMORIE | vanden
 Heere George Downing, Extra | ordinaris Envoye vanden Koningh van |
 Groot Brittannien. | In 's GRAVEN-HAGE | In de maent Februarij 1665.

(*A reprint of the last N°.*)

38 and IV pp. C.

351. REMARQUES | plus particulieres , ou | REPLIQUE | à la | DUPLIQUE , |
 Publiée par le Sieur Downing , envoyé extraordinaire de Roy | de la Grand
 Bretagne , contre les Remarques , que les Députés des Hauts | & Puissants
 Seigneurs Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies | ont faites sur le | ME-
 MOIRE | par lui présent le 30 Decembre 1664. | *A LA HATE* | chez
 Hillebrandt de Wouw | Imprimeur ordinaire des Hauts et Puissants |
 Seigneurs Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies des Païs Bas. l'An
 1666. | 4°.

(*Further remarks , or Duplique to a certain replique of Mr. George Downing , envoy extraordinary to the King of Great Britain , against the remarks of the deputies of Their H. M. the States General of the United Netherlands on his memorial presented December 30 , 1664. From the copy of Hildebrandt van Wouw , printer in ordinary to Their High M. the States General of the United Netherlands. 1666.*)

200 pp.

352. VERDERE | AENTEYCKENINGE | of | DUPLYQUE | op seeckere | Re-
 plique | vanden HEER | GEORGE DOWNING , | Extraordinaris Envoyé
 vanden Koningh van Groot Brittangien , | jegens de Remarques vande
 gedeputeerden vande H: Mog: Heeren | Staten generael der vereenigde
 NEDERLANDEN. Ingestelt op des selfs ingediende | MEMORIE | vanden
 30 December 1664. | Nae de copie | van | Hillebrandt van Wouw , ordina-
 ris Drucker vande Hoog Mog. Heeren Staten | Generael der Vereenighde
 Nederlanden , Anno 1666.

(*A counterfeit of the former book.*)

176 and IV pp.

The Thyfiana collection posseſſes an edition, the title of which is exactly the same as this, and which also contains 176 pp.; but with two indexes, one at the beginning and another at the end of the book.

The "Remarques plus particulières" are, like the "Remarques sommaires", intended to prove to the King of France that the English had been the aggressors. And in fact, a short time after the publication of this book, France, according to the defensive alliance concluded with the States General in 1662, declared war against England. Besides a new deduction of the Dutch title to New-Netherland, our pamphlet contains amongst the "preuves" attached to it, a large number of original documents relating to the furrender of New-Netherland; and which form N°s. 30 to 39 of "Holland Documents" O.XI., in Mr. R. Brodhead's collection.

Both the French, and the Dutch editions can be considered as originals, for the deduction was written in French, the proofs were originally in Dutch.

353. *Kort en Bondigh Verhael/ | Van 't geene in den | OORLOGH, | Tusschen den Koning van Engelant, etc. en | de Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten der Vrije Vereenighde Nederlanden, | en den Bisschop van Munster is voorgevallen. | Beginnende in den Jaar 1664, en eyndigende met het sluiten van de Vrede | tot Breda |, in 't Jaar 1667. Waer in de voornaemste Geschie- denissen/ | in denzelven Oorlogh voorgebassen/ beschreven worden. | Met een korte Inleydingh, vervattende de ballingschap en herstellingh | van den tegenwoordigen Koning van Engelandt. | Met verschenende liopere Figuren verciert. | 't Amsterdam, voor Jacob Benjamin, Boeckverkoper op 't Wa- | ter, 1667. | 4°.*

(*Short and concise account of what occurred in the war between the King of England etc., the States General of the free United Netherlands, and the Bishop of Munster. Beginning in the year 1664 and ending with the signing of the peace at Breda 1667. In which the principal events of that war are described. With a short introduction containing the exile and restoration of the present King of England. Ornamented with several copper plates. At Amsterdam, printed for Jacob Benjamin, bookseller, on the Water. 1667.)*

256 pp.

This book contains an account of the conquest of New-Netherland by the English.

354. *Kort en Bondigh Verhael/ | van 't geene in den | OORLOGH, | Tusschen den Koning van Engelant etc. de H: M: Heeren | Staten der vrye Ver- eenigde Nederlanden, en den Bis- | schop van Munster is voorgevallen. | Beginnende in den Jaar 1664 en eyndigende met het sluyten van de Vrede | tot*

tot Breda, in 't Jaer 1667. Waer in de voornaemste Geschiedenis/ | in denselven Dorlogh voorgevallen/ beschreven worden. | Met een korte Inleydingh, vervattende de ballingschap en herstelling van | den tegenwoordigen Koningh van Engelandt. | Met verscheynde Stropere Figuren vercierd. | t' Amsterdam, voor Marcus Willemsz. Doornick, op den Vygen-dam, in 't Kan- | toor Incktvat. Anno 1667. | 4°.

(A reprint of the foregoing N°.)

355. LEEVEN en DADEN | Der Doornluchtigste | ZEE-HELDEN | En | Ont-deckers van Landen | DESER EEUWEN | Beginnende met | Christoffel Columbus, | Vinder van de Nieuwe Wereldt. | En eyndigende met den Roemruchtigen ADMIRAEL | M. A. de RUYTER, Ridder, &c. | Vertoonende veel vreemde vooryallen, dappere Verrichtingen, | stoutmoedige Bestieringen, en swaere Zee-slagen, etc. | Naeukeurigh, uyt vele geloof-waerdige Schriften, en Authentijcke | Stucken, bij een gebracht, en beschreven, | Door V. D. B. | t'AMSTERDAM, | By JAN CLAESZ. ten HOORN en JAN BOUMAN, Boeckverkoopers. ANNO 1676. | Met Pri-vilegie voor 15 Jaren. | 2 vols. 4°.

(Lives and Deeds of the most illustrious Naval Heroes, and Discove-
rers of Countries during these times. Beginning with Christopher Columbus, discoverer of the New World, and ending with the glorious admiral M. A. de Ruyter, knight etc.; showing many strange adven-tures, valiant actions and bold conduct in obstinate seafights, etc. Care-
fully collected and described from many credible papers and authentic documents, by V. D. B. At Amsterdam, By Jan Claesz ten Hoorn and Jan Bouman, Booksellers. 1676. Privileged for 15 years.)

The life of De Ruyter in this work, contains a succinct account of the conquest of New-Netherland by the English; and of the resolutions of the States General taken on this act of open hostility.

356. LEEVEN en DAADEN | Der Doornluchtigste | ZEE-HELDEN, | Beginnende met de Tocht na | Damiaten | voorgevallen in den Jare 1217. | En eindigende met den beroemden Admirael | M. A. de RUYTER, Hartog, Ridd. &c. | Vertoonende alle de voornaemste zeedaden die de Hollanders en Zee- | landers etc. van haer begin aan loffelyck tegens hun vyanden ver- | richt hebben; nevens veel vreemde Voorvallen, dappere Helde- | daden, stoutmoedige Bestieringen, en swaere Zee-slagen etc. | Naeukeurigh, uyt vele geloofwaerdige Schriften, en Authentijcke | Stucken, bij een gebracht, en beschreven, | Door V. D. B. | Met veele curieuse koopere Plaeten vercierd. | t' AMSTELDAM, By JAN ten HOORN en JAN BOUMAN, | Bockverkoopers, in Compagnie. ANNO 1683. | 4°.

(Li-

(Lives and Deeds of the most illustrious Naval heroes, Beginning with the expedition to Damiate in the year 1217, and ending with the famous Admiral de Ruyter, Duke, Knight, etc. Showing all the principal actions by sea in which the Hollanders and Zealanders etc. have, from the very first, gloriously fought against their enemies; together with many famous events, heroic actions, bold deeds and obstinate sea-fights etc. etc. Accurately collected and described from many credible writings and documents by V. D. B. Ornamented with many curious copper plates. Amsterdam, By John ten Hoorn and Jan Bouman, book-sellers in partnership. 1683.)

This book contains the same things on New-Netherland as the foregoing N°.

357. Articulen van Vrede | Ende Verbondt/ tusschen | den Doorschutghsten/ Grootmachtighsten Prins ende | Heere/ Heere KAREL de tweede van dien naem/ | Koningh van Groot Britannien/ ter eenre; ende de | Hoogh Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlantsche Provincien/ ter andere zijde gesloten. | Na de copye, | IN 's GRAVENHAGE, | By Hillebrant van Wouw, Ordinaris Drucker van de Hoog | Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden. | Anno 1667. Met privilege. | 4°.

(Articles of peace and alliance concluded between the most illustrious, most powerful prince and lord, Charles the second of that name, King of Great Britain, on the one hand, and the High and Mighty, the States General of the United Netherland Provinces on the other. From the copy in the Hague, by Hillebrant van Wouw, printer in ordinary to Their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands. In the year 1667. With privilege.)

24 pp.

This is the treaty of Breda, by which the right of Great-Britain to the possession of New-Netherland was established.



APPENDIX,

containing several larger works which furnish some materials for the history of New-Netherland and of the West-India-Company.

1. GROOT PLACCAET-BOECK, Inhoudende de Placaten ende Ordonnantien Van de Hoogh Mooghende Heeren Staten Generael ende van de Gr. M. Heeren St. v. Holland en West-Vrieslandt; mitsgaders vande Ed. M. Heeren van Zeelandt.

(Great book of ordinances, containing all the Government ordinances of the States General, the States of Holland and the States of Zealand.)
10 vols. fol. The Hague 1658 to 1796.

This collection contains all the documents of public law relating to the West-India Company.

2. JOH. TJASSENS, Zee-Politie der Vereenighde Nederlanden,

(J. TjasSENS Maritime Policy of the United Netherlands.)

1st. edition: The Hague. 1652. 4^o.

2^o. enlarged edition. Ibid. 1670. 4^o.

This book contains the same materials for the history of the Company as the Placcaet Book.

3. DE HOLLANDSCHE MERCURIUS; 1650 to 1690.

(The Holland's Mercurius.) 40 vols. 4^o.

This periodical publication, very similar to that of Waspelaer, contains some important materials for the history of New-Netherland.

1653. April; Merc. IV. p. 50—52. Regulation of Stuyvesant concerning the grounds around Midwout.

1655. Sept. 16. Merc. VI. p. 130; Description of the Attack of the Savages on New-Amsterdam.

1656. Nov. Merc. VII. p. 158, a short notice on the "Conditions" for settlers in the colony of the city of Amsterdam.

1662. January. Merc. XIII. p. 3. The State of New-Netherland.

1666. January. Merc. XVII. p. 16. Short account of the condition of the inhabitants of N. Netherl. under the English Government.

4. S. DE VRIES, Curieuse aenmerckinge der byfonderste Oost- en West-Indische Verwonderenswaerdige Dingen.

(*S. de Vries, Curious Notes on the most remarkable wonders of East- and West-India.*)

4 vol. 4°. Utrecht 1682.

This curious collection contains the articles of surrender of New-Netherland.

5. EM. VAN METEREN, Historie der Nederlandschen en haer nabueren oorlogen.

(*E. v. Meteren, History of the wars of the Dutch and of their Neighbours.*)

fol. Amsterdam 1608,

More complete editions: 2 vols. fol. The Hague 1614, — fol. Amsterdam 1652.

This celebrated work contains very valuable materials for the life of Henry Hudson and for the history of Usselincx and of his first attempts to establish the West-India Company.

6. G. BRANDT, Historie der Reformatie en andere Kerkelijke Geschiedenis sen.

(*G. Brandt's History of the Reformation and of other church affairs.*)

4 vols. 4°. Amsterdam 1671 to 1704.

The principal collection of documents for the history of the religious movements in Holland which had such immense influence on the development of the Company and of New-Netherland.

7. H. GROTHI, Annales et Historiae de Rebus Belgicis. 1566—1609. fol. Amst. 1657.

Important for the history of the events which impeded the execution of Usselincx's plan from 1591 to 1609.

8. J. WAGENAER. Vaderlandsche Historie. Amst. 1751. 21 vol. 8°.

(*Wagenaar's History of the Fatherland*)

This immense and valuable work contains numerous materials for the general history of the Netherlands, without which the special histories cannot be understood.

9. JOH. DE WITT, Brieven gewisfeld tuschen Joh. de Witt ende de Gevolmactigden van den Staet der Vereenigde Nederlanden.

(*Letters exchanged between J. de Witt and the ministers of Netherland at the foreign courts.*)

6 vols. 4°. The Hague. 1723.

Containing the principal materials for the history of the political movements of these times.

10. LIEUWE v. AITZEMA, Saken van Staet en Oorlogh der Vereenigde Nederlanden.

(*Affairs of State and peace of the Dutch.*)

14 vols. 4°. 1655 to 1673.

The great work of Aitzema (14 vol. 4° or 7 vol. fol.) is nothing but a collection of state papers, amongst which almost all the important contemporary documents of international law have found a place.

11. BIBLIOTHEEK VAN NEDERLANDSCHE PAMFLETTEN. Eerste Afdeeling. Verzameling van FREDERIK MULLER, naar tijdsorde gerangschikt en beschreven door P. A. TIELE. Amst. 1858—61. 3 vols. sm. 4°.

The following work, belonging to Part I of the Essay was discovered after the publication of that part of the book.

12. Van 't SCHOUW-TONEEL Der AERTSCHE SCHEPSELEN Begrijpende De Afbeeldinge en beschrijvinge der gedaente, plaeſe, voedtsel, voortteelingh, ouderdom, aert en natuur van de viervoetige Landt- en Water-Dieren. t'AMSTERDAM By Marcus Willemesz. Doornick, Boekverkooper op de Middel-Dam in 't Kantoor-Incktvat. ANNO 1671.

(*The theatre of Terrestrial Creation; containing the portraiture and description of the manners, habitations, the food, the multiplying, the age and nature of land and sea quadrupeds.*)

This popular treatise is ornamented with a number of well drawn but badly engraved woodcuts. Pages 40 and 41 treat on the inhabitants of New-Netherland. This treatise seems to have been compiled from Van der Donck and De Vries. The woodcuts appear to be an imitation of some drawings of De Vries.

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ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS

to G. M. ASHER'S

Bibliographical Essay on New-Netherland /

BY FRED. MULLER.

Page 11. N°. 10. — *Het waere Onderscheyt, etc.* — Add after the letters O. K., line 17 from the top: O(tto) K(eye), (gewesene Capiteyn ten dienste der Vereenigde Nederlanden in Brazyl, ende gegenwoordigh Eerste Raedt van de Gheoctroyeerde Guajaensche Colonye.) — (formerly a Captain in the service of the United Netherlands in Brazil, and now firth counsellor to the Patented Colony of Guiana.)

Page 11. N°. 11. There are 2 editions of this rare piece; the one has been described, and the other has the word: *Amerikaensche* in capital letters. The described edition has on the title: *Cedrukt*, the other: *Ge-druckt*. — Both editions run thus:

DESCRIBED EDITION.

Title. — Plate with the 2 portr.
p. 1, 2. and upper part of 3. *Sommier verhael* in black letter.
p. 4, 5. *Relation.* — French poem. Latin char.
p. 6. *Dernières paroles.* French poem.
p. 7. *Treurdicht.* — Dutch poem.
p. 8. blanc.
Plate with portr. of Mad. Gerbier.
p. 9. *De laatste woorden, etc.* Latin char.
p. 10. blanc. p. 11—18. (not paged.)
Extract a. Copye d. Interrogatoiren.
(sign. B. 1. 2. 3.)

OTHER EDITION.

Title. — Plate with the 2 portr.
p. 1. 2. 3, and upper part of 4. *Sommier verhael* in Latin characters.
p. 4. (lower part) 5. 6. *Relation.* French poem. *Italics.*
p. 7, 8. *De laaste woorden.* Dutch poem. *Italics.*
Same plate. — End.

An Appendix to this Narration is :

INFORMATIE | voor de Rechtsgeleerde die van wegen d' Edele Heeren |
Bewinthebbers van de gheoctroyeerde West- In- | dische Compagnye
gherequireert syn hare ad | visen te geven op den | MOORDE in CA-
JANY | Begaen, er waar van gemelt is in het *Sommier Verhael* door den
| BARON DOUVILY | In druck contbaer gemaect.

(Instruction for the lawyers who are ordered by the Right Honourable the Governors of the Privileged West-India Company to report on the murder in Cajana, related in the SOMMIER VERHAAL of Baron Douvily. Now made public in print.)

8 pages. — Page 9: ADVERTISSEMENT. p. 10. blank. 4°.

Pag. 86. N°. 27, and 28. These Nos. are reprints of N°. 26, differing on every page from N°. 26.

There are on p. 1 and 3 of the *Byecorf* the following very curious notes, showing the connexion between these Pamphlets, and their rarity even in those very times.—1 P. “One of my friends asked me to put together all the pieces that had been written on the Truce, and to bind them up in one; and as there are even many Booksellers who do not know what has appeared, I have, etc.”—Further one of the Interlocutors say p. 3. “Well, will you give me 30 stuivers for all these together? for there are many of them that are not to be found without great difficulty.” — “Surely I will, for I know very well that in ten years time they will be no more to be had, and I shall then get double the price for them. In these pamphlets there are besides many things, not known to the people. Good bye. etc.”

,, 87. N°. 5. *Raedtsel*. | There are 4 editions of this pamphlet, discernible by the word *Raedtsel*, printed in one edition in Latin characters, in the 2^d and 3^d in black letter, (one has 7, another 8 pages) while the fourth has *Raedtslagh*, instead of *Raedtsel*. The 1st, 2^d and 4th ed. have 7 pages, the 3^d has 8 pages.

,, 87. N°. 9. There are 2 editions; the one has a simple *fleuron* on the title, the other a vignette representing the Dutch lion in an enclosed field.

,, 87. N°. 12. *Copye*. — There are 2 editions, so exactly reprinted, that they are only to be distinguished by the juxtaposition of the very copies.

,, 87. N°. 15. *Bedenkingen*. — The *Grondich Discours* is a quite different reprint of this. — Of the *Discours* are 2 editions, the one begins: *Alzo ic*, the other: *Alzoo ick*.

,, 88. N°. 17. *Nootlycke* — There are 2 editions, one has the date of 1587, the other 1608.

,, 88. N°. 23. *Aggreatie*. — A reprint has the title: *COPIE van de AGGREATIE*.

,, 88. N°. 24. *Schuytpraetgens*. — There are 2 editions, one ends on the 1st page; *Spaensche*; the other: *1st quaet*.

,, 88. N°. 25. *Copye van een Discours*. — There are 2 editions; one has on the 3^d line *Zeuyv*; the other has *Zeeuw*.

,, 88. N°. 27. *Dialogus*. — There are 4 different editions: one has the date 1608 in Roman type M D C VIII the other: 1608; a third edition is in small oct. 14 pages, (very scarce, a fourth has: *Catechismus oft Tzamensprekinge*. in 4^o).

,, 88. N°. 31. *Het Secret*. — Two editions; one has 2 lines subscription very near the vignette; the other 2 fingers broad under it.

(*) The various editions here noted differ for the greater part only in printing and orthography, not in the contents. The given differences are only marked to denote the different reprints.

Pag. 88. N°. 32. *Van spinnecop*. — A reprint has only the title: *Droomgesicht*. This piece has 3, not 8 pages.

„ 88. N°. 36. *Buyr — praetjen*. — Two editions; one has on the 3 line: *BrieFF*, the other edition: *Brief*.

„ 88. N°. 37. *Echo*. — Two editions; one has at the end the subscription: *Pax bello parte tutor*; the other is without this line.

„ 88. N°. 38. *Een oud schipper*. — Two editions; the cited edition has no title but a plate, having at the top these 4 lines. — A reprint has a printed title: *Ghetrouwien Raedt ende goede waerschouwingh*, etc. and no plate.

„ 88. N°. 39. *Grondich Discours*. — See N°. 15. *Bedenckingen*.

„ 88. N°. 31. *Naerder Bedenckingen*. Has 36, not 44 pages.

„ 90. N°. 35. *Discours*. — Two editions. The reprint has *Remonstrantie*, *NooDsaecelickheyD*, *OoS-indische*. — The reprint is signed A. 2. A. 3. the described edition has not A. 2. but A. 3. A. 4.

„ 91. N°. 38. *Memorie*. — The quoted edition is the 2d edit. of the: *Waerschouwinghe*. Of this 2d edition are 2 reprints; the one ends on the 1t. page: *sulcx*. 3d. page: *oorsak*. The other has: *Sulcx te* and *oorsake*. Signature A. 1. 2. 3.

There is a 3d edition, having at the end: *In dese derde editie verbetert*. The 1 page ends: *Sulcx te wil* — 3 page: *oorsake*. Signature, —, 2. 3.

„ 92. N°. 40. *Stucken*. — »Reprint of 7. 18. 23 to 33 of the *Byecorff*“ must Reprint of 7, part of 23 and 33, and N°. 18, 20, 30, entire. — The copies ending on page 32, contain only 7. 23. 33.

„ 100. N°. 60. — On hand a later edition of the *OCTROY*. 1637. 's Hage, same printers. 32 pages. 4°.

„ 101. N°. 61. An althogether different reprint, but also 32 pages, is divided on the title: *OCTROY* | *By — Heeren* | *Staten — Indische* | *Compagnie* — 1621 | *Mette — dien* | *ENDE* | *Het Accoort — Hooft* | *particip. — van* | *de — gemaectt*, | etc.

„ 102. N°. 64. *Placcaat*. — 5th line: *Punto d'Arroy* read: *Punto del Rey*.

„ 102. N°. 67. *Waerschouwinge*. — This piece treats on the trade with *Punto del Rey*. 1622. — It is a small folio sheet of 30 lines, according with N°. 66.

„ 102. N°. 68. *Placcaet*. — There is another pamphlet: *Placaet* on the salt trade with *Punto del Rey*. 1627. 4°. 8 pages, having no title.

„ 104. N°. 75. This edition has a vignette, with inscription: *Paulatim — (Avec le temps.)* — A reprint of the same year has a vignette inscribed: *Sperando spero*.

„ 105. N°. 78. This pamphlet has 96, not 16 pages.

A List

OF

The Maps and Charts

OF

NEW-NETHERLAND,

And of the vicinity of New-Amsterdam /

BY

G. M. ASHER.

Being a supplement to his Bibliographical Essay on New-Netherland.

t' Fort nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans.



Amsterdam. FREDERIK MULLER,
New-York. CH. B. NORTON.

1855.

To render our labours the more interesting for the antiquarian we here offer them the first three original views of New-Amsterdam which exist.

The oldest of them (see List p. 20) is copied from the *Beschrijvinghe van Virginia.* (N°. 6 *Bibl. Essay*). It is reproduced in the original size on our *title page*.

The second (see also p. 20) is engraved in the original size upon our *Map*. It is taken from the delineation of N. J. Visscher (see List p. 10).

The third is a much reduced copy of H. ALLARD's engraving, (see List pp. 14 and 20). It is to be found at the top of our „*List of Names*.“

The fourth and last view of New-Amsterdam, drawn in the first 50 years of its existence, is to be found in *O'Callaghan's Documentary History*, vol. IV, p. 116.

TO

J. C. Bodel Nuenhuis Esq.

(PHIL. THEOR. MAG. LITT. HUM. DOCT.)

OF LEIDEN,

THE PROFOUND INVESTIGATOR OF
GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE,

WHO,

*with the utmost kindness and liberality assisted the author with
his extensive knowledge, and opened to him the treasures
contained in his unrivalled collection of Maps and Charts,*

This book is most respectfully dedicated

by his obliged

obedient servant

G. M. ASHER.

Whilst the bibliography of the books relating to New-Netherland has until now been a comparatively neglected field, the collection and history of the maps of that country seems to have attracted the attention of the learned to a much higher degree. But although the composition of an essay similar to the present has already been attempted by two distinguished scholars (Mr. DU SIMITIÈRE, in his well known Manuscript, and Mr. EDW. ARMSTRONG, in his *Essay on the situation of Fort Nassau*, Philadelphia. 1853), the scantiness of the materials at their disposal has rendered their labours but very imperfect.

It has been my privilege not only to make use of the labours of these American scholars, but also to collect my materials from three libraries in this country, which, of course, were not available to them.

Among these the extensive and well known collection of Mr. BODEL-NYENHUIS of Leyden occupies the first place. With indefatigable zeal and unbounded liberality, this gentleman has seized every opportunity that has offered for many years, to get together an almost complete collection of all the maps, charts and atlases which have been published in Holland. A number of other maps are to be found in the collection of the Royal library at the Hague; these Mr. CAMPBELL, the well known deputy librarian, has made the subject of his particular attention. Mr. MULLER also possesses some maps not to be found in either of these collections. Still, notwithstanding these advantages, I have not been able to meet with some, which, either by the deductions drawn from the comparison of those I have seen, or by the mention made of them in Mr. Ed. Armstrong's pamphlet on this subject, I know must exist.

As to the former, the facts themselves and the conclusions

sions to be drawn from them will be laid down in these pages. The following are the names of those which are mentioned by Mr. Armstrong, and which have escaped my most diligent researches :

- a.) Map of Ploydén.
- b.) Map of Lindström. (1)
- c. d.) Two maps of Senttet or Seutter.
- e.) Map of Homerus.

It is however most probable that the names of the latter two German publishers have been misprinted in America, and that the maps are identical with those of Lotter and Homann of our list.

It is indeed a strange phenomenon in all the collections of maps relating to New-Netherland, that they seem to form supplements to each other, by which circumstance the study of this subject is made extremely difficult.

Nevertheless my list will be found to increase considerably the materials at the disposal of the student. I shall however abstain from following the plan adopted by Mr. Armstrong, viz., that of drawing full geographical conclusions,—being put to considerable disadvantage from not being personally acquainted with the territory itself. Nor shall I in this instance be deviating from the general plan of my essay, the purpose of which is to pioneer and facilitate the investigations of American antiquaries, not to preclude them.

I shall on the contrary endeavour as much as possible to lay the materials themselves before them; and have with this view undertaken the tedious and ungrateful task of most minutely comparing all the maps I have seen. In the accompanying list will be found all the names of places, rivers etc. appearing on each of them. The map itself is a copy of Visscher's projection; not so much because I believe it to be correct, as that, of all the Dutch maps, it is the only one which offers a footing for modern geography. I also thought it preferable to a new delineation, which, on account of the vagueness of all the existing

ma-

(1) While correcting the proofsheets of this Essay I receive by the kindness of Mr. Bodel-Nyenhuis the facsimile of *Lindström's* map (belonging to the very scarce book of O. CAMPANIUS, *NEA-SVERIGE*) and given in the *Nouv. Annales des Voyages 4^e Serie, 4^e Année. 1843. Mars.*

materials, would have had no more geographical value and have been of less importance than a faithful copy of the old Dutch original. The numbers prefixed to each name, and by which the list and the map correspond, will facilitate the use of either.

I can scarcely venture to hope that, in a labour like the present, undertaken by an inexperienced student, alone and unassisted, no errors or mistakes have occurred, but I trust that the great difficulties of the task will plead in its favour, and prevent it from being judged too severely.

In the following list the numbers of the maps and charts correspond with those of the list of names which accompanies our map.

I. MAPS.

1. Old parchment map copied in Mr. O'CALLAGHAN's Hist. v.I.

This is undoubtedly the first map of New Netherland. It is amply commented upon by Mr. R. Brodhead, pp. 60, 61 and 755 of his book.

(Kleyties Map [Brodh. p. 757] being only MSS. can not find a place in a bibliographical essay.)

2. Map of RENSSELAERSWYCK, in Mr. O'Callaghan Hist. v.I. p. 205.

3. The second general map is that which accompanies the 2nd edition of DE LAET's celebrated work (Bibl. Essay N^o. 2 to 4; pp. 1 and 2). The title is:

NOVA ANGLIA | NOVVM BELGIVM | ET VIRGINIA. |

The size is: 1 f. 4 inch by 1 f. 1 inch.

The delineation seems to be the same of which DE LAET himself speaks (B. III. Ch. 8.) as of a map got up a few years ago. The outline differs so much from that of the two old MSS. maps, and the indications are so very vague, that it is impossible to say whether DE LAET has or has not used them for this scheme. Mr. Brodhead is of opinion that DE LAET used the above maps for his description; and that the description cor-

res-

responds with the map is proved by DE LAET'S own words quoted in the Bibl. Ess. p. 3. (DE LAET, ed. 1630, p. 114.) On the geographical value of this map see Armstrong, p. 7.

There are three reproductions of this map executed at various periods.

4. The first of them is that of JANSSONIUS, in his: *Novus ATLAS.* Amst. 1658. 6 tom. in fol.

NOVA ANGLIA | NOVUM BELGIUM | et VIRGINIA. (In an ornament having the form of a shield and surrounded by flowers and fruits), at the foot:

Amstelodami. *Johannes Janssonius* excudit.

Its size is 1 f. 3 inches by 1 f. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

This map had been already published in a former *Atlas* of JANSSONIUS a. HONDIUS of 1638.

Another edition of this map occurs in a second great *Atlas* of JANSSONIUS, but having the ornamented shield of BLAEU in the left, not in the right hand corner of the map.

It is nothing but a faithful copy from DE LAET.

5. About 1695 another faithful copy was published by SCHENK and VALK under the title :

NOVA BELGICA ET | ANGLIA NOVA. (The ornaments represent a triumphal arch, on each side a savage); at foot :

Amstelodami apud G. Valk et P. Schenk.

The village of the Minnesinck savages in the right hand corner, at the top of the engraving, has been copied from Visscher's map).

The size is that of Sanson's map. N°. 21.

6. A much reduced, but not quite faithful copy of the same map is vaguely alluded to by Du Simitière (see Armstrong, p. 3) [193] but neither Du Simitière nor Mr. Armstrong has seen it. In fact it was not printed in 1656 but in 1651, and accompanies the *Beschrijvinghe van Virginia* etc. published by HARTGERS, (N°. 6 of the Bibl. Essay.) It is evident that Du Simitière has confounded this map with that of v. d. Donck.

The title is :

Virginia | Nieu-Nederlandt. | Nieu Engelandt.

Its size is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7.

It presents some very slight deviations from the original; for instance the river *Mattapanient* is called *Mattapament*; the forts *Christina* and *Elsenborgh* on the Delaware, *Renselaerswijck* and some other places are added. Some of these innovations have been introduced so unskilfully that one might almost suspect the hardy compiler and engraver, Hartgers, to have been himself guilty of this offence. For instance the names of the islands of *Vlilant* and *Tessel* are written upon the blank paper at hap-hazard, and at a great distance from those isles.

Neither do these changes seem to have been introduced by the person who engraved the map, for the are in a different hand.

7. The Map of *BLAEU* is published in his celebrated collections of Maps in 4, 6 and 11 volumes large folio in the 3 different editions of 1642, 1658 and 1662.

The volume of the edition in 11 vols in 1662 which contains the maps of America is entitled:

AMERICA, | QUAE EST | GEOGRAPHIÆ | BLAVIANÆ |
PARS QUINTA; | LIBER VNVS. | VOLVMEN VNDECIMVM |
AMSTELÆDAMI | Labore & Sumptibus JOANNIS | BLAEU |
MDCLXII.

The map itself bears the title:

NOVA | BELGICA | ET | ANGLIA | NOVA. | (In an ornament copied from that of Janssonius's map.) Size 2 f. 1 inch by 1 f. 9 inches.

The maps of 1642 and 1658 have a Dutch description in dorso, that of 1662 a quite different Latin text.

This map (having the West at the top, the South on the right hand) is for the greater part according to Map N°. 1. The outlines are almost entirely the same. The corrections by which it is distinguished are for the most part taken from De Laet's map. The geographical importance of this map has been treated by Mr. Armstrong. (p. 7).

We are now about to speak of a series of maps, which are in

in fact the principal remains of the Dutch contemporary geographical labours on the subject.

They are :

- Nº. 8. A Map of N. J. Visscher.
9. A Map of v. d. Donck.
10. First Map of Hugo Allard.
11. Second Map of Schenk and Valk.
12. Map of Montanus and Ogilby.
13. Second Map of Hugo Allard.
14. First Map of Nicolas Visscher.
- 15, 16. First and Second Maps of Carolus Allard.
17. Map of Joachim Ottens.
18. Map of Reinier and Josua Ottens.
19. Map of Danckers.
20. Map of Lotter.

The slightest examination will show that they are all copied from one original, and one might easily suppose that Nº. 8 is that original itself. A close scrutiny has however led us to a totally different conclusion.

Among the maps above quoted, there is one (Nº. 19) produced by Joost Danckers, and although this engraving cannot have been published before the end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century (Philadelphia is marked upon it as a large town) there are very many indications which prove that the more recent names upon it are only additions, and that the plate belongs to a much earlier period. This circumstance has also struck Mr. Armstrong, whose observations were indeed made before ours, but did not become known to us till the materials for this essay had already been arranged.

We have endeavoured to ascertain to which period this first engraving belongs, and the following are the observations upon which our conclusions are founded :

I. On comparing the names of places on these thirteen maps, I have discovered that those which are not upon the map Nº. 8 (N. J. Visscher's) though given in the more recent delineations (Nºs. 12 to 18), and which were added by Montanus and H. Allard, are wanting upon Danckers's; the latter has however but a very small number of those names of places which

which were not to be found upon N°. 15, and which were only added upon N°. 16 by Carolus Allard. There are even some, as for instance that of the isle of Limbo, which N. J. Visscher has given and Danckers not.

II. Danckers has given the course of the Delaware in a manner different from *all the other maps*, with the exception of that of Lotter (N°. 20), and this indication is entirely erroneous; that of Visscher and of the other 10 maps is however comparatively correct.

III. The title of Visscher's map is: *Nova Belg. etc. delineatio multis in locis emendata a N. I. Visscher.*

Let us now examine what is meant by these words. The other maps of our collection on which we find this expression used—N°s. 10. and 14—(N°. 19 is the map of Danckers)—are exact counterfeits with some very trifling alterations; all the maps on which the engraver has changed more, and even some on which he has done still less, are represented as new works.

IT IS THEREFORE NOT UNLIKELY THAT N. J. VISSCHER'S MAP IS ALSO SUCH A COUNTERFEIT FROM AN OLD PLATE AFTERWARDS RETOUCHED by DANCKERS. Visscher would have *considerably altered* the old delineation by correcting the course of the Delaware and adding a few names.

Let us resume the facts which lead to this conclusion.

a. The old plate of Danckers contains fewer indications than that of N. J. Visscher.

b. It contains some mistakes which Visscher has corrected.

c. The words *multis in locis emendata* would be appropriately used to designate such a copy from such an original.

d. It is hardly possible that the erroneous delineation of the Delaware on Danckers's Map should be more recent than the almost correct design of N. J. Visscher.

Are we obliged to abandon this very simple thesis, the whole history of this curious document becomes unintelligible.

As to the date of our original map, it must be between 1650 and 1656. For there is upon it a mistake reproduced by all the copyists: the mouth of the *Hudson* is called *Godyn's Bay*. The source of this error is to be found in the following passage of v. d. Donck's *Vertoogh*, p. 9.

ende de Baey gelyk wort ghehaemt Nieuw-Port-Maey / nu ter tijt Godijng Baey / (i. e. and the Bay itself is named New-Port-May , now Godyn's Bay.)

These words have been misunderstood in the above-mentioned manner.

On the other hand the existence of N. J. Visscher's map even before 1656 is clearly proved by the document to which it was found attached in the Dutch Royal Archives , by Mr. R. Brodhead (See : Brodhead, p. 621). (1)

8. The Map of N. J. VISSCHER has the following title:

NOVI BELGII | NOVÆQUE ANGLIAE NEG NON | PARTIS | VIRGINIÆ | TABULA | multis in locis emendata a | *Nicolao Joannis Visschero.* — Size: 1 f. 10 inches by 1 f. 7 inches.

This map is very scarce ; in fact I know of no copy in the hands of a private individual. There is one in the Royal library at the Hague , and another attached to the above-mentioned document in the archives.

9. The Map of VAN DER DONCK ; the title is : NOVA BELGICA sive NIEUW NEDERLAND , and at foot: E. Nieuwenhoff.

Size 1 foot by 7 inches.

The map and the view upon it are both copied from Visscher.

10. The first map of HUGO ALLARD is entitled : NOVI BELGII | NOVÆQUE ANGLIAE NEG NON | PARTIS VIRGINIÆ TABULA | multis in locis emendata a | Hugo Allardt.

Size same as that of Visscher's map.

This map contains all the materials of Visscher's delineation, with two exceptions:

a. The places *Paucocomo, Kapaunick and Ottachug* in Virginia.

b.

(1) On a close examination I believe the map of DANCKERS to be the very same copperplate as VISSCHER's map , and that the plan of Philadelphia was *afterwards* engraved on it.

8. A rivulet that falls into the St. Lawrence river on the extreme western border of the map.

But as these three places are to be found on all the anterior maps published from the labours of John Smith, we cannot ascribe these variations to a difference in geographical opinion; it is simply an omission of the engraver's.

11. The second map of SCHENK and VALCK, although published about 1690, is but a copy of N. J. Visscher, without any of the later corrections.

The title is:

BELGIÆ Novi | ANGLIÆ Novæ et PARTIS VIRGINIÆ Novissima
Delineatio | Prostant Amstelodami apud | Petrum Schenk et
Gerardum Valk | C. P. |

12. The Map of MONTANUS and OGILBY, published in the book described in our bibliography, p. 19 to 28, and in Ogilby's America, London. 1671 fol. It is entitled:

Novi BELGII | *Quod nunc Novi JORCK vocatur*, | NovæQUE
ANGLIÆ & | PARTIS VIRGINIÆ | *Accuratissima et Novissima* |
Delineatio. Size 1 f. 2 inches, by 11 inches (see Armstrong
p. 9.) — We are unable to decide whether the plate from
which this map was printed was engraved for Montanus or
for Ogilby, though we are much inclined to ascribe it to the
former. In the first place the engraving resembles not only the
other maps and prints of Dapper's great collection, (of which
Montanus's work forms a part) but it is also very similar to
many other Dutch engravings; at the same time it is unlikely
that an English publisher would have copied a Dutch map
(that of Visscher) in preference to an English production,
the more especially as far as New England and Virginia were
concerned. For the delineation of those regions he might have
found much better materials among his own countrymen.

On the other hand, this map contains some additions and
alterations by which it differs from Visscher's, and principally
in the new names of places and provinces introduced by the
English after the reduction of those colonies. An Englishman
would have been most likely to make the above-mentioned al-
te-

terations ; we therefore think it probable that the map was a joint speculation of the English and Dutch editors, in which the alterations were made by the former, but the execution was committed to the hands of a Dutch engraver.

13. The second Map of HUGO ALLARD opens a new series. Although the engraver has used his old plate (No. 10 of this list) he has retouched it in a way which gives it a new appearance. His alterations are:

I. He has taken away the old view of New Amsterdam and replaced it by a showy engraving, most probably the work of the celebrated ROMEYN DE HOOGHE, representing the capture of New Amsterdam by the Dutch, in the year 1673. We have given a reduced copy of this engraving, at the head of our list of names.

II. Having thus taken away the space in which he and the other engravers had placed the title, he was obliged to put it in one line at the top of his map. This title is as follows :

TOTIUS NEOBELGHII NOVA ET ACCURATISSIMA TABULA. The engraving of New-Amsterdam is inscribed :

Nieuw-Amsterdam *onlangs Nieuw Jork genoemt | en nu hernomen*
by de Nederlanders den 24 Aug. 1673.

At foot, in a corner: *Hugo Allardt excut.*

III. Allard has added a considerable number of places, chiefly on the Hudson and Delaware, some on the Fresh River, none in Virginia or New-England.

A much more recent reprint of this same plate, by R. and J. Ottens (No. 18), and which was in reality executed about 1740 or 1750, has been considered by the American historians as the original work ; and they have attempted to prove that it was executed on the occasion of the capture of New Amsterdam. This can only be correctly said of our map, not of that of the two Ottens, who lived in the middle of the 18th century.

14. About 1690 NICOLAS VISSCHER retouched the old plate of N. J. Visscher (No. 8). He has added all the emendations of Montanus and Allardt, and also the city of Philadelphia and the

the name of the State of Pennsylvania. Some names, for instance *Nieu Casteel*, one of the names of Fort Christina, are to be found on no map but his. He has retained the old view of New Amsterdam and has engraved the title upon the shield which forms part of the ornament. This title is as follows:

NOVI BELGII | NOVÆQUE ANGLIÆ NEG NON | PARTIS | VIRGINIA. TABULA | multis in locis emendata | per Nicolaum Vischer.

The size is of course that of the old plate.

15. CAROLUS ALLARDT has retouched the plate of Hugo, but without making any alterations. This map is therefore entirely the same as No. 13, with the only exception that the words, *Hugo Allardt excut*, have been replaced by: *Carolus Allardt excut*.

16. The same engraver has again retouched the plate, but he has now made some alterations.

I. The three places in Virginia and the rivulet, wanting in the former maps (No. 10. 13. 15) are here added.

II. We find also the greater part of N. Visscher's additions.

III. To the inscription on the plate of New Amsterdam (see No. 13) he has added the words: *eindelijk aan de Engelse weder afgestaan* (finally again surrendered to the English.)

IV. He has taken away the inscription *Carolus Allardt Excud*, and replaced it by the following title, engraved upon the ornament which surrounds the view:

Typis | CAROLI | ALLARD | Amstelodami | cum privilegio.

17 The Map of JOACHIM OTTENS. This publisher has merely changed the words *CAROLI ALLARD*, into *JOACHIM | OTTENS*. | The plate is that of the elder Allard.

18. R. and J. OTTENS have again used the old plate. They have taken away the words: typis *JOACHIM*, and replaced them by: apud *REINIER & JOSUA*. (sic.)

The title is now:

Apud | Reinierum & Josuam | OTTENS | Amstelodami.

19. *Danckers' Map* has been spoken of in the beginning of our essay.

It is of the same size as that of Visscher and bears the following title:

NOVI BELGII | NOVÆQUE ANGLIÆ NEG | NON PENNSYLVANIAÆ ET PARTIS | VIRGINIÆ TABULA | multis in locis emendata a Justo Danckers. |

On the view of New Amsterdam the following inscription is placed:

NIEUW YORCK | eertijs genoemt | NIEUW AMSTERDAM | *op 't eylant Manhattans.* (New York, formerly called New Amsterdam, on Manhattan island.)

20. The Map of Lotter is entitled:

RECENS EDITA | totius | NOVI BELGII | in | AMERICA SEPTEN-TRIONALI | siti | delineatio | cura et sumtibus | TOB. CONR. LOTTERI | Sac. Caef. Maj. Geographi | August. Vind.

Size: 1 f. 6 inches, by 1 f. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

This map is copied from Danckers and from one of the different editions of Allardt's plate. It contains all the inaccuracies of Danckers, the faulty course of the Delaware, etc.; the views although taken from Allardt's plate, is inferior in point of execution to the original.

20. After the termination of our map and of the corresponding list I found in Mr. Bodel's collection a reduced copy of Visscher's map; only 6 inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is therefore but a mere sketch, and seems to have formed part of a larger map of P. SCHENCK; its title is:

Batavorum coloniae, OCCIDENT. INDIIS septentrionalis AMERICA implantatae.

In the upper right hand corner is to be found a very much reduced view of New-Amsterdam from Visscher's map.

21. The last Dutch map containing any new materials for the geography of New-Netherland, owes its origin to NICOLAS VISSCHER, the projector of the map No. 14. This now under review forms part of a collection entitled

ATLAS NOUVEAU, CONTENANT TOUTES LES PARTIES DU MONDE. PAR SANSON PRÉSENTÉ AU DAUPHIN par JAILLOT. Ams. P. Mortier (about 1700.) fol.

The map itself is inscribed :

NOVA TABULA GEOGRAPHICA COMPLECTENS BOREALIOREM AMERICAE PARTEM IN QUA EXACTE DELINEATAE SUNT | CANADA SIVE NOVA FRANCIA, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVA ANGLIA, NOVUM BELGIUM, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, ET TERRA NOVA, CUM OMNIBUS LITTORUM | PULVINORUMQUE PROFUNDITATIBUS. AMSTLODAMI, à NICOLAO VISSCHER. Cum Privilegio Ordinum Generalium Fœderati Belgii. | 2 Sheets, each 2 f. 1 inch by 1 f. 8 inches.

N. Visscher, whose map is far more correct than any other that has come down to our days, seems to have consulted many authorities, either unknown to contemporary geographers or neglected by them. The outline of the coast and the course of the rivers are much more correctly given than even in many more recent publications. But the scale is unfortunately so reduced, that one can hardly draw any conclusions from the situations of places as there indicated.

The differences between this and the other maps, in as far as the names of places are concerned, will be shown in the list of names. The map extends from the 52nd to the 33rd degree of north latitude, and from the 296th to the 317th of longitude; its size is the same as that of Visscher's other map.

22. The atlas of H. Hondius contains a delineation of Virginia, headed : NOVA VIRGINIAE TABULA (at foot stands : Amstelodami, ex officina Henrici Hondii.) This map I have submitted to a careful comparison with those of New Netherland; the result will be found in the list of names.

23. I have also compared the map contained in Lambrecht-sen's work.

24. Neither has the comparison of Mr. Brodhead's map been omitted.

It was not till my map and the corresponding lists were printed off that I discovered the following :

NOVA ANGLIA | Septentrionali Americae implantata | Anglo-rumque coloniis | florentissima | Geographiae exhibita à JOH. BAPTISTA HOMAN | Sac. Caes. mas. Geographo | Norimbergae.

1 f. 6 inch. by 1 f. 9 inch.

en

This Map contains also New-Netherland. It differs very little from those of Visscher, Danckers and Allard.

II. CHARTS.

The Charts of New-Netherland, although not so numerous as the maps, are of hardly less geographical importance, being mostly derived from other sources than the maps, and containing information, in many instances probably more correct, as mistakes would here lead to much more serious consequences.

Some of these Charts are contained in the *Atlas* of PETER GOOS, which bears the title:

De | Zee-Atlas | Øfste | WATER-WERELD | waer in vertoont werden alle de | ZEE-KUSTEN | van het bekende des | AERD-BODEMS | Seer dienstig voor alle | Heeren en Kooplieden, ~~Wijg~~ oock voor alle | Schippers en Stuurlieden. | Gesneden, gedruckt en uytgegeven | t'AMSTELDAM | By PIETER GOOS, op de Texelse Kay by de | Sparendamerbrugh iu de Zee-Spiegel. 1668.

Another edition with the same maps bears the year 1676.

This *atlas* contains the following Charts: Nos. 22, 23, 24.

22. *Pascaerte van de | Vlaemsche, Soute en Caribesche | Eylan-
den, alsmede Terra Nova en | de Custen van Nova Francia, Nova
Anglia, Nieu Nederlandt, Venezuela, Nueva Andalusia,
Guiana en | een gedeelte van Brazil.*

1 f. 9 inch. by 1 f. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

23. *Pascaerte van | NIEU NEDERLANDT | en de Engelsche | VIR-
GINIES | van Cabo Cod tot Cabo Canrick.)*

1 f. 9 inch. by 1 f. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

24. *PASKAERTE | van | de Zuydt en Noordt Revier in | NIEU NEDERLANDT | Streckende van Cabo Hinloopen | tot Rech-Kewach. |*

1 f. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, inch. by 1 f. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The charts of Goos differ in very many points from the anterior maps of New-Netherland, and seem to be more in ac-

cor-

cordance with modern investigations. Still however they are very far from satisfactory, for not only the indication of the localities is vague, but even the outline of the coast is incorrect and must lead to dangerous mistakes.

In every point superior to the charts of Goos are those of ROGGEVEEN, who published a special Sea-Atlas of the American coasts, under the singular title :

*Het | Eerste Deel | van het | BRANDENDE VEEN | Verlichtende
geheel | West-Indien | De vaste Kust en de Eylanden, | Be-
ginrende van | Rio AMASONES, | En eijndigende | Benoerde Ter-
ranova | Beschreven | Door | ARENT ROGGEVEEN. |
t' Amsteldam | Geſneeden/ Gedrukt en uijtgegeven door PIETER
Goos | in Compagnie met den Autheur | Met privilege voor
15 jaren.*

This atlas was published in 1675, and contains the following maps of New Netherland :

25. (26 of Roggeveen) *Pascaerte van de | VIRGINIES |
van Baya de la Madelena tot de | ZuydtRevier.*

26. (R. 27.) *Pascaerte van | NIEU NEDERLAND |
Streckende van de Zuydt Revier | tot de Noordt Revier | en 't lange
Eyland. |*

27. (R. 28.) *Pascaerte van | NIEU NEDERLAND | Strec-
kende van de Noordt Revier | tot Hendrick Christiaens Eylandt. |*

28. (R. 29.) *Pascaert van NIEU NEDERLAND | van
Hendrik Christiaens Eyland | tot Staten hoeck of Cabo Cod.*

These maps of Roggeveen are 1 f. 7 inch. broad and 1 f. 4 inch. long. They are printed on beautiful paper and very carefully coloured and even ornamented with gold. But although superior both to the maps of the same period and to the anterior charts, they are still far from correct, notwithstanding the prolonged and numerous investigations their author professes to have made. Even the map of N. Vischer (No. 21) with all its imperfections, is like the work of a later age when compared with them. Under these circumstances it becomes doubtful

doubtful whether we can safely rely on the numbers indicating the sandbanks along the coast , and which would else give interesting data for comparisons between the present state of the coast and what it was 180 years ago.

Although a more recent production , the chart of VAN KEULEN (N^os. 29 , 30 , 31 of our list) is still less to be relied upon. There in fact the outline is sometimes so faulty that it seems rather to be a production of fancy than of real investigation.

But this chart indicates some places not to be found on the maps ; and , besides an outline of the coast , it has two small maps of the North and of the Fresh River.

The title of the Atlas is as follows :

DE | NIEUWE GROOTE | LICHTENDE | ZEEFAKKEL | etc. —
DOOR | GLAAS JANSZ. VOOGT , | Geometra en Leermeester der
Wiskonst. | In deezelasteDruk vermeerdert en in't Ligt gebragt |
DOOR | JOHANNES VAN KEULEN. | 4 vol. fol.

The maps are in general not numbered , but this has an old number 20 and occurs in vol. IV , page : 44.

29. Pas-Kaart | van de ZeeKusten van | NIEW NEDERLAND | anders
Genaemt | NIEW YORK | Tuschen Renselaers Hoek en de Staaten
Hoek | Door C. J. Vooght Geometra. | T^e AMSTERDAM. By |
JCHANNIS VAN KEULEN | Boek en Zee Kaart verkooper
aan de Nieuwe brugh. | In de Gekroonde Loots-man. Met Privilegie
voor 15 Jaren.

30. (On the same map) | De Noord Rivier anders R. Manhattan
off | Hudsons Rivier Genaemt in 't Groodt.

31. (On the same map.) De Versche Rivier | in 't Groodt.
Size: 2 f. 1 inch by 1 f. 9 inches.

III. VIEWS OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.

I The first print which represents Nieuw-Amsterdam appeared in the *Beschrijvinghe van Virginia. etc.* 4^o. Amsterdam, 1651. Hartgers. (Bibl. Essay N^o. 6 , p. 2.)

It is to be found on p. 20 of the book and is subscribed: *'t Fort Nieuw-Amsterdam op de Manhattans.* The size is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$.

This view of the fort was probably brought over in 1649 by the New-Netherland deputies. It is taken from a great distance; the walls of the fort appear very strong, but the houses and other buildings are mostly concealed. Our engraving is well executed though rather sketchy.

The same print is also to be found on p. 9 of the first edition of van der Donck (Bibl. Essay. No. 7, p. 5).

II. Another view of New-Amsterdam was engraved upon five several maps of New-Netherland (Nos. 8, 9, 10, 14 and 19 of our list); a description of New-Amsterdam taken from this engraving, will be found in Montanus's *Nieuwe Wereld*, which has been translated and embodied in Mr. O. Callaghan's Documentary history of New-York.

One or both of these views owe their origin to Augustine Heeremans. Mr. Brodhead conjectures that we are to ascribe the latter to him.

III. A view, very similar to this but with a different foreground (perhaps only an ornamented copy) is to be found in Montanus's *Nieuwe Wereld*. As a work of art it is very superior to the original; a very good facsimile is given in Mr. O'Callaghan's Documentary History.

IV. A view, nearly from the same point, but widely different from the former, ornaments the map of Hugo Allard (No. 13 of our list) and the other maps printed from the same plate (Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18). It represents New-Amsterdam or New-York in the year 1673.

Here the place appears like a well-built and well fortified town, whereas on the foregoing engravings it seemed hardly equal in size to one of the Dutch villages.

V. This view has been reproduced by Lotter on his map of New-Netherland (No. 20 of our list); although a good copy, it is, as an engraving, inferior to the original.

VI. The only separate view of New-Amsterdam we have ever seen, (also a copy from Allard's engraving,) is in the possession

sion of Mr. Bodel Nyenhuis. The inscription is as follows:

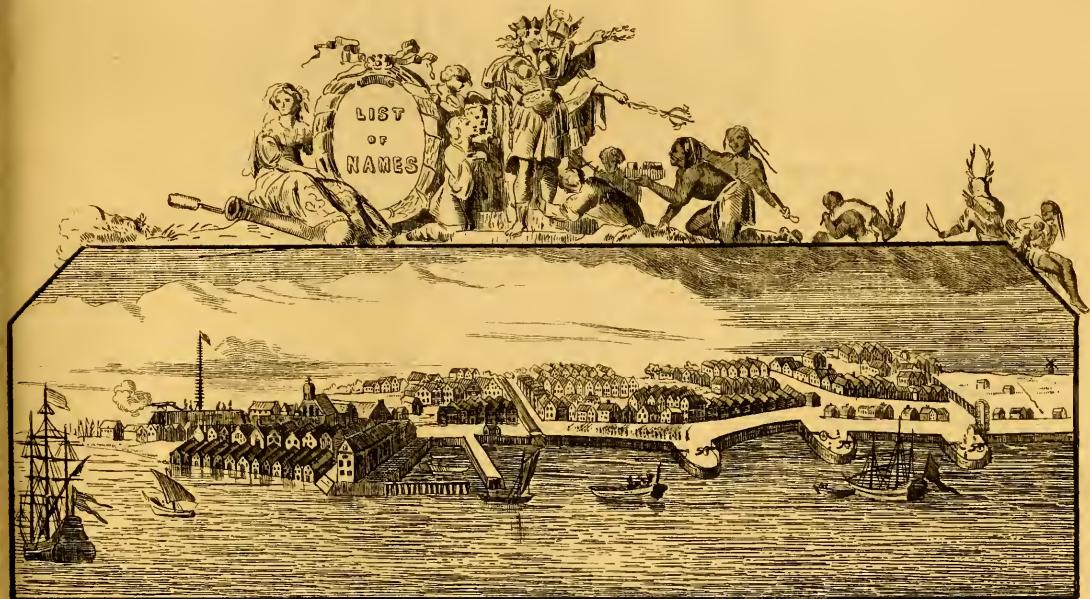
*Nieuw AMSTERDAM, een
stedecken in Noord Amerikaes |
Nieuw Hollant op het Eiland Man-
kattan (Sic!) namaels Nieuw-York
genaemt toen het geraekte in 't
gebiet der Engelschen.*

*AMSTELODAMUM recens,
postea Anglis illud possidenti-
bus | dictum Eboracum novum,
Hollandiae novae, id est Ame-
rica, Mexicanae sive Septen-
trionalis oppidulum.*

On the left side of the inscription: Pet. Schenk. On the right side: Amstel. C P. №. 92. Size: 8 inches high by 10 broad. Like all the other engravings of Schenk, this one was executed between 1690 and 1700, and most likely published in one of the various collections of views different cities, published by him.







37^o degree.

1	ppomatuck.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ppomataek.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ppamtuck.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	rohatek.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	uhatan fi.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	whatan fl.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	uhatan.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	whatan.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	spahegh.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	apacks.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	apaks.	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	iquoetck.	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Quotough.																																		
Kus fl.																																		
Mataughquament.																																		
Wepanawomen.																																		
Moyaons.																																		
Moyaons.																																		
Reades Point.																																		
Keales hill.																																		
Keales haven.																																		
Wighocomoce.																																		
Wighocomaco.																																		
Wighocomoce fl.																																		
Wighocomoco fl.																																		
Watkins Point.																																		
Nantaquack.																																		
Kuskarawoake.																																		
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Kuskarawaoock.																																		
Kuskarawaoock.																																		
Hoere Kill.																																		
C. Hinlopen.																																		
C. Hinloop.																																		
C. Inlopen.																																		
C. Cornelius.																																		
Baudewijns Bank.																																		
C. May.																																		
C. de May.																																		
C. Maey.																																		
Oest Bank.																																		
Zuidt Rivier.																																		

39th degree.

Namoranghquend.																																		
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Powley Iles.																																		
Point Peesinghe.																																		

LAMBRECHTS
BROADHEAD

VIRGINIA.

VAN KEULEN II.

VAN KEULEN III.

ROGGEVEEN II.

ROGGEVEEN III.

ROGGEVEEN IV.

ROGGEVEEN V.

ROGGEVEEN VI.

ROGGEVEEN VII.

ROGGEVEEN VIII.

ROGGEVEEN IX.

ROGGEVEEN X.

ROGGEVEEN XI.

ROGGEVEEN XII.

ROGGEVEEN XIII.

ROGGEVEEN XIV.

ROGGEVEEN XV.

ROGGEVEEN XVI.

ROGGEVEEN XVII.

ROGGEVEEN XVIII.

ROGGEVEEN XVIX.

ROGGEVEEN XVII.

ROGGEVEEN XVIII.

ROGGEVEEN XVIX.

ROGGEVEEN XVII.

ROGGEVEEN XVIII.

ROGGEVEEN XVIX.

ROGGEVEEN XVII.

9	Bergen.	1	O' CALLAGHAN.	1	O' CALLAGHAN.
1	Cahos, Waterval.	2	RENSSELAERSWIJK.	2	RENSSELAERSWIJK.
2	Goutmijn.	3	DE LAFT.	3	DE LAFT.
3	Mageckqueshou.	4	JANSSON.	4	JANSSON.
4	Rariton.	5	SCHENK & VALK I.	5	SCHENK & VALK I.
5	Rariton.	6	HARTGERS.	6	HARTGERS.
6	Raritans Kill.	7	BLAEU.	7	BLAEU.
7	Pechquacock	8	N. VISSCHER.	8	N. VISSCHER.
8	Pechquacock.	9	V. D. DONCK.	9	V. D. DONCK.
9	Bridlington.	10	H. ALLARD I.	10	H. ALLARD I.
10	Quakershoek.	11	SCHENK & VALK II.	11	SCHENK & VALK II.
11	Engelsche Plantagien.	12	MONTAUS.	12	MONTAUS.
12	Perth City.	13	H. ALLARD II.	13	H. ALLARD II.
13	Nutten Eijlant.	14	NIC. VISSCHER I.	14	NIC. VISSCHER I.
14	Noten Eijlant.	15	CAR. ALLARD I.	15	CAR. ALLARD I.
15	Renselaershoek.	16	CAR. ALLARD II.	16	CAR. ALLARD II.
16	Hoboken.	17	JOACH. OTTENS.	17	JOACH. OTTENS.
17	Hoppghan Eiland.	18	REIN & JOS. OTTENS.	18	REIN & JOS. OTTENS.
18	Ompage (Amboy).	19	DANCKERS.	19	DANCKERS.
19	Kill van Kol.	20	LOTTER.	20	LOTTER.
20	Roodenbergshoeck.	21	NIC. VISSCHER II.	21	NIC. VISSCHER II.
21	Sant Pnut.	22	P. GOOS I.	22	P. GOOS I.
22	Sandi Punt.	23	P. GOOS II.	23	P. GOOS II.
23	Sand Hoeck.	24	P. GOOS III.	24	P. GOOS III.
24	Sandy Hoeck.	25	ROGGEVEEN I.	25	ROGGEVEEN I.
25	Godyn's Punt.	26	ROGGEVEEN II.	26	ROGGEVEEN II.
26	Colmans Punt.	27	ROGGEVEEN III.	27	ROGGEVEEN III.
27	Rivier van den Vorst Mauritus.	28	ROGGEVEEN IV.	28	ROGGEVEEN IV.
28	Maurits Rivier.	29	VAN KEULEN I.	29	VAN KEULEN I.
29	Groote Rivier.	30	VAN KEULEN II.	30	VAN KEULEN II.
30	Magnus fluvius.	31	VAN KEULEN III.	31	VAN KEULEN III.
31	Manhattans Rivier.	32	VIRGINIA.	32	VIRGINIA.
32	Montaigne Rivier.	33	LAMBRECHTSEN.	33	LAMBRECHTSEN.
33	Cahohatatea.	34	BRODHEAD.	34	BRODHEAD.
34	Noert Rivier.				
35	Hudson Rivier.				
36	Ooster Banken.				
37	Conijnen Eylant.				
38	Konijnen Eylant.				
39	Knijnen Eylant.				
40	Conijne Eylant.				
41	Coney Eylant.				
42	Sant Bay.				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
295 Fort Amsterdam.																																	
Nieu Amsterdam.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
N. York.																																	
296 Colendonck.																																	
Yonkers.																																	
297 't Seijlemakers Rak.																																	
298 't Vosse Rak.																																	
299 Colonie v. d. H. Nederhorst.																																	
Colonie von Herrn Nederhorst.																																	
300 Rode Hoeck.																																	
301 't Kock's Rak.																																	
Kock Rak.																																	
302 't Hooge Rak.																																	
303 Hellegat.																																	
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Hellegadt.																																	
Hellegatt.																																	
304 Sauvenaars Kill.																																	
305 Saechkill.																																	
Saeckkill.																																	
Saeckill.																																	
Saagkill.																																	
306 Wicquaskeck.																																	
Weckquaesgeeks.																																	
307 Alipkonck.																																	
Aliskonck.																																	
308 Sinsing.																																	
Sint Sings.																																	
309 Verdrietige hoeck.																																	
De Verdrietige hock.																																	
Verdriesslicher Winkel.																																	
310 Kestaubniuck.																																	
Kestanbtuct.																																	
311 Keskistkonck.																																	
Keskisthoni.																																	
312 Clinckers Bergh.																																	
Klinckers Bergh.																																	
Clinckers Hill.																																	
313 Pasquaskeck.																																	
Pasquaskerk.																																	
314 Vissechers Rack.																																	
315 Narratschoen.																																	
316 De Bedrietighe Hoeck.																																	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
347 Versche Rivier.																																	
Varsse Rivier.	—	—																															
Varsche Rivier.																																	
Connecticut.																																	
347 ^a Milfort.																																	
Milford.																																	
349 Kievitshoeck.																																	
350 Zeebroeck.																																	
Saybrook.																																	
353 Freeken Eylant.																																	
Frecken Eylant.																																	
Freken Eylant.																																	
354 Bevers Eylant.																																	
355 Totolet.																																	
Tocket.																																	
356 Watertuijn.																																	
357 Otters Eylant.																																	
358 Hoeren Eylant.																																	
Hoeren Iles.																																	
359 Weeters Velt.																																	
Waaters V.																																	
Westerveld.																																	
Wethersfield.																																	
360 Pluym Gadt.																																	
361 Vriesche Rivier.																																	
Vriesse Rivier.																																	
Rivier Tohet																																	
Rivier Tobet.																																	
Thames Riv.																																	
362 Rivier van Siccahaxis.	—																																
Siconamos.																																	
Sicanamos R.																																	
Pequatus Riv.																																	
Pequatoock.																																	
Pecotocq.																																	
Pequasd.																																	
363 Oester Baye.																																	
364 Oester Rivier.																																	
Ooster Rivier.																																	
365 Ruijter's Eylant.																																	
367 Meewen Eylanden.																																	
368 Cutharten.																																	
369 London.																																	

Sloup Baye.	1	O' CALLAGHAN.	1	REIN & JOS OTTENS.
Chaloup Bay.	2	RENSSELAERSWIJK.	2	DANCKERS.
Sleep Baye.	3	DE LAET.	3	LOTTER.
Nahicans.	4	JANSSON.	4	NIC. VISSCHER II.
Rood Eyland.	5	SCHENK & VALK I.	5	P. GOOS I.
Roode Eylandt.	6	HARTGERS.	6	P. GOOS II.
Roo Eyland.	7	BLAEU.	7	P. GOOS III.
Rhode Island.	8	N.I.VISSCHER.	8	ROGGEVEEN I.
Portmans Eyl.	9	V.D. DONCK.	9	ROGGEVEEN II.
Adquidenecke.	10	H. ALLARD I.	10	ROGGEVEEN III.
Rivier Nassauw.	11	SCHENK & VALK II.	11	ROGGEVEEN IV.
Nassau Riv.	12	MONTANIUS.	12	VAN KEULEN I.
Nassau Riv.	13	H. ALLARD II.	13	VAN KEULEN II.
Nassau fl. alias Riv.	14	NIC. VISSCHER I.	14	VAN KEULEN III.
Porto Juda.	15	CAR. ALLARD I.	15	VAN KEULEN IV.
Warwijck.	16	CAR. ALLARD II.	16	VIRGINIA.
Cabeljaws Hoek.	17	JOACH. OTTENS.	17	LAMBRECHTSSEN.
Nargansy Bay.	18	REIN & JOS OTTENS.	18	BRODHEAD.
Anker Baye.	19	DANCKERS.	19	
Cabbeljau's Eylant.	20	LOTTER.	20	
Bay Nassau.	21	NIC. VISSCHER II.	21	
3. van Nassau.	22	P. GOOS I.	22	
Newport.	23	P. GOOS II.	23	
30 atuxet.	24	P. GOOS III.	24	
New Pleymout.	25	ROGGEVEEN I.	25	
leymouth.	26	ROGGEVEEN II.	26	
31 ccomack.	27	ROGGEVEEN III.	27	
32 leuwe Rivier.	28	ROGGEVEEN IV.	28	
33 ee Konk.	29	VAN KEULEN I.	29	
34 Providence.	30	VAN KEULEN II.	30	
35 oock Eylant.	31	VAN KEULEN III.	31	
36 oock Eylant.	32	VAN KEULEN IV.	32	
37 ngelukkige Haven.	33		33	
38 uglückliche Haven.	34		34	
39 rawum Barwick.	35		35	
40 rawum Berwick.	36		36	
41 shawum Bernick.	37		37	
42 katen Baye.	38		38	
43 harts B.	39		39	
44 uarts B.	40		40	
45 ort aux huistres.	41		41	
46 uijebay.	42		42	
47 ranebay.	43		43	

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DE LAET.																																
JANSSON.																																
SCHENK & VALK I.																																
HAUTGERS.																																
BLAEU.																																
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ROGGEVEEN IV.																																
VAN KEULEN I.																																
VAN KEULEN II.																																
VAN KEULEN III.																																
VIRGINIA.																																

392 Bevechier.

393 Poumet.

394 C. Blanco Gallis.

395 Statenhoek.

Cape Cod.

Withoeck.

Witte hoeck.

Cape James.

396 Milford Haven.

397 Point George.

398 P. Surliff.

400 Manomet.

401 Bosje Klerken.

402 Trommelsfjord.

403 Horsschoe.

404 Gensyland.

405 C. Malabarre.

Viacke Hook.

Port Fortune.

406 Nausit Iles.

407 Bay de Malabarre.

409 Shouls of Banken.

410 Buytengaten van Mannemoy.

411 Roosekrans.

412 Binnengad van Mannemoy.

413 Manemets Bay.

414 't Groot Riff v. Malabarre.

Grosse Riff v. Malabarre.

42th degree.

415 Minnesinksche Dorpen.

416 Sennecas.

417 Gachoy.

418 't Landt van Kats Kill.

Terra Kats Kill.

419 Maerbeiltoun.

Maerbeltein.

Maerbelton.

420 Horley.

't Nieastuk.

421 Wiltwijk.

Kingstoun.

	O' CALLACHAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	RENSSELAERSWIJK.																																		
	DE LAET.																																		
	JANSSON.																																		
	SCHENK & VALK I.																																		
	HARTGERS.																																		
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	MONTANUS.																																		
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	VAN KEULEN I.																																		
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	VAN KEULEN III.																																		
	VIRGINIA.																																		
	LAMBRECHTSSEN.																																		
	BRODHEAD.																																		

De Meulen Kil.
 Bloemaerts Burg.
 Bloemerts Kill.
 Greynen Bosch.
 Unuwats Casteel.
 Rensselaer's Kill.
 Monenius Casteel.
 't Kasteels Eyland.
 Fort van Nassauw.
 Fort Nassauw.
 Fort Orange.
 Fort Orangie.
 Fort Oranien.
 Fort Oranje.
 ova Albania.
 new Albany.
 arten Gerritsoons Eyl.
 arten Gerrits Eyl.
 nectady.
 nechdade.
 haenhechsteede.
 ackoan.
 ackoan.
 Ickoa.
 shoon Vlaklaat.
 injure.
 Asareawe.
 Ceugioure.
 Caghawaga.
 Eghnuwage.
 Gote Vlakte.
 Gisse Vlakte.
 Ekers Rak.
 Nienhoek.
 Etenrack.
 Miicans Eylant.
 Sier's Kill.
 Sivangank Fort.
 Sier's Killetje.
 Reduit.
 't reijn Bos.
 Wvis Eylant.
 Wvisch Eyl.

493	Hoppe Eylant.	—
494	Kahoos.	—
	Groote Water.	—
	Een Val.	—
	Cohoas.	—
495	Herfort.	—
	Hartfort.	—
496	Voynser.	—
	Winser.	—
	Wintson.	—
497	R. Charles R.	—
498	Mons Mossachusitt.	—
	Mons Massachusetts.	—
499	Quonahassit.	—
501	Passataquach hull.	—
502	Accominticna.	—
	Baston.	—
	Boston.	—
503	Sassarow's Mount.	—
504	Srouden Hill.	—
505	Graef Willems Bay.	—
506	Sawocatuck.	—
	Sanocatuck.	—
507	C. Sineamis.	—
508	Tams:od f.	—
	Chovtoock.	—
509	Fort St. George.	—
510	Wyngaerts Eylant.	—
	Wyngartes Eylant.	—
511	Point Davits.	—
	Point Davis.	—
512	Buhuna; Dantmout.	—
513	Haringtons Bay.	—
514	Agoodharbor; Sandwich.	—
515	Mr. Schutter's hill.	—
516	Thebase.	—
517	Ancocisco Mons.	—
518	Satquin.	—
519	C. Elisabet.	—
520	De Schildpadden.	—
	De Schippad.	—
	Schipadt.	—
521	Damaris Iles.	—

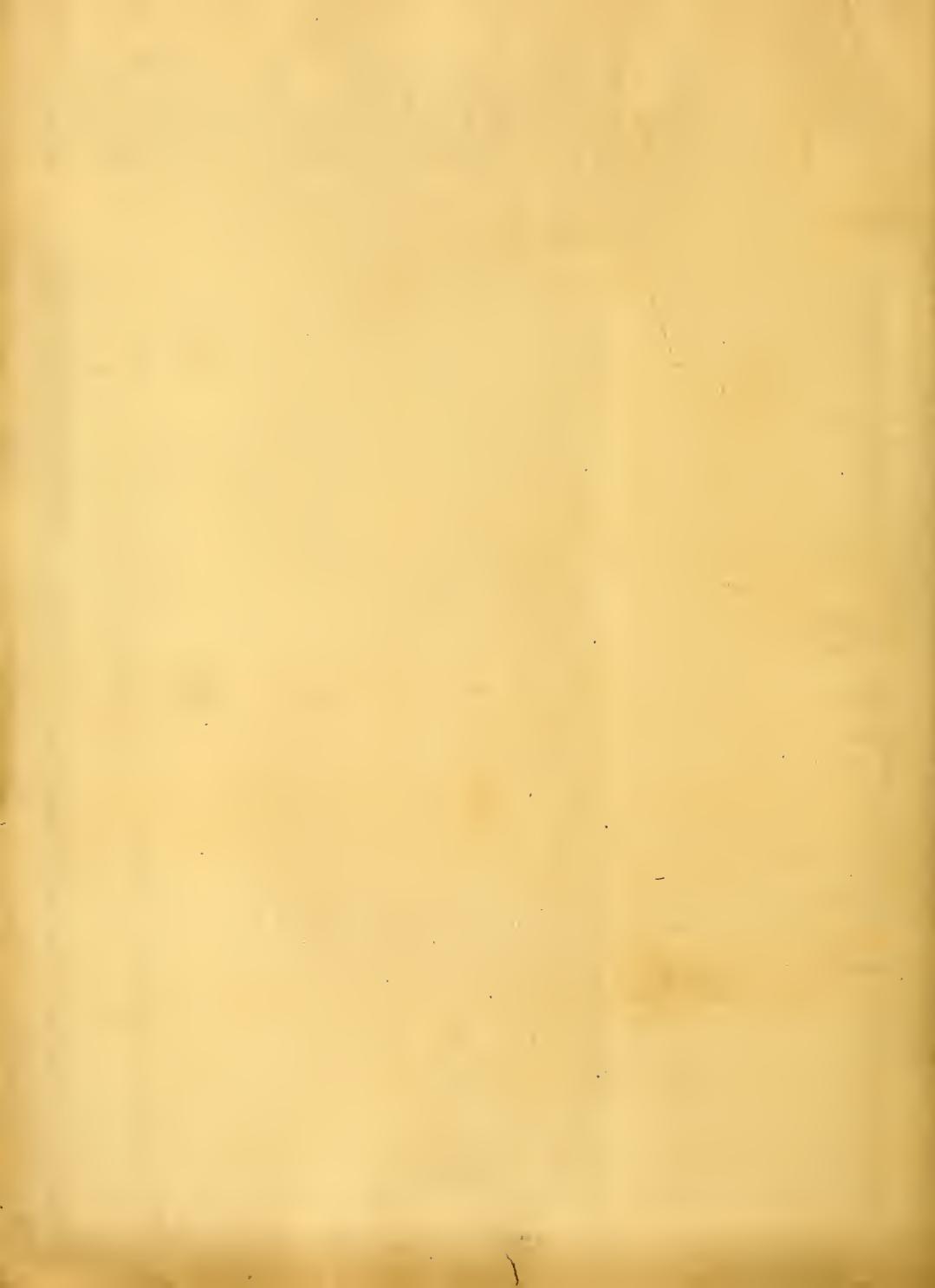
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O'GALLACHAN.	RENSSELAERSWIJK.	DE LAET.	JANSSON.	SCHEINK & VALK I.	HARTIGERS.	BLAEU.	N. VISSCHER.	V. D. DONCK.	H. ALLARD I.	SCHEINK & VALK II.	MONTANUS.	H. ALLARD II.	NIC. VISSCHER I.	CAR. ALLARD I.	CAR. ALLARD II.	JOACH. OTTENS.	REIN & JOS. OTTENS.	DANCKERS.	LOTTER.	NIC. VISSCHER II.	P. GOOS I.	P. GOOS II.	P. GOOS III.	ROGGEVEEN I.	ROGGEVEEN II.	ROGGEVEEN III.	ROGGEVEEN IV.	VAN KEULEN I.	VAN KEULEN II.	VAN KEULEN III.	VIRGINIA.	LAMBICHTSEN.	DRODHEAD.	
Monahigan.																																		
Barry Iles.																																		
't Schip.																																		
Sagadahockleth.																																		
R. Quinobequin.																																		
Kine Bekwij.																																		
Cambridge.																																		
S. Johnstounwne.																																		
Metinicus.																																		
Haughtons Iles.																																		
Monanis (I).																																		
Pemmaquid.																																		
Nusconcus.																																		
Bay St. Luc.																																		
Bais de St. Luc.																																		
Pembrocs Bay.																																		
Hooge Eylant.																																		
Dattinack.																																		
Willowbyes Iles.																																		
Lesajide Eylanden.																																		

44th degree.

35 io Irocoensi.
 36 torwich.
 37 orico (I).
 38 egcocket.
 39 ubarton.
 40 ecadacut.
 41 ennobscot.
 42 io Pounteguest.
 43 leuborord.

45th degree.

44 ochelaga.
 ochelago.
 45 lont Royal.



304
P T
C I A E

305
P A R S .

306

307

